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troika (troi'kii), n. [Russ. troika, < troc, troi, three: see three.] A team of three horses abreast, peculiar to Russian traveling-conveyances; hence, the vehicle itself to which the horses are attached, or the vehicle and horses

taken together.
troilt, v. t. [ME. troilen, < OF. troiller, truiller, charm, deceive, < Icel. trylla, charm, fascinate, < troil, a troil: see troil².] To deceive; be-

By-hilitest heore and hym after to knowe,
As two godes, with god bothe good and ille;
Thus with treison and with trecherie thow troiledest hem
bothe.
Piers Plouman (C), xxi. 321.

troilite (troi'lit), n. [Named after D. Troili, who in 1766 described a meteorite containing this species.] A native iron sulphid often occurring in meteorites, and especially meteoric irons, as embedded nodules or generally discontinuated. seminated. It may be identical with the terrestrial pyrrhotite, but most authorities regard it as the protosulphid of fron (FeS), a substance not otherwise known outside of the laboratory.

side of the laboratory.

troilus (trō'i-lus), n.; pl. troili (-lī). [NL., <
Troilus, a mythical hero of Troy.] A large
swallow-tailed butterfly, Papilio troilus, common in the United States. It is for the most part
black, but has yellow marginal spots on the fore wings
and blue spots on the hind wings. The larva feeds on
laurel and sassafras.

Troing (trō'ion), quant y [--] F. Trough (L.)

Trojan (trō'jan), a. and n. [= F. Troyen, \langle L. Trojanus. \langle Troja, Troia, Troy, \langle Tros, \langle Gr. Trog, a Trojan, also the mythical founder of Troy, in Asia Minor.] I. a. Of or relating to ancient Troy, a celebrated city in Mysia, Asia Minor.—Trojan War, in classical myth., a war waged for ten years by the confederated Greeks under the lead of Agamemnon, king of Mycene and Argolis, against the Trojans and their allies, for the recovery of Helen (wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon), who had been carried away by Paris (son of the Trojan king Priam).

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Troy.—2. A plucky or determined fellow; one who fights or works with a will. [Colloq.]

He bore it (the amputation of his hand), in cors, like a Trojin. Thackeray, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace [at Paris, vii.

3. A boon companion; an irregular liver: sometimes used loosely as a term of opprobrium.

Tut! there are other Trojans that thou dreamest not of, the which for sport sake are content to do the profession some grace.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 77.

Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 1.

4. pl. In entom., a name given by Linnœus to certain butterflies, mostly tropical and now gen-erally included in the genus Papilio, charac-terized by their velvety-black colors with crimson spots on the wings and breast. Allied species of different colors were called *Greeks*, and both together formed the group *Fquites*. It is now known that certain "Trojans" are sexual varieties of the "Greeks," but the names are still occasionally used.

To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye.

Milton, P. L., xi. 620.

2. To circulate; pass or send round, as a vessel of liquor at table.

Troll about the bridal bowl.

B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

3. To sing in the manner of a catch or round; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice.

4. To angle or fish for; especially, to angle for in a particular manner. See trolling. Hence—5. To allure; entice; draw on.

He . . . trouls and baits him with a nobler prey.

Hammond, Works, IV. viii.

6. To angle or fish in.

With patient angle trolls the finny deep.

Goldsmith, Traveller, I. 187.

II. intrans. 1. To roll; roll in.

This little ape gets money by the sack-full, It trolls upon her. Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

2. To go round; pass; circulate: sometimes with an indefinite it. Middleton, Chaste Maid,

The Bells a ringing, and the Bowls a trouling, the Fidlers fumbling and Tumbling. Brome, Queens Exchange, ii. 3. To stroll; ramble.

This thretty wynter, as I wene, hath he gone and preched:...

And thus hath he trolled forth this two and thretty wynter,

Piers Ploneman (B), xviii. 296.

We at last trolled off, as cheery and merry a set of young-sters as the sun ever looked upon in a dewy June morning, II. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 414.

4. To wag; move glibly.

Fill him but a boule, it will make his tongue troule.

F. Beaumont, Ex-Ale-Tation of Ale.

To take part in a catch or round; sing catches or rounds. Quarles, Emblems, ii. 11.—6. To angle or fish in a particular manner. See

troll¹ (trol), n. [\(\text{troll}\), v. Cf. MD. \(drol\), a top, trolling-hook (tro'ling-huk), n. A fish-hook little ball, etc., = MLG. \(drol\), \(drol\), \(drol\), \(drol\), anything used in trolling. round.] 1. A going or moving round; roll; trolling-rod (tro'ling-rod), n. A rod used in routine; repetition.

routine; repetition.

trolling, usually made of undressed bamboo, and about nine feet in length.

them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides substance and quantity.

Burke, Rev. in France.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. A song the parts of which are sung in suc-2. A song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round:—3. A reel on a fishing-rod.—4. Same as trolley, 1.—5. An artificial lure used in trolling.—6. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground; any long thing. [Scotch.]—Feathered troll, a metal troll of oval or fish-like form revolving at the head of the shank of the hook, and having feathers attached to attract the fish: used by anglers. Sometimes hair, as deer's, is used instead of feathers. The metals used are silver, copper, brass, etc., or a combination of these.

bination of these.

troll² (trol), n. [⟨ Icel. troll = Sw. troll = Dan. trold, a troll, = D. drol = LG. droll, a troll, a humorous fellow, droll, = G. droll, troll, a troll, etc.: see droll.] In Northern myth.. a supernatural being, in old Icelandie literature represented as a kind of giant, but in modern Scandinavia regarded as of diminutive size and inhabition of the dreatilistic the interior for the literature. iting a fine dwelling in the interior of some hill iting a fine dwelling in the interior of some hill or mound, answering in some respects to the brownie of Scotland. The trolls are described as obliging and neighborly, lending and horrowing freely, and otherwise keeping up a friendly intercourse with mankind. But they have a sad propensity to thieving, stealing not only provisions, but even women and children. They can make themselves invisible, can confer personal strength and prosperity upon men, can foresee future events, etc. Keightley.

troller (troller), n. [\(\xi\text{troll} + -erl.\)] One who fishes by the method known as trolling.

troke (trōk), r. and r. An obsolete or Scotch form of truck.

troke (trōk), r. and r. An obsolete or Scotch form of truck.

troll (trōl), r. [Formerly also trole, troul, troll, troor from one of the Celtie nouns mentioned under troll.] 1. A narrow cart used by costermongers, and pushed by hand or drawn by a donkey. Also troll.—2. A small truck or car for running on tracks in a rolling-mill or furnace. It is used to move heavy materials, and can be used as a tip-car.—3. In Eng. lace-making, lace the pattern of which is outlined with a thicker thread, or a flat narrow border made up of several such threads. The ground is usually a double ground, showing hexagonal and triangular meshes.—4. A metallic roller or pulley arranged to travel over, upon, and in contact with an electric conductor suspended overhead, and connected with a flexible conductor or a trolley-pole for conveying the current into the motor circuit on an electric car, as in many electric street-railways.—Honiton trolley, Honiton lace street-railways.—Honiton trolley, Honiton lace made with a trolley ground. It was one of the earliest forms of this lace.—Trolley system, the system of electrical railway in which the current is taken from the conductor by means of a small wheel or trolley. The conductor or insulated electrode is usually suspended overhead above the cars, or in a passage beneath the tracks.—Trolley-thread, in luce-making, one of the thick threads forming the border of the pattern in trolley-

thick threads forming the bolder of the partial partia

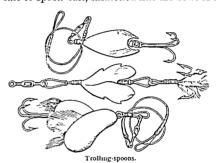
ducting the current into the circuit of the mo-

tor on the car.
troll-flower (trôl'flou"er), n. [< troll² + flower.]
The globe-flower, Trollius Europæus. See globe-

In fishing (tro'ling), n. [Verbal n. of troll1, v.] In fishing: (a) The method of dragging or trailing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat, at or ing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat, at or near the surface of the water; trawling. The tackle consists of a strong hand-line from 25 to 75 yards long, and a spoon-hook, or one of the many kinds of spinning-baits, trolling-spoons, propellers, etc. Trolling is also sometimes practised from the shore with a rod. The hook may be baited, as with a minnow, but artificial lures are most used. (b) In Great Britain, a mode of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait, used chiefly when the water is full of weeds, rushes, etc. A gudgeon is the best bait, and is used by running longitudinally through it a piece of twisted brass wire, weighted with a long piece of lead, and having two hooks attached. The bait is dropped into holes, and is worked up and down by the lifting and falling of the rod-point. Compare trauling.

trolling-bait (trolling-batt), n. A metallic revolving bait or lure used in trolling; a spoonbait; a trolling-spoon. It is made of many shapes and sizes as variations of the trolling-

Trollinger (tro'ling-er), n. A kind of grape.



spoon, with a hook or hooks at one end, and the line attached at the other.

spoon, with a hook of hooks at one end, and the line attached at the other.

Trollius (trol'i-us), n. [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; first used by C. Gesner, about 1555); prob. \(\) G. troll, a troll: see troll.\(\) A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Ranunculacex, tribe Helloborex, and subtribe Calthex. It is characterized by small narrow entire petals destitute of scales, and by plantately lobed or dissected leaves. There are about 9 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions. They are creet herbs from a perennial root, with alternate leaves, and large yellow or liac-colored flowers usually with numerous regular deciduous colored sepals, and fewer clongated linear clawed petals, each bearing a nectariferous gland. The fruit is a head of separate follicles. Several species are cultivated in gardens, and are known as globe-flower, especially T. Europaus, also known as globe-rounceulus and troll-flower, and in England as golden-ball and butter-basket, and northward as lockin gowen and lapper goven. For T. leave, see spreading globe-flower, under spread. troll-madamt (trōl'mad"am), n. [An accomform of OF, tron-madame, a game so called.]

An old English game: same as pigeonholes. Also called trunks.

called trunks. A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with troll-my-dames. Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 92.

trollol (trol'lol'), v. [\(\sigma\) trol lol, like tra la, fol

trollol (trol'lol'), v. [\(\chi \) trol \(lol\), like \(tra \) \(la_n\), \(track \) \(lol\) de \(track \) rol, and other mere syllables used in singing. To troll; sing in a jovial, rollicking way. They got drunk and \(trol\) rollol(\(lol\) to troly got, \(v.i.\) [An extension of \(trol\) \(lol\) for the termination, \(chi.\) wallop, \(gallop\). (f. \(trol\) \(lop\), \(n.\)] 1. To draggle; hang in a wet state.—2. To walk or work in a slovenly manner. \(Wedgenedge \) \(loo\) football in both senses 1

2. To waik of work in a slovenly manner. It eag-wood. [Scotch in both senses.] trollop (trol'op), n. [\(\frac{trollop}{v}\)], 2. A loose, hanging rag. [Scotch.]—2. A woman who is slovenly in dress, appearance, or habits; a slattern; a draggletail; also, a woman morally

There goes Mrs. Roundabout: I mean the fat lady in the lutestring trolloger. Goldsmith, On Dress

trolloping (trol'op-ing), a. [< trollop + -ing².] Slovenly; sluttish: trollopish.

Slovenly; sluttish; trollopish.
"Saw ever ony body the like o' that '" "Yes, y abominable woman" vociferated the traveller. "my have seen the like of it, and all will see the hi oci i ' have anything to do with your trolloping sex!" Seed, Antique

trollopish (trol'op-ish), a. [< trollop + -, -1.] Like a trollop, especially in the sense of loss by or carelessly dressed, or accustomed to dress carelessly and without neatness; slovenly and

loose in habit: noting a woman.
trollopy (trol'op-i), a. [\(\text{trollop} + -y^1\).] Same as trollopish. Jane Austen, Mansheld Park.

vyvviii.

troll-plate (trol'plat), n. In mack., a rotating disk employed to effect the simultaneous convergence or divergence of a number of objects, such as screw-dies in a stock, or the jaws of a universal chuck. E. H. Knight. universal chuck.

trolly, n. See trolley. tromba (trom'bij), n. [It.: see trump1.] Some as trumpet.—Tromba marina. Same as sea-trumpet, 1. trombidiid (trom-bid'i-id), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the Trombididae; related to orresembling a barvest-mite.

II. n. A mite of the family Trombidiidæ; a

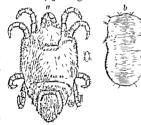
bling a harvest-mite.

II. n. A mite of the family Trombidiidæ; a harvest-mite.

Trombidiidæ (trom-bi-di'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Leach, 1814, as Trombidiides), < Trombidium + -udæ.] A family of tracheate acarids, whose type genus is Trombidium; the ground-, garden-, harvest-, or soldier-mites, which have the palpi converted into raptorial organs. They are closely related to the Tetranychidæ, or spinning-mites, but are larger, velvety and opaque, and usually of brilliant colors, as scarlet or vermillon. They also differ in being predaceous and carnivorous, the spinning-mites being vegetable-feeders. Several genera and many species have been described, and the family is represented in all parts of the world. Trombidium fasciculatum of the East Indies, one third of an inch long, is the largest acarid known. The Trombidiuæ are strictly predatory in the adult stage, but their larve, although originally no more parasitic than a gnat or a leech, will yet attach themselves to the bodies of animals, or even to man himself, and are usually separated only by death or artificial means, causing considerable irritation while present. Some are known by the name of harvest-bug in England, and rouget in France, being the Leptus autumnatis of earlier entomologists.

Trombidium (trom-bid'i-um), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1776, as Trombidion).] A genus of mites, typical of the

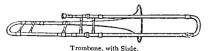
typical of the family Trombifamily Trombi-diidæ. The body is divided into two parts. The small anterior and infe-rior part bears the eyes, mouth. and first two pairs of legs; the other, much larger, swol-len and velvety, bears the last two pairs of legs.



bears the last two pairs of legs. These mites are mainly parasitic, and many of them are bright-red. T. locustarum feeds upon the eggs of the grasshopper, Caloptenus (or Melanoplus) spretus. See also cut under harvest-tick.

trombone (trom bon), n. [< F. trombone, < It. trombone, trombone, trumpet, sackbut, < tromba.

trombone, trombone, trumpet, sackbut, \(\xi\) trombone, trombone, trumpet; see trumpet, \(\xi\) A large musical instrument of the trumpet family. It has a long tube twice bent upon itself, and one of the loops is double, so that the outer tube, or slide, can be slipped over the inner like a sheath. When the slide is extended, the



In the tube is increased and its proper tone lowered. Since a full set of harmonics can be produced from any of many positions of the slide, the compass is long, and the intonation may be made very precise. The tone is peem-liarly rich and solemn. Exceedingly fine harmonic effects may be produced by combining trombones of different sizes and fundamental pitches, which are called allo, tenon, and bass trombones respectively. The trombone is thought to have been known in ancient times. It is now regular constituent of the orchestra and of the military band. For the latter it is sometimes made with valves or keys instead of a slide, but its characteristic tone and its flevibility of intonation are thus lost.

trombonist (trom bones, n. [< trombone + -ist.] A player on the trombone.

trommel (from el), n. [< G. trommel, a drum: see drum.] In mining, a revolving evlindrical sieve for cleaning or sizing ore. Also called sizina-trommel and washing-drum or washing-

sieve for cleaning or sizing ore. Also called sizing-trommel and washing-drum or washing-

trommel, according as it is used for sizing or for cleaning ores. See sizing1, 3.

A trommel is a barrel in the form of a cylinder or of a tuncated cone, horizontal or sheltly inclined, turning tound its own axis. It is the machine employed for similar purposes in most other industries; the only wonders that so long a time elapsed before it was adopted in the ingreases of the trunshes the best possible means the sixth of chaning the ore, but also of sizing it.

**Callon*, Lectures on Mining (trans.).

tromometer (tro-mom'e-ter), n. [(Gr. τρόμος, cromometer (tro-mom e-ter), n. [CG: τρόμος, a tromology (ζτρέμεν = L. tremere, tremble: see realite). + πέτρον, measure.] An instrument for recasting very slight earthquake-shocks, or vibrations of the earth's surface such as are cometimes called earth-tremors; a microseis-

or vibrations of the earth surface such as are round times called earth-tremors; a microscisinograph. Numcrons are remots have been tried for this purpose, most of vihich combine the pendulum with some form of micrometric apperatus.

tromometric (trom-6-met'rik), a. [tromometr. It pertaining to the tromometer. Nature, XLIII. 520.

trompt, trompelt, Obsolete forms of trumpt trompe? (tromp), n. [F. trompe, lit. a trump: see trumpt.] The appearatus by which the blast is produced in the Catalan forge. It is a simple, effective, and ingenious contrivance for producing a continuous and equable blast, but its use is restricted to localities where a fall of water from a height of several yards can be obtained. The principle is that water can be made to fall through a pipe in such a way that it will draw in through side openings a considerable amount of aft, which by a simple and ingenious arrangement can be utilized as a constant current or blast, and which has the merit of costing almost nothing. It has been utilized to a limited extent elsewhere than in the department of Arice, in the south of France, where it was formerly very generally employed. Iron has been made in that district for more than 600 years, but the use of the trompe was not introduced until the end of the seventeenth century. François.

trompille (trom-pēl'), n. [F.] One of the two long conical tubes through which the air enters the so-called "tree" (arbre) or air-pipe of the trompe, according to a method sometimes adopted. In general however, the air finds admittance through two similar rectangular holes at the top of the tree, opposite each other, and inclining downward at an angle of about 40°.

trompourt, trompert, n. Obsolete forms of

tron (tron), n. [A var. of tronc1.] 1. A wooden pillar or post set up in a market-place and supporting a horizontal beam on which were hung the town scales for weighing wool and other articles: hence the phrases tron weight, tron articles: hence the phrases tron weight, tron stone, tron pound, etc. Also trone.—2. A wooden air-shaft in a mine.—Tron weight, a standard of weight formeily in use in Scotland, for weighing wool, cheez-, butter, and other home productions. The tron pound ranged, in different counties, from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois. The later tron stone contained 16 tron pounds of 1.3747 pounds avoirdupois each.

trona (tro'nä), n. [Prob. a North African form ult. connected with natron.] The native soda of Egypt, a hydrous carbonate of sodium, Na₀CO₃. HNaCO₃ + 2H₂O. It also occurs at Borax Lake, San Bernardino county, California, in Churchill county, Nevada, and elsewhere. Urao, from a lake in Venezuela, is the same compound.

tronage (tron'āj), n. [\(\) tron + -age. \] 1. A royal tax upon wool. See tronator.—2. See the quotation.

the quotation.

Next unto this stockes is the parish church of S. Mary Woll-Church, so called of a beame placed in the churchyard which was thereof called Wooll church-haw, of the tronage, or weighing of wooll there used.

Stoure, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 244.

tronator (tron'ā-tor), n. [ML., \langle trona, a tron: see tron, trone!.] An official whose duty it was to weigh wool and receive the custom or toll termed tronage. Archwol. Inst. Jour., XVII. 165. tronchon1+, tronchoun+, n. Obsolete forms of

truncheon.
tronchon2†, n. See trunchon2.

tronchon²†, n. See trunchon².
tronconnée (F. pron. trôn-so-na'), a. [F. tronconné, < tronçon, a stump: see truncheon.] In her., same as shirered: noting a tilting-lance.
trone¹ (tronortrôn), n. [< OF. trone (ML. trona), a weighing-machine, < Icel. trana, trani, m., = Dan. trane, a crane: see crane².] 1. Same as

And frae his body taken the head, And quarter'd him upon a trone. The Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 143).

Same as tron weight (which see, under tron).
trone² (tron), n. A small drain. [Prov. Eng.]
trone³t, n. and v. A Middle English form of

troolie-palm (tro'li-pam), n. A name of the bussu-palm.

troop (tröp), n. [Formerly also troope, troupe J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 11. (still used in some senses); $\langle F$. troupe, OF. troopial (trö'pi-al), n. [Also troupial; $\langle F$. troupe, trupe = Pr. trop = Sp. Pg. tropa = It. troupiale, $\langle troupe, troupe$, troop: see troop.] A book-

truppa (ML. troppus, tropus), a company, troop; origin unknown. According to Diez, a change, in the mouth of Germans, from L. turba into *trupa, whence, by change of gender, tropus, troppus. Cf. tropel.] 1. An assemblage of people; a multitude: a company; a band.

We come by troops to the place of assembly, that, being banded as it were together, we may be supplicants enough to besiege God with our prayers.

Tertullian, quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have.

There was a troup o' gentlemen
Came riding merrille by.

The Broom of Condentmones (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

2. A body of soldiers: generally used in the plural, signifying soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, and whether belonging

to the infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars,
That make ambition virtue!

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 349.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. Sav.

Colonel Prendergast, the commandant of the station, had but 800 troops, of whom 200 only were Europeans, to meet a force of overwhelming superiority in numbers.

Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 380.

3. In cavalry, the unit of formation consisting usually of sixty troopers, commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

When a troop dismounts and acts on foot, it is still called by that name.

Stocqueler.

Hence-4. The command by commission and rank of such a troop of horse.

His papa would have purchased him a troop—nay, a lieutenant-colonelcy—some day, but for his fatal excesses.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

A band or company of performers; a troupe. -6. A particular roll or call of the drum; a signal for marching,

Tony's beat of the troop was the signal for the soldiers to assemble.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 13.

7. A herd or flock of beasts or birds: as, a troops. See household.—Subsidiary troops. See subsidiary.

troop (tröp), v. [\langle troop, n.] I. intrans. 1. To assemble or gather in crowds; flock together.

What would ye, soldiers? wherefore troop ye
Like mutinous madmen thus?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

Now from the roost . . . Come trooping at the housewife's well-known call The feather'd tribes domestic. Cowper, Task, v. 61.

The Maids of Nazareth, as they trooped to fill
Their balanced urns beside the mountain rill.

O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

2. To march; to march in or form part of a troop or company.

Nor do I as an enemy to peace

Troop in the throngs of military men.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 62.

3. To march off in haste.

Aurora's harbinger, At whose approach, ghosts, wandering here and there, Troop home to churchyards. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 382. But, whatever she had to say for herself, she was at last forced to troop off.

Addison, Spectator, No. 464.

He was generally seen trooping like a colt at his mother's eels.

Tring, Sketch-Book, p. 48.

4†. To associate or consort.

A snowy dove trooping with crows.

Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 50.

II. trans. 1. To associate as in a troop or company.

To treope my selfe with such a crew of men As shall so fill the downes of Affrica. Greene, Orlando Furioso, 1. 213.

2. To form into troops, as a regiment.—Trooping the colors, in the British army, an elaborate ceremony performed at the public mounting of garrison guards. troop-bird (tröp'berd), n. A troopial. trooper (trö'per), n. [= F. troupier; as troop+-er1.] 1. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

The troopers, according to custom, fired without having dismounted.

Scott, Old Mortality, xvi.

2. A cavalry horse; a troop-horse.-3. A troop-And frac his body taken the head,
And quarter'd him upon a trone.

The Gallant Graham's (Child's Ballads, VII. 143)

2†. A market or market-place.—Trone weight.

Same as tron weight (which see, under tron).

trone 2 (Franch of the place of a body of mounted police recruited from the aborigines and officered by white men.—Trooper's damm. See damn.

See damn.

The American scaup:
same as flocking-fowl. F. C. Browne. [Massaturone2 (tron), n. A small drain, [Prov. Eng.]

troop-horse (trop'hors), n. A cavalry horse.

How superlatively happy, however, must he have been in the possession of one of these wonderful horses!—warranted chargers—troop-horses, every one!

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 11.

name, originating with French naturalists, of those American blackbirds (Icteridæ) which go in flocks. They are mostly the marsh-blackbirds, of the subfamilies Agelwing and Quiscaling, as the contropial, red-winged blackbird and crow-blackbird or pur-



Common Troupial (Icterus vulgaris).

ple grackle. The term extends to the whole family, and thus includes the American orioles or hanguests, as the Baltimore and the orchard orioles. The bird here figured is one of the orioles; it is le troupiale of Brisson, the type species of his genus leterus (see leterus, 3), from which the family leterida is named. The male is jet-black and rich-yellow in large massed areas, varied with white on the wings. This troopial is native of tropical America, and is often seen in cases. See also cuts under lightning, conc-bird, cron-blackbird, and rusty.

troop-meal (trop mel), adv. [\(\) troop + -meal as in pireemeal, etc.] By troops; in crowds. So troop meale Troy pursu'd awhile, laying on with swords

So troops meals Troy pursu'd awhile, laying on with swords and durts. Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 634.

and darts.

Chapman, 111ad, xvii. 634.

troop-ship (tröp'ship), n. A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

In that terrible storm off the Cape, in September, 1824, . . . I certainly did suffer most cruelly on that horrible troop-ship.

Thackeray, Phillip, xvi.

troostite (trös'tīt), n. [Named from Dr. G. Troost, of Nashville, Tennessee.] A variety of the zine silicate willemite, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a reddish color. It contains

tropæolin (trō-pō'ō-lin), n. [\langle Tropæolim + -in^2.] The general name of a number of orange dyes of very complex composition. They are

in ...] The general name of a number of orange dyes of very complex composition. They are sulphonic acids.

Tropæolum (trō-pe' ō-lum), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1737), ⟨ Gr. τροπαίος, of a turning or change: see trophy.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Geraniaeca, distinguished from Pelargonium, the other genus of the tribe Pelargonica, by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels without beaks. There are about 40 specles, all natives of South America or Mexico. They are climbers or rarely diffuse herbs, bearing alternate lobed or dissected leaves which are peltate or palmately angled. The flowers are red, orance, or yellow, rarely purple or blue. They are solitary in the axils, often on long peduncles, and are followed by a fruit of three rugose indehiscent carpels, pervaded by a pungent principle, as is the whole plant, and sometimes used as pickles. Many species are cultivated for ornament under the name nasturitum, especially T. majus, also known as Indian creas and lark wheel. For T. percarinum, see canary-bird. See nasturitum, 2, and cut under gun, 2. troparion (trō-pā'ri-on), n.; pl. troparia (-i). [⟨ LGr. τροπάριου, a modulation, short hymin, stanza, dim. of τρόπος, a musical mode.] In the Gr. Ch., a short hymn or a stanza of a hymn. This name is given to the stanzas of the odes of a canon (an initial and model stanza being, however, called a hirmon), and in general to any of the short hymns which abound in the offices of the Greek Church. trope (trōp), n. [⟨ F. trope = Sp. Pg. It. tropo, ⟨ L. tropus, a figure in rhetoric, a song, ML. a versicle, ⟨Gr. τρόπος, a turn, way, manner, style, a trope or figure of speech, a mode in music, a mode or mood in logie, ⟨ τρίπαιν, turn, = L. *trepere (trepit), turn. Cf. troper, trover, troubadour, a word or expression used in a different sense

dour.] 1. In rhet., a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving spirit or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synedoche, and frony; but to these may be added allegory, prospopogia, hyperbole, antonomasia, and some others. Tropes are included under figures in the wider sense of that word. In a narrower sense, a trope is a change of meaning, and a figure any ornament except what becomes so by such change.

Is not the trope of music, to avoid or silde from the close or cadence, common with the trope of thetoric, of deceiving expectation?

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il.

Wee acknowledge and beleeve the Catholick reformed Church, and if any man be disposed to use a trope or figure, as Saint Paul once did in calling her the common Mother of us all, let him doe as his owner rethorick shall perswade him.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Your occasional tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey.

Sheridan, Critic, i. 1.

Tropes are good to clothe a naked truth, And make it look more seemly, Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. In Gregorian music, a short cadence or clos-2. In Gregorian music, a snort cadence or closing formula by which particular melodies are distinguished. Also called differentia and distinctio.—3. In liturgics, a phrase, sentence, or verse occasionally accompanying or interpolated in the introit, Kyrie, Gloria in Excelsis, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei in different parts of the Western Church. Since the sixteenth century tropped have no longer because the sixteenth agree the same and a first content of the sixteenth century tropped have no longer because the sixteenth agree western church. Since the sixteenth century tropes have no longer been used.—4. A geometrical singularity, the reciprocal of a node. In the case of a plane curve, it is a multiple tangent; in the case of a torse, a multiple plane; in the case of a surface, either a plane having a conic of contact or a torse bearing two or more lines of contact.=Syn. 1. See simile.

bearing two of more lines of contact.=Syn, 1. See simile.
tropelt, n. [ME. tropel, O.F. tropel, later troupeau, a troop, dim. of trope, troop: see troop.]
A troop. Barbour, Bruce, xiii. 275.
troper (trō'per), n. [< ME. troperc, < AS. troperc,
< ML. troparium, troparion (also troparius), a
book of tropes, < tropus, a trope, versiele: see
trope, 3.] An office-book formerly used in the
Western Church, containing the tropes and see
auences. See trope. 3. Also tropary, troperjum. quences. See trope, 3. Also tropary, troperium. Tropere (or ympner, H. or an hymnar, P.), Troparius (hymnarius, P.).

Prompt. Parv., p. 503.

trophesial (tro-fe'si-al), a. [< trophesy + -al.] Noting disorder of the nervous function which regulates nutrition.

trophesy (trof'e-si), n.; pl. trophesics (-siz). [Irreg. \(\lambda\) Gr. τροφή, nourishment, +-sy, appartaken from dropsy, palsy, etc., with a vague notion that it denotes a morbid state.] The result of a disorder of the nerve-force regulating nutrition.

Excessive thought, without anxiety, uses up the materials subservient to sensory excitation. . . . But excessive thought, with mental anxiety, care, and pain, as grief, is much more exhausting, and therefore more commonly followed by trophesies. E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 349.

trophi (trö'fi), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. τροφός, a feeder, nurse, ζ τρίφειν, nourish, feed.] 1. In entom, those mouth-parts which are employed in taking food and preparing it for swallowing. The trophi include the lablum, labrum, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua. They were formerly called instrumenta cibaria.

The teeth of the mastax or pharynx of re-2. The teeth of the mastax or panryms of co-tifers; the calcareous mastacial arimature of wheel-animalcules. They are diversiform and often complicated structures. Named parts of the trophi are a median incudal piece, or incus, consisting of a central fulcrum and a pair of rami, and two hammer-like pieces, the malleoil, each consisting of a handle or manubrium and a head or uncus, which is often pectinate.

trophic (trof'ik), a. [(Gr. τροφή, nourishment, nutrition, food ((τρίφειν, nourish), + -ic.] Of or pertaining to nourishment or nutrition; concerned in nutritive processes.

If the trophic series be abnormal, the kinetic series is apt to be abnormal. F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 278.

The ganglia upon the dorsal roots of the myclonal nerve trunks seem to preside in some way over the nutrition of those roots, and are therefore said to have a *trophic* action. Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 371.

Trophic center, a nerve center that regulates nutrition.—Trophic nerve, a nerve which directly influences the nutrition of the tissue to which it goes.

trophical (trof'i-kal), a. [\(\formall \text{trophic} + -al.\) Same as trophic. [Rare.] trophied (trof'fid), a. [\(\formall \text{trophy} + -cd^2.\)] Adorned

with trophics. Some greedy minion, or imperious wife, The trephied arches, storied halls invade, And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade. Pepe, Essay on Man, Iv. 203.

Trophis (trō'fis), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1763), so named because its leaves and twigs are used in Jamaien as folder; < Gr. τρόφις, well-fed, < τρίφεις, nourish, feed.] A genus of plants, of the order Urticacca, tribe Morca. and subtribe Eumorea. It is characterized by diacelous flowers, the male in loose or interrupted spikes. There are 5 or 6 species, all American, occurring in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Andes. They are trees or shrubs with alternate petioled leaves, which are finely and conspicuously feathers velned and reticulated. The flowers are sessile or nearly so, their spikes solitary or twin in the axils, the fertile followed by a globose fleshy fruit closely united with the perianth-tube and crowned by its minute border. For T. Americana, see ramoon. Trophis (tro'fis), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1763), so

trophoblast (trof'ō-blast), n. [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + βλαστός, a germ.] An external epiblastic layer that does not enter into the formation of the embryo, but does take an ac-tive part in nutritional processes intended for it; the blastocystic ectoderm.

If we agree to drop all these sold names where the lower mammals are concerned, and henceforth to designate the outer layer alone as trophoblast, the outer layer plus a thin layer of somatic mesoblast without blood-vessels as diplotrophoblast (= V. Baer's serous envelop), the portion of the diplotrophoblast against which the yolk-sac with its area vasculosa adheres as omphaloidean diplotrophoblast, that against which the sallantois does the same as allantoidean diplotrophoblast, then we have avoided misunderstandings that might arise from the indiscriminate use of the term chorion.

Hubrecht, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 383.

trophoblastic (trof-ō-blas'tik), a. [\tangle trophoblast + ic.] Of the nature of a trophoblast; pertaining to trophoblasts. Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 301.

N. S., AAA. 301.

trophocalyx (trof'ō-kā-liks), n. [ζ Gr. τροφή,
nourishment, + κάλυξ, a calyx: see calyx.] See

trophodisk (trof'ō-disk), n. [⟨Gr. τροφή, nour-isliment, + δίσκος, a quoit, disk: see disk.] See trophosphere.

tropholecithal (trof-ō-les'i-thal), a. [\langle tropholecithus + -al.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the tropholecithus; trophic or nutritive,

us york. tropholecithus (trof- \bar{o} -les'i-thus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. $\tau \rho o \phi \dot{\eta}$, nourishment, $+ \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \kappa \partial o c$, the yolk of an egg.] In embryol., the food-yolk, or nutritive yolk; the vitellus nutritivus of a meroblastic egg, not undergoing segmentation, as distinguished from the morpholecithus, or true formative yolk.

The nutritive yelk, . . . or tropholecithus, . . . is a mere appendage of the true egg-cell, and contains hoarded food-substance, so that it forms a sort of storehouse for the embryo in the course of its evolution.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 216.

trophoneurosis (trof το - nū-ro'sis), n.; pl. trophoneuroses (-sūz). [NL., ζ Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + NL. neurosis, q. v.] The disturbance of the nutrition of a part through derangement of the trophic action of nerves supplying it. See

trophopathy and trophesy.—Romberg's trophoneurosis, facial hemistrophy.
trophoneurotic (trof'ō-nū-rot'ik), a. [\(\chi \text{trophoneurosis}\) or of the nature of trophoneurosis.

nature of trophoneurosis.

Trophonian (trō-fō'ni-an), a. [< Gr. Τροφώνιος,
Trophonius (see def.), +-an.] Pertaining to
Trophonius, a mythical Grecian architect, or
his cave or his architecture. Trophonius was said
to be the inspired builder of the original temple of Apollo at Delphi, and part of the structure of the adytum
of the historical temple was held to lave survived from
his work. After his death he was worshiped as a god,
and had a famous oracle in a cavern near Lebadia in
Recotia.

trophopathy (trō-fop'a-thi), n. [\langle Gr. $\tau \rho o \phi \eta$, nourishment, $+ \pi \dot{\alpha} \theta o c$, suffering.] Perversion

of the nutrition of some tissue.

trophophore (trof \circ for), n. [\langle Gr. $\tau \rho o \phi i \rangle$, nourishment, $+ \phi \epsilon \rho \epsilon v = E. b c a r^{1}$.] One of the wandering nutritive amorbiform cells of sponges which accumulate in the inhalent passages and

which accumulate in the inhalent passages and ciliated chambers of the sponge, and from which gemmules or embryos are formed.

trophophorous (trō-fof'ō-rus), a. [< trophophore + -ous.] Of the nature of trophophores; pertaining to trophophores; trophoplast (trof'ō-plūst), n. [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσεν, mold or form in elay, wax, etc.: see plastic.] In bot., a plastid. Meyer.

Each protoplast possesses the organs necessary for continuous transmission: the nucleus for new nuclei, the trophoplasts for new granules of all kinds, according to the needs of the plant.

Science, XIV. 355.

trophosomal (trof'ō-sō-mal), a. [< trophosome + -dt.] Nutritive, as an aggregate of gastrozoöids; forming or pertaining to a trophosome trophosome (trof'ō-sōm), n. [< Gr. τροφη, nourishment, + σῶμα, body.] The body of nutritive zoöids of any hydrozoan; an aggregate of gastrozoöids forming a colony of polypites which do not develon free convention convention are supported in the property of the do not develop free generative persons: distinguished from gonosome, both being among the parts of an entire hydrosome. Allman. trophosperm (trof'ō-spèrm), n. [< Gr. τροφη, nourishment, + σπίρμα, seed.] In bot., same

ns trophospermium (trof-ō-spèr'mi-um), n. [NL.: e trophosperm.] In bot., same as placenta. Richard.

trophosphere (trof 'ō-sfēr), n. [⟨ Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + σφαίρα, a sphere.] In *embryol*., a zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidual stroma and the blasto-cyst, formed of the trophoblastic (embryonal) and trophospongian (maternal) layers. It is so called in Erinacus, where it is of a spherical shape, but in other mammals it may be called trophodisk, trophocalyx,

trophosphere

ctc. according to its shape. Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 3222

trophospongia (trof- $\bar{\phi}$ -spon'ji-ii), n. [\langle Gr. τpop_j , nourishment, $+ \sigma \pi o_j \gamma_i a$, a sponge.] In embryol., a compact cell-layer between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue; the maternal layer of the trophosphere in Erinaccus, or of a corresponding part in other Mummulut.

trophotropic (trof- $\bar{\phi}$ -trop'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\tau_i \circ o_j$.

Tropicolum. Also trophy-cress.

tropic (trop'ik), a. and n. [\langle OF. (and F.) tropoutsphenent. $+ \tau poi\pi v_i$, $v_i = v_i$. [\langle Gr. $\tau_i \circ o_j$.

The following part in other Mummulut.

Tropicolum. So, tropico = Pg. It. tropico (ct. D. G. tropisch = Sw. Dan. tropisk, a.), \langle LL. tropico of the properties of the solstice (Capri-

ctc. according to its shape. Quart. Jour. Micros. Sca., N. S., XXX. 322. trophospongia (trof-\(\tilde{0}\)-spon'ji-\(\tilde{0}\)), n. [\(\left(Gr.\tau)\) poo'\(\tilde{0}\), nourishment, \(\phi\) σπογγά, a sponge.] In embryol., a compact cell-layer between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue; the maternal layer of the trophosphere in Erinacius, or of a corresponding part in other Mammalia. trophotropic (trof-\(\tilde{0}\)-trop'ik), a. [\(\left(Gr.\tau)\) σρ, on, nourishment, \(\phi\) τρέπευ, turn.] In bat., exhibiting or characterized by trophotropism. trophotropism (trof'\(\tilde{0}\)-trop-ic \(\phi\)-ism.] In bat,, the phenomena induced in a growing organ by the influence of the chemical nature of its environment, as when plasmodia that are spread out on surfaces which yield little or no nutrinent move toward bodies which contain nutrient sub-

toward bodies which contain nutrient substances. De Bary.
trophozoöid (trof-ō-zō'oid), n. [ζ Gr. τροφ, nourishment, + E. zooid.] A nutritive zoöid

nourishment, + E. zooid.] A nutritive zooid of any organism; a gastrozooid. See trophosome. Energy. Brit., XXIII. 615. trophy (trō'fi), n.; pl. trophies (-fiz). [Early mod. E. trophie, trophee, < OF. trophee, F. trophee = Pg. tropheo = Sp. It. trofro, < L. tropheum, prop. tropaum, a sign of victory. a victory, a mark, sign. monument, < Gr. τρόπαιον, a monument of an enemy's defeat, a trophyneut. of τροπαῖος, Attie τρόπαιος, of defeat, of change or turning, < τροπή, defeat, rout, putting to flight, lit. 'a turning' (hence also the solstice), < τρέπειν, turn: see trope, tropic.] 1. In antig., a monument or memorial in comsolstice), ζτρέπειν, turn: see trope, tropic.] 1. In antig., a monument or memorial in commemoration of a Victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar or upright by the vict, either on the field of battle or in his home city. If for a naval victory, the trophy was set up on the nearest land. The custom of erecting trophies was most general among the Greeks, but it passed at length to the Romans. It was the practice also to have representations of trophies carved in stone, bronze, etc. In modern times trophies have been dedicated (see def. 2), in churcles and other public buildings, to commemorate victories. See cut under Nike.

And Shou thy selfe (O Saul), whose Conquering band

Nike.

And thou thy selfe (O Saul), whose Conquering hand Had yerst with Tropheis filled all the Land, As far as Tigris, from the Japhean Sea.

Sylvester, tt. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Trophies.

And tropines, reared of spoiled enemies,
Whose tops pierced through the clouds and hit the skies.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, or standards captured from an enemy.

And for a trophy brought the Giant's coat away, Made of the beards of Kings. Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 317.

Over the chimney-piece was a small mirror, and above that the trophy of a fox's brush

Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, ii. 9.

3. Something regarded as a memorial or evidence of victory; a prize.

This is that famoused trophy which Philip would have his son Alexander in the games of Olympus to wrestle for.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

4. A memorial; a memento.

The mere word 5 a slave

Debosh'd on every tomb, on every grave
A lying trophy. Shah, All's Well, ii 3, 146.
At one point we met a party, women among them, bringing off various trophies they had picked up on the battle field.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 40.

5. An ornamental group of objects, such as weapons, memorials of the chase, or flags, ar-

ranged on a wall, or a symbolic or typical grouping of exhibits at an exposition or the like; also, in decoration, a representation of such a group. See trophy decoration, under decora-

His gorget, sash, and sabre of the Horse Marines, with his boot-hooks underneath in

a trophy
Thackeray, Book of Snobs,

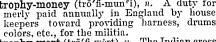
Confiding customers lent them silver plate, and women's taste and a few ribbons make a gorgeous trophy.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, II, 100.]

trophy-cress (trōʻfi-

kres), n. Same as tro-phy-wort.

trophy-lock (tro fi-lok), n. A lock of hair cut from the head of and the first head of th from the head of a slain enemy, used to adorn a weapon or shield.



a turn, turning, solstice, trope: see *trope*.] I.

a. Pertaining to the tropics (the regions so called); tropical.

II. n. 1_†. The turning-point; a solstitial

This signe of Capricorne is also cleped the *tropik* of wyntur, for thanne bygynneth the sonne to come agayn to us-ward.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, 1. 17.

How that the Sun performing his course in the winter Tropick, and exhaling much moysture from Nilus, diminisheth him contrary to his nature. Sandys, Travailes, p. 77. 2. In astron., one of two circles on the celestial sphere whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 234° nearly. The northern one touches the celiptic at the sign Cancer, and is thence called the tropic of Cancer, the southern one being for a similar reason called the tropic of Capricaru. The sun's annual path in the heaven is bounded by these two circles, and they are called tropics because when the sun, in his journey northward or southward, reaches either of them, he, as it were, turns back, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to north and south

south.
3. In geog., one of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator — that is, about 23½°. The one north of the equator is called the tropic of Cancer, and that south of the equator the tropic of Capricorn. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include the part of the globe called the torrid zone—at zone 47° in width, having the equator for its central line.

4. pl. With the definite article: the regions ly-

4. pl. With the definite article: the regions lying between the tropies of Cancer and Capricorn, or near them on either side.—Malignant fever of the tropics. See fever!.

tropical (trop'i-kal), a. [< tropic + -al.] 1.
Of or pertaining to the tropies; being within the tropies; characteristic of the tropies or of the climate of the tropies.—2. In zoögeog., inhabiting the tropies; tropicopolitan.—3. Incident to the tropies: as, tropical diseases.—4. [< trope.] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense. from its proper or original sense.

There are many things delivered rhetorically, many expressions therein merely tropical.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref. Tropical abscess, abscess of the liver, occurring as a result of long residence in the tropics.—Tropical diseases, diseases met with, as a rule, solely in the tropics.—Tropical duckweed. See Pistia.—Tropical grape. Same as sea-grape (which see, under grape!).—Tropical homonym. See homonym.—Tropical lichen, in pathol, prickly heat. Enepe. Diet.—Tropical month. See month, 1 (c).—Tropical year. See year.

Tropicalia (trop-i-kā'li-ii), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. τροπικός, tropic, + ά'ζ, sea.] In zoögeog., the tropical marine realm, one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the seas of the globe, between the isocrymes of 68° F. north and south: same as Dana's torrid-zone or coval-reef seas.

Dana's torrid-zone or coral-reef seas.

Tropicalian (trop-i-kā'li-an), a. [< Tropicalia + -an.] Of or pertaining to Tropicalia.

tropically (trop'i-kal-i), adv. In a tropical or

figurative manner. The Mouse-trap. Marry, how? Tropically. Shak, Hamlet, iii. 2. 247.

tropic-bird (trop'ik-berd), n. One of several matatorial totipalmate birds of the family Phaë-thontion: so called because usually seen in thentiex: so called because usually seen in tropical regions. They are beautiful birds of buoyant and dashing flight, resembling seaswallows or terns, but with the two middle tail-feathers filamentous and long exerted beyond the rest. They are somewhat larger than precons white variously marked with black on the upper purts, and tinted with pink or salmon-color, especially on the long tail-feathers, and when adult have the bill red or yellow. The feet are small, and all four toes are united by webs. The two best-known species are the yellow-billed and the rel-billed, Pharthon Haeirostris and P. nethereus. Though resembling terns, they belong to a different order of birds, their nearest relatives being the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. See cut under Phaethon.

tropicopolitan (trop*i-k\vec{n}-pol*i-tan), a. [tropicopolitan (tro

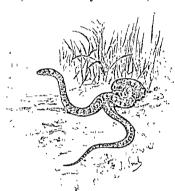
Among birds and reptiles we have several families which, from being found only within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America, have been termed tropicopolitan groups.

tropides, n. Plural of tropis.
tropidial (trǫ-pid'i-al), a. [⟨ tropis (-id-) + -id-] Of or pertaining to a tropis, or keel of a cymba: as, tropidial pteres. See pterc. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.
Tropidogaster (trop"i-dō-gas'ter), n. [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), ⟨ Gr. τρόπις (τροπιδ-), keel, + γαστήρ, stomach.] 1. A genus of iguanian lizards, as T. blainvillei, having the ventral scales three-keeled and no femoral pores.—2. [l. c.]

three-keeled and no femoral pores.—2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

Tropidolepis (trop-i-dol'e-pis), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), ⟨ Gr. τρόπις (τροπιδ-), keel, + λεπίς, scale.] 1. A genus of lizards: a synonym of sceloporus.—2. [l. c.] A member of this genus. The common fence-lizard of the United States, Sceloporus undulatus, has been called the waved tropidolepis. See culture seedoporus.

Tropidonotus (trop "i-dō-nō'tus), n. [NL. (Kuhl), (Gr. τρόπις (τροπιό-), keel, + νῶτος, νῶτον, the back.] A genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, of the family Colubridæ, including



Common Ringed Snake (Tropidonotus natrix).

such as T. natrix, the common ringed snake of Europe. The name has been loosely used for many ser-pents not generically the same as the above. See also

cut under snake.
[Tropidorhynchus (trop"i-dō-ring'kus), n. [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), ζ Gr. τρόπις (τροπιό-), keel, + ἡύγχος, snout, beak.] A genus of Australian meliphagine birds. T. corniculatus is the well-known friar-bird or leatherhead.

See cut under friar-bird.

tropidosternal (tropi'-dō-ster'nal), a. [\langle Gr. $\tau \rho \delta \pi \iota g$ ($\tau \rho \sigma \pi \iota d$ -), keel, $+ \sigma \tau \epsilon \rho \nu \sigma \nu$, breast-bone.]

Keeled, as a breast-bone; having a keeled sternum; carinate, as a bird. See cut under

carinate.

Tropidosternii (trop"i-dō-stèr'ni-ī), n. pl. [NL.: see tropidosternal.] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including those which have the sternum keeled: equivalent to Carinatæ, and opposed to Homalosternii. [Rare.] tropis (trō'pis), n.; pl. tropides (trop'i-dēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. τρόπις, keel, ⟨ τρέπειν, turn.] Of sponge-spicules, the keel or backward curve of a cymba, or C-shaped flesh-spicule; the part between the ends or prows. See cymba. Eneyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

tropist (trō'pist), n. [⟨ trope + -ist.] One who deals in tropes; especially, one who explains the

Brit., XXII. 417.

tropist (trō/pist), n. [\(\tau\) trope + -ist.] One who deals in tropes; especially, one who explains the Scriptures by tropes, or figures of speech.

tropologic (trop-\(\overline{0}\)-io_1\(\overline{0}\)'ik), a. [\(\tau\) tropologic + -ic.] Same as tropological.

tropological (trop-\(\overline{0}\)-lo_1\(\overline{0}\)'i-kal), a. [\(\tau\) tropologic + -al.] Figurative: as, tropological interpretation

tation.

tation.

We are to take the second signification, the tropological or figurative.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

tropologically (trop-\(\tilde{0}\)-loj'i-kal-i), adv. In a tropological or figurative manner.

tropologize (tr\(\tilde{0}\)-pol'\(\tilde{0}\)-jiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. tropologized, ppr. tropologizing. [\(\xi\) tropolog-y + -ize.] To use in a tropological sense, as a word; change to a figurative sense; use as a trope.

cal or figurative mode of articles of metaphors.

Hee also blamed those that by Allegories and *Tropologies* peruert and obscure the Historic of their Gods.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

Whether due to tropology, or to whatever other cause, multivocals . . . are unwisely condemned, or deprecated. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 170.

or rather implied or involved in, its direct and temporary meaning.

troppo (trop'po), adv. [It.; = F. trop, too much: see de trop.] In music, too much; excessively.

Most frequently used in such directions as allegro, vivace, andante, etc., mar in trappo (allegro, vivace, andante, etc., mar in the profallegro, vivace, andante, etc., but not too much so). See tanto.

trosserst, n. p'. An obsolete form of trousers.

And tross re made of thy skin to tumble in.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

trot¹ (trot). r.; pret. and pp. trotted, ppr. trotting. [< ME. trotten, < OF. trotter, troter, F. trotter = Pr. Sp. Pg. trotar = It. trottare, trot, < ML. *trottare, trotare, trot, go; prob. < OHG. trotton, tread, MHG. trotten, run (G. trotten, troticren, trot, after Rom.), freq. of OHG. tretan, MHG. G. treten, tread: see tread, and cf. trod, trode. The usual derivation, < ML. *tolutare, through the assumed series *thutare, > *tlotare, trot (see fabligation) is irroved. tare, \ trotare, trot (see tolutation), is improbable.] I. intrans. 1. To go at a quick, steady pace; run; go.

Al be it so that no man fynden shal Noon in this world that trotteth hool in al, Ne man, ne beest. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 294. Being pricked with as strong an itch to be Abroad, and trot about the world, as she.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 222.

2. Specifically, to go at the quick, steady pace known as a trot. See $trot^1$, n., 2, and trotter.

Successive Positions of a Horse in Trotting.
(After instantaneous photographs made by Eadweard Muybridge.)

Sometimes he *trots*, as if he told the steps, With gentle majesty and modest pride. Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 277.

This is true, whether they [animals] move per latera, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling, or per diametrum, lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is succussation or trotting.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

I saw Lady Suffolk trot a mile in 2.26. Flora Temple has trotted close down to 2.20, and Ethan Allen in 2.25, or less.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

II. trans. 1. To cause to trot; ride at a trot. He that can trot a courser, break a rush, And, arm'd in proof, dare dure a straw's strong push. Marston, Satires, i. 28.

2. To ride over or about at a trot.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed, Trotting the ring, and tilting at a glove. Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., i. 3

He made him turn, and stop, and bound,
To gallop and to trot the round;
He scarce could stand on any ground,
He was so full of mettle.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. To use a "pony" or some similar means in studying; "pony": as, to trot a lesson. [College slang, U. S.]—To trot out, to cause to trot, as

a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring or draw out for exhibition. [Colloq.]

They would sit for hours solemnly trotting out for one another's admiration their commonplaces of the philosophical copy-book, until I tingled from head to foot.

D. Christic Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

2. A treatise on tropes or figures.

Learned persons who have written vocabularies, tropologies, and expositions of words and phrases.

Jer. Taylor, Works (cd. 1835), II. 121.

3. Specifically, that use, of a Scripture text which gives it a moral significance apart from, or rather implied or involved in, its direct or rather implied or involved in, its direct or the verb. I. Quick, steady movement; "go": as, to keep one on the trot all day. [Now colloq.]—2. A gait faster than the walk and slower than the run. In the trot of bipeds both feet are loq.]—2. A gait faster than the walk and slower than the run. In the trot of bipeds both feet are alternately off the ground at the same time for an interval in each step; in that of quadrupeds, in a very slow trot there is always one foot on the ground, a part of the time two feet, and a part of the time three. It fast, there are two intervals in each stride when all the feet are off the ground (the stride being the distance in time or space between the successive points on the ground touched by the same foot), the horse leaving the ground from the hind feet in succession, while in the run he leaves the ground from a fore foot. In the trot the limbs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously, even in the "square trot." If the difference becomes considerable, it constitutes "single-footing"; if the difference becomes so great that the action is reversed, and the pair of limbs on the same side move together, it becomes "pacing." While the trot is naturally a slower gait than the run, it has become the instinctive fast gait in certain breeds of horses. See trotter, and cut in preceding column.

The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot. Youatt, The Horse (Treatise on Draught).

In those days, the Star Cambridge Coach, which left the

In those days, the Star Cambridge Coach, which left the Belle Sauvage Yard in Ludgate Hill about 4 P. M., threaded all the streets between its starting-point and Shoreditch Church at a trot. Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 198.

3. A toddling child; in general, a child: a term of endearment.

Ethel romped with the little children—the rosy little rots.

Thackeray, Newcomes, x.

4. A "pony"; a "crib." [College slang, U.S.]

5. A trot-line. [U.S.]—6. A small line that sets off from the main trot-line, to the extreme end of which the hook is fastened. See trotline. [U. S.]—Eggwife-trot. Same as egg-trot. trot24 (trot), n. [A var. of trat.] An old woman: a term of disparagement.

An aged trot and tough did marie with a lad.

Turberville, Of a Contrerie Mariage.

An old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 80.

snak, I. of the S.,1.2. 60. trotcozy, trotcosy (trot'kō-zi), n.; pl. trotcozies, trotcosies (-ziz). [Appar. so called as enabling one to 'trot,' drive, or travel 'cozy' or warm, \langle trot + cozy; less prob. orig. *throat-cozy, \langle throat + cozy.] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast in cold weather when are in traveling. [Scotch]

the head, neck, and breast in cold it cold it cold in large great-coat belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuffs, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and, being buttoned beneath the chin, was called a trot-cozy.

trotevalet, n. [ME., appar. < OF. *trotevale (perhaps referring orig. to Scandinavian myths), \(\lambda\) Icel. Thrūdhvaldr, a title of Thor (Thrūdhvaldr godha, the heroic defender of the gods), \(\lambda\) Thrūdhr, used only as the name of a goddess and of a woman, also in compound names (= AS. Trijtho, the name of a woman; cf. OHG. trūta, G. dial. trute, drude, a witch), + -valdr, < valda, rule: see wield. Cf. walterot.] A trifling thing.

Yn gamys and festys and at the ale Love men to lestene trotevale. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (Halliwell.)

zwan thre traitours at o tale to-gidere weren agein me

sworn,
Al ye maden trotenale [read trotenale] that I haved seid biforn;
50 ledde me bi doune and dale, as an oxe bi the horn,
Til ther as him is browen bale, ther his throte schal be schorn. Walter Mapes, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 337.

troth (trôth or trôth), n. [\(ME. trouthe, trowthe, \) troth (trôth or trôth), n. [KME. trouthe, trowthe, trought, etc., var. of treouthe, treuthe, truthe, KAS. treôteih, truth: see truth, the commoner form of the word. The proper historical pron. of troth is trôth; so betroth, prop. bē-trôth'. The pron. trôth (given by Sheridan) and the worse pron. troth (given by Walker and his copiers) are irregular, and are prob. artificial, the word in educated use being chiefly literary, searcely occurring in vernacular speech 1. scarcely occurring in vernacular speech.] 1. Truth; verity: as, in troth (a phrase used interjectionally, and often colloquially reduced to

I could wish that from hencefoorth he would learne to tell troth. Hakluyt's Yoyages, I. 560.

Troth, and I would have my will then.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

Moll. When will you come home, heart?

Ten. In troth, self, I know not.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 2.

2. Faith; fidelity: as, to pledge or plight one's troth.

To a gret lady that day be trought plight,
Ryght at the fontain of thurstes gladnesse ay;
Nothyng so loue ne likyng to my pay.
Rom. of Partenay (L. L. T. S.), 1. 822.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath, Study to break it and not break my troth. Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 66.

troth (trôth or troth), v. t. [< troth, n.] To plight; betroth..

So says the prince and my new-trothed lord. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 38.

trothless! (trôth'les or trôth'les), a. [\(\chi \text{troth}\) + -less. Cf. truthless.] Faithless; treacherous.

A trothlesse or perfidious fellow. Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 209. Now, trothless King, what fruits have braving boasts?

Peele, Edward I.

troth-plight (trôth'plit), a. [Early mod. E. trouthe-plight.] Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This is your son-in-law,
And son unto the king, who, heavens directing,
Is troth-plight to your daughter.

Shak., W. T., v. 3. 151.

That wench will be troth-plight to th' first man as will wed her and keep her i' plenty.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

troth-plight (trôth'plit), v. t. [Early mod. E. trouthe-plyght; < troth-plight, a.] To betroth or affiance. Palsgrave. [Obsolete or provin-

cial.]
troth-plight (trôth'plit), n. [\langle troth-plight, v.]
The act of betrothing or plighting faith, whether
in friendship or in marriage. Shak., W. T., i. 2.
278. [Obsolete or provincial.]
troth-plighted (trôth'pli"ted), a. Having
plighted troth; pledged. [Obsolete or provincial.]

cial.]
troth-ring (trôth'ring), n. A betrothal ring.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix. [Rare.]
troth-telling (trôth'tel'ing), a. Truth-telling.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.
trot-line (trot'līn), n. A kind of trawl-line,
consisting of a stout cord, commonly one or
two hundred yards long, with baited hooks
attached by short lines at intervals of two or
three feet. One end of the line is tied to a stake or

attached by short lines at intervals of two or three feet. One end of the line is tied to a stake or tree on the bank, and the other is sunk by means of a weight. The trot-line takes catfish and other bottomish. See traut. [Southern U.S.] trotter (trot'er), n. [< ME. trotter, < OF. trotier, < ML. trotarius (cf. also tolutarius), a trotter, < trottare, trot: see trot!.] 1. One who or that which trots; specifically, a trotting horse, especially one of a breed of horses noted for speed in trotting. A great part of the best trotters in the enally one of a breed of horses noted for speed in trotting. A great part of the best trotters in the United States (where the breed has been brought to perfection) are descended through Hambletonian from the English thoroughbred Messenger. The mile record is now (18%) held by Alix, which in 18% at Galesburg. Ill., trotted a mile in 2 minutes 3; seconds. On the race-track trotters are driven in light skeleton wagons called sulkies. See trott, n., 2.

Item, ther be bowt for yow iij. horse at Seynt Feythys feyer, and all be trotterys, ryth fayir horse, God save hem, and they be well kepyd.

Paston Letters, I. 531.

My chestnut horse was a fast trotter.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (Latham.)

The trotter represents a breed which has not yet reached its limit of speed, and there are very few in the extreme front. It was just so with the running horses in the early days of that breed, so far as we can judge from the data

we now have. W. H. Brewer, in Rep. Conn. Board of Agri. for Jan., 1890. 2. A foot. (a) The human foot. [Slang.] (b) The foot of an animal used for food: as, pigs' trotters; sheep's

trotter-boiler (trot'er-boi"ler), n. One whose trotter-boiler (trot'ér-boi"lér), n. One whose business it is to treat the hoofs of animals by boiling and other operations for separating from the horny parts the fat, glue-stock, etc. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 308. trotter-oil (trot'ér-oil), n. An oil obtained in boiling down sheep's and calves' feet. trottles (trot'lz), n. [Origin obscure.] The prickly comfrey, Symphytum asperrumum. trottoir (trot-wor'), n. [F., sidewalk, < trotter, trot: see trot1.] A footway on each side of a streef: a sidewalk.

of a street; a sidewalk.

Paris is very hadly lighted at nights, and the want of a trottoir is a very great evil.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

troubadour (trö'ba-dör), n. [\(\text{F. troubadour}, \(\text{V. troubadour}, \(\text{P. troubadour}, \(\text{P. troubador}, \(\text{P. troubador}, \(\text{P. troubadour}, \) \(\text{P. troubadour}, \(\text{P. troubadour}, \(\text{P. troubadour}, \) \(\text{P. troubadour}, \(\text{P. troubadour}, \) \(\text{P. troubadour}, \(\text{P. troubadour}, \) \(\text{P. pator), < OF. trover, truver, F. trouver = Pr. trobar = Sp. Pg. trovar = It. trovare, find, invent, compose, < ML. *tropare, compose, sing, (tropus, a song, orig. a figure of speech, trope: see trope, trover. Cf. trouvère.] One of a class

troubadour

of early poets who first appeared in Provence, of early poets who first appeared in Provence, France. The troubadours were considered the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry, characterized by an almost entire devotion to the subject of chivalic love, and generally very complicated in regard to meter and rime. They flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, principally in the south of France, Catalonia, Aragon, and not thern It dy. The most renowned among the troubadours were knights who cultivated music and poetry as a polite accomplishm of the part declined, and in its later days was the dy out that the art declined, and in its later days was the dy out tivated by an inferior class of minstrels. See troor retroublable! (trub'la-bl), a. [ME. troublable, Coff. *trouble.] Troublesome; causing trouble: yexatious.

vevations.

Lecherie tormenteth hem in that oon syde with gredy venims and troublable irc. Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 2.

venims and trowblable ire. Chaucer, Boethius iv. meter 2.

trouble (trub'l), v.; pret. and pp. troubled, ppr.
troubling. [< ME. troublen, trublen (also transposed turblen), < OF. troubler, trubler, trobler,
also tourbler, turbler, trobler, F. troubler, trouble, disturb, < ML. *turbulare, < L. turbula, disorderly group, a little crowd of people, dimof turba, crowd (> turbare, disturb) = Gr. τίρβη,
disorder, throng, bustle (> τυρβαζου, disturb);
see turbid, turbulent, and ef. disturb, disturble.]
I. trans. 1. To stir up; agitate; disturb; put
into commotion.

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water.

John v. 4

A woman moved is like a fountain troubled. Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 142.

2. To disturb; interrupt or interfere with.

We caught here a prodigious quantity of the finest fish ut I had ever before seen, but the silly Rais greatly oubled our enjoyment by telling us that many of the fish

in that part were poisonous.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 312. 3. To disturb in mind; annoy; vex; harass; afflict; distress; worry.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled. Ps. xxx 7.

The boy . . . so troubles me
'Tis past enduring. Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 1.

Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with thick coming fancies,
That keep her from her rest.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 38.

He was an infidel, and the head of a small school of infidels who were troubled with a morbid desire to make converts

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., Ma.

Nothing troubles social life so much as originality, or political life so much as the spirit of liberty.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 140.

4. To put to trouble, inconvenience, pains, or exertion of some kind: used conventionally in courteous requests: as, may I trouble you to shut the door?

Your master's a right honest man, and one I am much beholding to, and must very shortly Trouble his love again. Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

I shall *trouble* you to give my services to my friends at Oxford. Arbuthnot, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 180.

To east oil on troubled water. See water. = Syn. 3.
Afflict, Distress, etc (see afflict); perpley, agitate, plaque,
pester, badger, disquiet, make uneasy, anxious, or restless,
II. ntrans. 1‡. To become turbid or cloudy.

Put a Drope of Bawme in clere Watre, in a Cuppe of 831-ver or in a clere Bacyn, . . . and 3if that the Bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the Watre schalle nevere trouble.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

2. To take trouble or pains; trouble one's self; worry: as, do not trouble about the matter.

We have not troubled to shade the outside of this dia-ram J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 281, note.

trouble (trub'1), n. [\ ME. *trouble, truble, truble, truble, torble, torble, \ OF. trouble, torble, \ trouble, also n crowd, F. trouble, trouble; from the verb.] 1. Vexation; perplexity; worry; difficulties; trials; affliction.

rials; aumetion. Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. Job v. 7.

When we might be happy and quiet, we create trouble to ourselves.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 200.

2. Annoyance; molestation; persecution.

For "Ioseph shulde dye" playnly dyd they sw, But pacyently all theyr truble dyd he endure. Joseph of Arimathic (E. E. T. S.), p. (S.

3 Disturbing, annoying, or vexatious circumstance, affair, or state; distress; difficulty.

To take arms against a sea of troubles.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 59.

What was his *Trouble* with his Brother Geoffrey but a Bird of his own hatching?

Baker, Chronicles, p. 53.

trouble about owning a cottage at a watering-place is that it makes a duty of a pleasure.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 193.

4. A source or cause of annoyance, perplexity, or distress: as, he is a great trouble to us.—5. Labor; laborious effort: as, it is no trouble.

Is twenty hundred kisses such a trouble?
Shal., Venus and Adonis, 1. 522.

Insomuch as they have not dared to hazard the revenue of Lizypt by sea, but have sent it over land with a guard of Souldiers, to their no small trouble and expenses.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 40.

Sandys, Travalles, p. 40.

6. In law, particularly French law, anything causing injury or damage such as is the subject of legal relief.—7. A disease, or a diseased condition; an affection: as, a cancerous trouble.

—8. In mining, a small fault. Also called a throw, slide, slip, heare, or check.=Syn. 1-3. Inconvenience, embarrassment, anxiety, adversity, misfortune, calamity, sorrow, tribulation, misery, plague, torment. See the verb.

troubledly! (trub'd-li), adr. In a troubled or confused manner; confusedly.

Our meditations must proceed in due order; not trou-

Our meditations must proceed in due order; not troubledly, not preposterously.

Bp. Hall, Divine Meditation, xvl.

trouble-houset (trub'l-hous), n. [\(\text{trouble}, v., + \text{obj}, \text{house1}.\] A disturber of the peace of a house or household.

Ill-bred louts, simple sots, or prevish trouble-houses, Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 53.

trouble-mirth (trub'l-merth), n. [\(\xi\) trouble, v., + obj. mirth.] One who mars or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a marose person; a killjoy; a spoil-sport.

But once more to this same trouble-mirth, this Lady Var-ev. Scott, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

troubler (trub'ler), n. [(trouble + -cr1.] One who or that which troubles or disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber.

Let them . . . hurl down their indignation On thee, the troubler of the poor world's peace! Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 221.

This great Tartarian Prince, that hath so troubled all his neighbours, they alwayes call Chan Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 33.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 33.

Foul trouble-rest fantastik greedy and factorial for the control of the

Foul trouble-rest, fantastik greedy-gut. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, H., The Furies. troublesome (trub'l-sum), a. [\(\epsilon\) trouble +
-some.] 1. Annoying; vexatious: as, a troublesome cough; a troublesome neighbor.

Lord Plausible. I wou'd not have my Visits troublesome.

Manly The only way to be sure not to have 'em troublesome is to make 'em when People are not at home.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

The Arabs and people of the country are civil enough, and shew it in their way, by coming and sitting about you; tho' they are troublesome by being too observing, curious, and inquisitive.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 181.

2. Difficult; trying: as, a troublesome shoal or reef; a troublesome fellow to deal with.

I beshrew him for his counsel! there is not a more dangerous and troublesome way in the world than is that into which he hath directed thee.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The Rais said he had a design to have anchored there last night; but, as it was troublesone to get out in the morning by the westerly wind, he intended to run over to Perim island to pass the night.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 311.

3. Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous.

There arose in the ship such a troublesome disturbance that all the ship was in an vprore with weapons.

Haklugi's Voyayes, 11. 1. 111.

When cloudless suns
Shine hot, or wind blows troublesome and strong.
Werdsworth, Naming of Places, vi.

4†. Troublous; disturbed.

In the troublesome times 'twas his happinesse never to be sequestred.

Aubrey, Lives (Francis Potter).

=Syn.1 and 2. Harassing, wearisome, perplexing, galling, troublesomely (trub'l-sum-li), adv. In a troublesome manner; vexatiously.

He may presume and become troublesomely garrulous.

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xxiv.

troublesomeness (trub'l-sum-nes), n. The state or character of being troublesome.

The lord treasurer complained of the troublesomeness of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty. Bacon. Tyre alone gave those two powerful princes. Nebuch adnezzar and Alexander the Great, more trouble than any other state in the course of all their wars.

Pococke, Description of the East, U. 81.**

Pococke, Descript tively.

Those fair bates these trouble-states still use (Pretence of common good, the king's ill course) Must be east forth.

Daniel, Civil Wars, III. Soul-boiling rage and trouble-state sedition. Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

Fears concerning his own state had been the trouble troublous (trub'lus), a. [< trouble + -ous.] 1. with which he had hitherto contended.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 24.

Agitated: disturbed.

As a tall ship tossed in troublous seas,
Whom raging windes, threatning to make the pray
Of the rough rockes, doe diversly disease.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 24.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times.

Dan. ix. 25.

2. Restless; unsettled.

His flowing toung and troublous spright.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 4.

Some were troublous and adventurous spirits, men of broken fortunes, extravagant habits, and boundless desires.

Molley, Dutch Republic, I. 501.

3. Disturbing; disquieting.

They winced and kicked at him, and accused him to Ahab the king that he was a seditious fellow, and a troublous preacher. Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

My troublous dream this night doth make me sad.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 22.

troubly† (trub'li), a. [< ME. troubly, troubly, trouble, trouble, trouble, trouble, trouble, trouble, trouble, trouble, trouble; pp. of troubler, trobler, trouble: see trouble, v.] 1. Turbid; stirred up; muddy; murky.

In Ethiope alle the Ryveres and alle the Watres ben trouble, and thei ben somdelle salte, for the gret hete that is there.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

There.

These fisheris of God shulden . . . not medle with mannis lawe, that is trobby water.

Wyclif, Select Works, I. 14.

A trouble wyne anoon a man may pure.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Thei loked towarde lanneriur, and saugh the eyr trouble, and thikke of duste.

Merlin (E. L. T. S.), ii. 236.

2. Troubled; confused; distraught.

It may fall sumtyme that the trubylyere that thou hase bene owtwarde with actyfe werkes, the mare brynnande desyre thou sall hafe to Godd.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The troubly erroure of our ignorance.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 5.

3. Turbulent; tempestuous; stormy.

The trouble wynde that hyht Auster.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 7.

Chaucer, Boëthlus, 1. meter 7.
trouflyngt, n. A Middle English form of trifling.
trough (trôf), n. [< ME. trough, trogh, trou, <
AS. trog, troh, a trough, a small boat (trohscip,
trochscip, a cock-boat), = D. trog = OHG. MHG.
troc (trog-), G. trog = Icel. trog = Dan. trug =
Sw. trâg, a trough; cf. It. truogo, a trough, <
Teut.; lit. 'a thing of wood,' or perhaps 'a log'
(sc. hollowed out); from the root of E. tree, AS.
treów, etc.: see tree. Cf. trow², trogue, and
truy¹.] 1. An open receptacle, generally long
and narrow, as for water. Specifically—(a) A woodand narrow, as for water. Specifically—(a) A wooden receptacle or basin in which to knead dough.

She lifted the mass of dough out of the trough before her, and let it sink softly upon the board. Howells, Annie Kilburn, xiv.

(b) A large vessel, usually oblong, designed to hold water or food for animals.

One meets everywhere in the roads [of Switzerland] with fountains continually running into huge troughs that stand underneath them, which is wonderfully commodious in a country that so much abounds with horses and cattle.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

(c) A conduit for rain-water, placed under the caves of a building; an caves-trough. (d) In printing: (1) A water-tight box in which paper is dipped to dampen it for the press. (2) The iron or metal-lined box in which inking-rollers are cleaned and forms are washed. (e) In fish-culture, a hatching-trough.

2t. A small boat; a cance or dug-out.

If none had proceeded further then the inventions of our predecessors, we had had nothyng in the Poets aboue Andronicus, and nothing in histories aboue the Annales or Cronicles of Bysshoppes, and had yet haue sayled in or cronicies of bysshoppes, and had yet nade sayled in troughes or in boates.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlviii.).

There is a great caue or ditch of water . . . where come every morning at the break of day twentie or thirtie canoas or troughes of the Indians. Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 454.

3. A concavity or hollow; a depression between two ridges or between two waves; an oblong basin-shaped hollow: as, the trough of the sea.

Where the trough of one wave coincides with the crest of another, if that crest be equal, the resultant motion at that point is null. This is the result of the mutual interference of waves.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 129.

4. The array of connected cells of a voltaic bat-4. The array of connected cells of a voltaic battery, in which the copper and zine plates of each pair are on opposite sides of the partition.—5. In chem., a vat or pan containing water over which gas is distilled.—6. In electroplating, a tray or vat which holds the metallic solution. E. H. Knight.—Glass trough. (a) A deep and narrow box of clear glass for holding objects for microscopic study in their natural liquids. (b) A similar device for holding the developing or fixing bath in dry-plate photography, in order that the changes in the plate submerged in the bath can be observed.—Pneumatic trough. See pneumatic.—Trough of barometric depression, an advancing area of low pressure, the line of places, lying transverse

to the direction of motion, at which the barometer has reached its lowest point, and is about to rise. In V-shaped depressions the advancing trough is frequently associated with a coincident advancing line of squalls.

trough (trôt), v. [\(\) trough, n.] I. intrans. To feed grossly, as a hog from a trough. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII, 168.

II. trans. To make into a trough, or into the shape of a trough. Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, III, 461.

scarch, III. 461.

trough-battery (trôf'bat"ér-i), n. A form of voltaic battery in which the glass or porcelain cells are replaced by a trough of wood or other insulating material divided into sections by involution plates.

insulating material divided into sections by insulating plates. Cruikshank's trough-battery consists of a trough of baked wood divided into cells by metallic partitions consisting of a plate of zinc and a plate of copper soldered back to back.

trough-fault (trôf'fâlt), n. In geol., two faults having nearly the same direction, but dipping toward each other, so that the mass of rock included between them has more or less of the form of a wedge. The fault-block in such cases is triangular in cross-section, instead of being rectangular, as it would be if the faults both had the same dip.

trough-gutter (trof'gut"er), n. A trough-shaped gutter below the eaves of buildings.

trough-room (trôf'rom), n. In fish-culture, a hatching-house.

trough-shell (trôf'shel), n. A round clam; a member of the Mactridæ (where see cut), especially the British Mactra solida and M. stulcially the British Mactra solida and M. stut-torum. These have a shell of nearly triangular form, with thick opaque valves covered with brownish epider-mis; a V-shaped cardinal tooth is in one valve, with a long lateral tooth on each side, fitting into deep grooves of the opposite valve. Both species live buried in the sand near low-water mark. In some places they are esteemed for the table, and in the Netherlands the shells are much used for making roads and paths.

much used for making roads and paths.

troulf (trōl), v. and n. An obsolete form of trolltrounce (trouns), v. t.; pret. and pp. trounced,
ppr. trouncing. [Early mod. E. trounse; < OF.
troncer, cut, mutilate, = Sp. tronzar, shatter, <
OF. tronce, a piece of timber, trouche, a great
piece of timber, a stump; cf. OF. tronc. trunk;
cf. also troncon, tronson, a truncheon; < L. truncus, a trunk: see trunk and truncheon.] To
punish or beat severely; thrash or whip smartly; castigate. [Now colloq.]

The Lord trounsed [discompited R. V.1 Siscre and all his

The Lord trounsed [discomfited, R. V.] Sisara and all his charettes.

Bible of 1551, Judges iv. 15.

Well, sir, you'll dearly answer this:

My master's constable; he'll trounce you for 't.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

troupe (tröp), n. [< F. troupe, a troop, a company: see troop.] A troop; a company particularly, a company of players, operatic performers, dancers, acrobats, etc.

She showed me a troupe of faire ladies, every one her lover colling and kissing, chinning and embracing.

Breton, Dreame of Strange Effects, p. 17.

troupial, n. See troopial.
trous-de-loup (trö'dé-lö'), n. pl. [F.: trous, pl. of trou, hole; de, of; loup (\lambda L. lupus), wolf: see wolf.] Trap-holes or pits dug in the ground, in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, each with a pointed stake in the mid-dle, to serve as obstacles to an enemy.

trouse; (trouz), n. [Also trews, q. v.; \langle OF. trousse: see trousers, truss.] Trousers; trews. [Ventidius] served as a footman in his single trouses and grieves.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 177.

troused; (trouzd), a. [\(\zeta trouse + -cd^2.\)] Wearing trousers; elothed with trousers. Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. Also trowsed. trousering (trou'zering), n. [\(\zeta trousers + -ing^1.\)] Cloth for making trousers, especially material made for the purpose. trousers (trou'zers), n. pl. [Formerly also trowsers, trousers, trossers; a later form, with apparage idental intrusion of r. of trouses, trouses(also

accidental intrusion of r, of trouses, trouses (also trooze, trews), < OF. trouses, pl., trunk-hose, breeches, pl. of trouses, bundle, package: see truss, of which trousers is thus ult. a differentries, of which tronsers is thus tit, a differentiated plural.] A garment for men, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately; originally, tightly fitting drawers; pantaloons. See strossers. In the early part of the ninetcenth century long frilled drawers reaching to the ankles were worn by girls and women, and called trousers.

The youth and people of fashion, when in the country, wear trowsers, with shoes and stockings.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Trousers (braceæ) were not worn till after the Parthian and Celtic wars, and even then only by soldlers who were exposed to northern climates.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 457.

On the abandonment of the latter [bases] these large breeches or sloppes became an important and splendid part of apparell; and while the long hose were either sup-

planted by or new christened the trauses [read trouses], the upper stock or the breeches worn over them received the name of trunk hose.

Planché.

the name of trunk hose. Planche. —Syn. Breeches, Trousers, Pantaloons. Breeches are properly short clothes, teaching just below the knee; the use of the word for trousers is erroneous and vulgar. Trousers is the old word for the garment common in Occidental nations to cover the legs of men; many, especially in England, still insist upon the word, and confine pantaloons to its historical sense. Many, however, especially in America, are satisfied with pantaloons (colloquially, pants) for trousers.

trousse (trös), n. [F., a bundle, quiver: see truss.] A number of small utensils carried in a case or sheath together; especially, such a sheath with knives, tweezers, and the like, hung from the girdle, and worn during the midand worn during the mid-dle ages. Compare étui, equipage¹, 4. The trousse is now rather a collection of tools or implements for serious work, and for men rather than for women: as, a surgeon's trousse.

lumination of 1350. a, trench lle trousseaux (-sōz'), n.; lwination of 1350. a, to be pl. trousseaux (-sōz'). [\(\) buc's "Dict. du Mobilier français." \)

F. trousseau, a bundle, kit, bride's outfit trouse. trousseau (trö-sō'), n.;

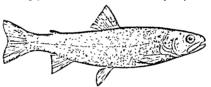


bride's outfit, trousseau, OF. trousseau, torseau, a little truss or bundle (cf. It. torsello = Pr. trossel = Sp. torzal), dim. of trousse, a bundle, truss: see truss. Cf. trousers.] 1. A bundle.

There [in the 'scrutoire] lay the total keys, in one massive trousseau, of that fortress impregnable even to armies from without.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 5. 2. The clothes and other outfit of a bride which

she brings with her from her former home.
trout¹ (trout), n. [< ME. troute, trowte, < AS.
truht, < OF. truite, < L. tructa, also tructus (ML. trutta, (Or. trate,) In tracta, and tracta (MIL. trutta, trotta), (Gr. τρώκτης, a sea-fish, (τρώγειν, gnaw, eat.] 1. A fish of the family Salmonidæ, Salmo trutta, with blackish spots, common in the colder fresh waters of Europe, and highly esteemed as a food-fish and game-fish; any species of the same section of Salmo(see Salmo(b)); a river-salmon, salmon-trout, or lake-trout. (a) In Europe, under the names S. trutta and S. fario, numer-



European Trout (Salmo trutta).

ous forms have been alternately combined and then separated into subspecies and varieties, or accorded full specific rank. Day considers that there are but two species of British Salmonida—the salmon, Salmo salar, and the trout, S. trutta. Others divide the latter into S. trutta and S. fario, and these again into others, as S. cambricus, the sewin; S. gallivensis, the Galway trout; S. stomachicus, the Gillaroo trout; S. levenensis, the Loch Leven trout; etc. (b) In America there are several black-spotted trouts, specifically distinct from the European S. trutta, but belonging to the same section of the genus Salmo, commonly called trout, with or without a qualifying term (like the species of Salvelinus; see def. 2). All these inhabit western portions of the continent. Such are S. gairdneri, with moderate-sized scales, 120 to 150 in a row, and 10 anal rays, of the Pacific slope waters; the rainbow-trout, S. trideus (see cut under rainbou-trout), closely related to the foregoing, native of streams west of the Sierra Nevada, and now much diffused by pisciculture; the Rocky Mountain trout, S. purpuratus (see lake-trout, 1, and cut under Salmo).

And now, having caught three brace of Trouts, I will

And now, having caught three brace of *Trouts*, I will tell you a short tale as we walk towards our breakfast.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 90.

2. A fish of the family Salmonidæ and genus Salvelinus (with its section Cristivomer), resembling those called in Europe char. See Salvelinus, and cuts under char4 and lake-trout, 2. relims, and cuts under char4 and lake-trout, 2. All the American chars are called trout, with or without a qualifying term. These are red-spotted. The leading forms are the common speckled trout, or brook-trout, of eastern North America, S. fontinalis; the blue-backed trout, S. oquassa, of Maine, Vermont, etc.; the Dolly Varden trout of the Pacific slope, S. mainma, whose red spots are very large; together with the great lake-trout, S. (Cristivomer) namayeush. See phrases following.

3. Any fish of the family Galaxiidæ (which see).—4. With a qualifying word, one of several fishes not of the family Salmonidæ resom-

see).—4. With a qualifying word, one of several fishes, not of the family Salmonidæ, resembling or suggesting a trout. See phrases below.—Bastard trout, the weakfish Cynoscion nothus. [Charleston, U. S.]—Bear-trout, the great lake-trout. [Lake Superior.]—Black-finned trout, Salmo nigrifinnis of Ingland.—Black-spotted trout, Salmo nigrifinis of Ingland.—Black-spotted trout, Salmo nigrifinis, specified as S. pleuriticus.—Black trout, the Lake Tahoe trout; specified as Salmo henshawi.—Blue-backed trout, Salmo oquassa; the oquassa.—Brook-trout. (a) The common American char, Salvelinus fontinatis. See ut under char. [Eastern North America.] (b) One of cut under char. [Eastern North America.] (b) One of

several different trouts (not chars) of the western parts of North America, of the genus Salmo. See def. 1 (b).—
Brown trout, the common European trout, Salmo fario.
—Californian brook-trout, the rainbow-trout, Salmo irideus. See cut under rainbow-trout.—Cutthroat trout, the Rocky Mountain brook-trout.—Deep-water trout.

(a) The great lake-trout. (Great Lakes.) (b) Aweakish or sea-trout, Cynoscion thedassinus. [Charleston, U.S.]—Dolly Varden trout, a Californian char, Salrciinus malma.—Galway trout, Salmo galivensis of England.—Gillaroo trout, Salmo stomachicus of England.—Golden trout, the rainbow-trout.—Gray trout, a sea-trout—the squetengue. See cut under weakfish.—Great lake-trout.

(a) Salvelinus namyusush. See def. 2. (b) Salmo forco of England.—Ground-trout, a malformed common trout (Salmo fario) of Penygant in Yorkshire, England, having a singular protrusion of the under jaw.—Lake Tahoe trout, a variety of Salmo purpuratus found in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and streams of the Sierra Nevada. Also called locally silver trout and black trout.—Loch Leven trout, Salmo levenensis of Great Britain.—Loch Stennis trout, Salmo levenensis of Great Britain.—Loch Stennis trout, Salmo levenensis of Great Britain.—Loch Stennis trout, the great lake-trout. See occan.—Pot-bellied trout, the great lake-trout. See occan.—Pot-bellied trout, the great lake-trout.—Red-spotted trout, (a) Same as brook-trout (a). The black-spotted trout, but the great lake-trout.—Red-spotted trout, the great lake-trout.—Red-spotted trout, the great lake-trout.—Red-spotted trout, the great lake-trout.—See occan.—Rocky Mountain brook-trout, salmo-fario.—Rocky Mountain brook-trout, salmo-fario.—Rocky Mountain brook-trout, salmo-frout of the Columbia river. See cut under Salmo.—St. Mary's trout, the three-bearded rockling. (Local, British (Penyn).]—Salt-water trout, a sea-trout—the squeteague, or a related species of Cynoscion. See Cynoscion, and cut under weakfish.—Schoodic trout, the great lake-trout.

Sebago frout, the great lake-trout - Shad-t

catch trout.

trout2 (trout), v. i. [Var. of troat.] Same as

Rere. To bellow as a Stag, to trout as a Buck. Reer. To bellow, to bray (in tearmes of hunting we say that the red deere bells, and the fallow troytes or croynes). Cotgrave.

trout-basket (trout'bas"ket), n. An anglers' creel for carrying trout. It is usually made of willow or osier, and of a size capable of containing from ten to twenty pounds of fish.

trout-bird (trout'berd), n. The American gold-

en plover, Charadrius dominicus. H. P. Ives. [Massachusetts.]

[Massachusetts.]
trout-colored (trout'kul"ord), a. Speckled like
a trout: specifically noting a white horse spotted with black, bay, or sorrel.
trout-farm (trout'färm), n. A place where
trout are bred and reared artificially.
troutful (trout'fül), a. [< trout+-ful.] Abounding in trout. [Rare]

ing in trout. [Rare.]

Clear and fresh rivulets of troutful water.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 1.

trout-hole (trout'hōl), n. A sheltered or retired place in which trout lie.

trout-hook (trout'huk), n. A fish-hook specially designed or used for eatching trout. troutless (trout'les), a. [\(\sigma \text{trout} + \-less.\)] Without trout. [Rare.]

I catch a trout now and then, . . . so I am not left trout-less. Kingsley, Life, xxiii.

troutlet (trout'let), n. [\(\lambda\) trout + -let.] A young or small trout; a troutling. Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

trout-line (trout'līn), n. A fishing-line specially designed for or used in fishing for trout.

troutling (trout'ling), n. [< trout + -ling1.]

A troutlet

trout-louse (trout'lous), n. Same as sng.
trout-net (trout'net), n. The landing-net used
by anglers for removing trout from the water.
trout-perch (trout'perch), n. 1. A fish, Percopsis guttatus, of the family Percopsidæ. See cut under Percopsis.—2. The black-bass. [South Carolina.]

trout-pickerel (trout'pik"er-el), n. See pickerel. trout-rod (trout'rod), n. A fishing-rod specially

adapted for taking trout.
trout-shad (trout'shad), n. The squeteague.
trout-spoon (trout'spön), n. A small revolving
spoon used as an artificial bait or lure for trout.

trout-stream (trout'ström), n. A stream in which trout breed or may be taken. trout-tackle (trout'tak'l), n. Fishing-tackle specially adapted or designed for taking trout. trouty (trou'ti), a. [$\langle trout^1 + -y^1 \rangle$] Abounding

Little inconsiderable rivers, as Awher, Frow iy—and the like, scarce worth naming, but trouth too Cotton, in Walton's Ancher, it " 1.

Cotton, in Walton's Angle, al. "1.

trouvère (trö-văr'), n. [F., < tronier, t.ad; see troubadour.] One of the medieval pacts of northern France, whose productions partake of a narrative or epic character, and thus contrast broadly with the lyrical, annatory, and more polished effusions of the troubadours. The works of the trouvères include the chaisons de.g. th., the fabliant, poems of the Round Table cycle, the "Romance of the Rose," "Reynard the Fox," etc. Also troveur.

It is to the North of "

It is to the North of France and to the *Tronvives* that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature.

Louell, Study Windows, p. 242.

trover (trō'ver), n. [{OF, trover, F, trower = Pr, trobar = Sp, Pg, trovar = It, trovare, find, invent, {ML, "tropare, compose, sing. Cf, trovbadour, trowère, and treasure-trove.] Properly, the finding of anything; specifically, in law (a) the gaining possession of personal property, whether by finding or otherwise; (b) a erty, whether by finding or otherwise; (b) a common-law action for damages for the wrong-ful taking or detention of goods from the possession of another. Originally this action was best don the finding by defendant of the plaintiff sgoods and converting them to his own use. In course of time, however, the suggestion of the finding become mere matter of form, and all that had to be proved was that the goods were the plaintiff's and that the defendant had converted them to his own use. In this action the plaintiff cold not reocci the specific chattel, but only damages for its conversion. The action for such damages is now called an action for conversion.

conversion.

trow¹ (trô), v. t. [\$\langle\$ ME, trowen, troween, trenseen, treowen, \$\langle\$ AS, treówian, truvian, believe, trust, confide, also show to be true, justify, \$\Rightarrow\$ OS, trãôn \$\Rightarrow\$ OFries, trowen \$\Rightarrow\$ D, vertrouwen, trust (troween, marry), \$\Rightarrow\$ MLG, truwen \$\Rightarrow\$ OHG, truwen, truen, trowen, trust \$\Rightarrow\$ \langle\$ truven, truen, trowen \$\Rightarrow\$ \langle\$ truven, believe, trust \$\Rightarrow\$ \langle\$ wen, trouen, G. trauen, hope, believe, trust, = Icel. trua = Sw. Dan, tro, believe, = Goth, tranan, believe, trust; connected with the adj. AS. treove, etc., true, from a root (Teut. \(\forall \) tru) found also in trust; see true, a., true, u., and trust.] 1t. To believe; trust.

Whoso wol trans her love
No may offender in ver more
Rom of the Rom, 1, 72M.
Then repentant they 'gamme eve'
O my heart that tron d mine eve'
Greene, Isabel's Ode.

2. To think; suppose.

Thei singh the Castell so fer fro thems that thei tremed not the rounde of the horne might not thider ben harde. Merlin (E. E. 4. 8.), fil. 00%.

We'll ea' our horse frame mosterles; An gar them troos data over, are we Buttle of Bothor # Brief is (Chind's Bulleds, VII, 176)

Said the Curdinal Atting you are one of the King's Privy Chamber, your Name is Wold-Eater, Chronicles, p. 279

Doth he think that servant because he did the things that were commanded him = 1 to ac not = Luke XVII 9.

I trow, or trow, a phrase added to questions and expressive from implicous or indign out surprises nearly equivalent to I(n) and G

What temps to I trow threw this whole γ , a shore γ . Shall γ M. W. of W., if 1 of.

What have I done $trem_{i}$. To bring these tears about $m \in \ell$. Hence $and T\ell$, with at Several Weapon $-\sqrt{2}$. What alls he trout Chapman All Lords, in A

trow² (trou), n. [A var. of trough] 1 A trowlt, r, and n. An obsolete spelling of $troll^3$, channel or spout of wood for conveying water trowsedt, a. See troused, to a mill; a flumer sometimes used in the trowsering), n. An obsolete spelling of trousering, plural with the same sense; as, the null bars, sernal. [Scotch.] = 2. A boat with an open layeved trowserst, trowzerst, r. pl. Obsolete spellings

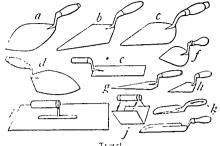
for fish; a sort of fishing-smack or lighter. To assist and connecll theym in their becars and had growing with the Bagers, such as brying they had to be as as welle in troition as otherwise, by I and (and by with a kepying downe of the market.

**English Gilds*(1, 1, 1, 8) p. (1).

trow3 (trou), n. Same as drow3 and tro#-. trowandiset, n. Same as truandi. Rec. of the Rose, l. 3954, trowanti, a. and n. A Middle English form of

trowel (tron'el), n. [Early mod, E. trowell, tru-ell, \ ME, truel, trulle, trowylle, \ OF, truelle, tru-elc, \ L. trulla, a small ladle, a dipper, dim, of trua, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle, \ 1. A tool, generally consisting of a flat long triangu-lar, oval, or oblong blade of iron or steel, fitted

with a handle, used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers for spreading and dressing mortar



of Lowell pattern by a rewel, A lin Marces' trowel; A London pattern to wel; A Paul (et happattern) rak trowel; A A modeles' basel; b, pouting trowel; a, t listeners' trowel; J, corner trowel;

and plaster, and for cutting bricks, and also by molders for smoothing the surface of the sand or loam composing the mold.

In one hand Swords, in th' other Trowels hold.
Sulvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., The Decay.

2. A gardeners' tool, like a small spade or scoop, used for taking up plants and for other purposes. See figs. k, above.

The truel firste ful ofte it must distreyne.
Polladius, Husbondrie (E. F. T. S.), p. 10.

3. A tool used in oil-cloth manufacturing to spread paint and remove what may be super-fluous. It is made of steel, is 2 feet long, and very elastic, and has a handle near the broad end. -- To lay on with a trowel, to lay or spread thickly and cearsely; hence, to flatter grossly.

Well said: that was laid on with a travel. Shak, As you Like it, i. 2, 112.

trowel (trou'el), r. t.; pret, and pp. troweled, trowelled, ppr. troweling, trowelling. [\(\xi\) trowel, n.] To dress, form, or apply with a trowel; as,

trowel-bayonet (trou'el-ba g-net), n. See bay-

trowelbeak (trou'el-bek), n. One of the broad-threats, or birds of the family Eurylamida; the Corydon sumatranus of Sumatra: so called from



Ir of all (tory for more arrange), with a thin of leak

the shape of the very broad, depressed beak, which is about as wide at the base as it is long, trowlt, v, and n. An obsolete spelling of *troll*, trowsed), a. See *troused*.

Trox (troks), n. [NL.(Pabricius, 1792), CGr. τρώξ, a weevil, ht. 'a gnawer, 'ζτρώς εν, gnaw.] Α cu-nous genue of laparostict scarabacid beetles, having tive ventral segments visible and the



a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle; d, c, f, leg, cervical plate, and m (xilla (with palpi) of larva, enlarged.

epimera of the mesothorax not reaching the epimera of the mesoniorax not reaching the rounded coxe. They are oval dark-colored beetles, usually with a rough surface. They feed upon decomposing animal matter, and many species are found about the refuse of tanneries and upon the hoofs and hair of decaying animals. About 100 species are known, of which about 20 are found in the United States, as T. monachus.

are found in the United States, as T. monachus.
troy (troi), n. Short for troy weight.
troy weight (troi wāt). [Early mod. E. also
Troic weight, earlier weight of Troy (weyght of
Troyes, Arnold's Chron., p. 108): so called with
ref. to Troyes, a town in France, southeast of
Paris, of considerable importance in the fourteenth century. Nearly all the principal towns
or scats of commerce in the middle ages had
their own weights and measures, the pound,
foot, gallon, etc., varying from one town to another, sometimes even from one quarter to another. The pound of Troyes in the early part
of the fourteenth century was adopted to some other. The pound of Troyes in the early part of the fourteenth century was adopted to some extent in other places and in England, but was then specifically designated as "of Troyes" (E. of Troy). Later, troy ucight losing recognized connection with a locality, the first element became a mere attributive, and the phrase was thus generally reduced to troy.] A weight chiefurned in weighted read of the gall will be sufficient. ly used in weighing bread, silk, gold, silver, and articles of jewelry, but now only for gold and silver. It was brought into England in the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and was adopted for the coinage in 1527. The table of troy weight is as follows:

The pound avoirdupois is equal to 7,000 grains troy. See avoirdupois and reight.

Item, to do make me vj. sponys, of viij. ounce of troy-nepht, well facyond and dubbyl gylt. Paston Letters, I. 422.

trut, n. See true.

truage! (trö'nj), n. See trewage. truancy (trö'an-si), n. [(truan(t) + -cy.] Truant conduct; the habit or practice of playing

I had many flattering reproaches for my late truancy from these parties. Mmc. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 563.

Agent of truancy. See agent. truandt, truandingt. Old spellings of truant, truantina.

truandiset, n. [ME., also truaundise, truwan-

truandiset, n. [ME., also truamdise, truwandise, trowandise, trowandise, VoF. truandise, < truand, vagabond: see truant.] A vagrant life with begging. Rom. of the Rose, l. 6664.
truant (trö'ant), n. and a. [Formerly also trirant; < ME. truant, truand, truand, trewande, truont, trowant (= MD. trowant, trawant, trawant), < OF. truand, truant, a vagabond, beggar, regue; also adj. truand, beggarly, reguish. — Pr. truan (truanda, fem.), a vagabond. — Sp. = Pr. truan (truanda, fem.), a vagabond, = Sp. truhan = Pg. truão (ML. reflex truannus, trudanus, trutanus, trutanus), a buffoon, jester; prob. (Bret. truan, later (after F.) truant, vagabond (cf. truck, a wretch, trucz, pity, etc.), = W. truan, wretched, truan, a wretch (cf. tru, wretched), etc.] I, n. 1t. A vagabond; a varant, etc. idlor. grant; an idler.

All thyrges at this day faileth at Rome, except all onely these yiell trewandes, festours, tumblers, plaiers, ... inglers, and such other, of whom there is fnow and to many.

Golden Book, xii.

2. One who shirks or neglects duty; especially. a child who stays away from school without leave.

I have a truant been to chivalry. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 94.

To play truant, to stay from school without leave.—
Truant-school, a certified industrial school to which in Great Britain children who habitually absent themselves from school without leave, or who frequent the company of regues or ethninals, are committed by order of a magistrate, under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act. 1876.

II. a. 1. Idle; loitering; given to shirking duty or business, or attendance at some appointed time or place: especially noting children who absent themselves from school without leave.

enve.

A truant boy I pass'd my bounds,
T' enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames.

Couper, Task, i. 114.

2. Characteristic of a truant; idle; loitering;

Ham. But what, in faith, make you from Wittenberg? Her. A truant disposition, good my lord. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 169.

To lag behind with truant pace.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, iii. 70s.

truant (trö'ant), r. [\lambda ME. truanten, trowanten, truanden, \lambda OF. truander, play the truant, \lambda truanden, truant: see truant, n.] I. intrans. To idle away time or shirk duty; play truant.

His backwardnesse in the Vniuersitie hath set him thus forward; for had hee not truanted there, he had not beene so hastic a Dipine. Bp. Larte, Micro cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

They lost their time, and truanted in the fundamentall grounds of saving knowledge.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

II. trans. To waste or idle away. [Rare.] I date not be the author of truanting the time. Ford.

truanting (tro ant-ing), n. [CME. "truanting, truanting, truanting, verbal n. of truant. v.] Same as truantly (tro ant-in), n. [Ctruant. v.] Same as truantly (tro ant-in), n. [Ctruant+-ly1.] Truant: idle: in and to shirk school or other duty. Act. Ta ver. Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

Yet heet here revenue good accrewe, no onelie to receive the helders, of to new entred notices, or to cell-forwers student. ... Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [5].

truantly (trö'ant-li), adv. [$\langle truant + -ly^2 \rangle$] As a truant, Imp, Dict. truantship (trö'ant-ship), n. [$\langle trvant + -ship \rangle$] The conduct of a truant; neglect of employment or study.

ment or study.

I would not have the master either froune or chide with him, if the childe have done his diligence, and vsed no tree en d-hip therein.

Ascham, scholemaster, p. 27.

trub¹ (trub), n. [See truple.] A truffle. trub² (trub), n. [Origin obscure.] A slattern. trublet. An old spelling of trouble.

trubtailt (trub'tal), n. A short, squat woman.

Ainsworth. (Imp. Dict.)

trubylyt, a. A Middle English form of troubly, truccaget, p. An obsolete spelling of truckagel. truce (trus), n. [Early mod. E. also truse, treuse;

ME. trues, treoves, truces, truces, truces, truces. truce (tros), n. [Early mod. E. also truse, trewes; \(\) ME. trewes, trewes, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces, pl. of of trewe, obs. E. truc, a truce, pledge of reconciliation; see true, n. Truce is thus ult. a plural of true. Cf. duce, pl. of die, peace, pl. of penny, bodies, pl. of body.] 1. An intermission of hostilities; specifically, a temporary cessation or suspension of hostilities mutually agreed mean by the commanders of two opposing on super his distriction of two opposing forces, generally for some stipulated period, to admit of negotiation, or for some other purpose.

The bitell thanne beganne new aveyn, No trans was taken ne noo poyntement, butt strong feightyng and many knyghter slayn. Generales (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3006.

A temporary suspension of the operations of war at one or more places is called truce or armistice. A truce may be special referring to operations before a fortiess or in a district or between certain detachments of armies; or general, implying a suspension of hostilities in all places.

Woolsen, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 148.

2. Respite; temporary quiet or intermission of action, pain, contest, or the like.

Take truce while with these immoderate mournings.

Beau, and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Let me have truce, vexation, for some minutes.

Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

31. Reconciliation: peace.

Pehold the peacefull Doue Brings in hes heak the Peace-branch, boading weal And true with God. Solve Ur, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Solve te, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, fit, The Atk. Flag of truce. See flag2.—Truce of God, a suspension of private fields which was observed, chiefly in the eleventh and tee telefrecaturies, in France, Italy, England, etc. The terms of the at truce usually provided that such finds bould on so on all the more important church festivals and first, on from Thursday evening to Monday moroling, or during the period of Leut, or the like. This pretraction to the visio of private war, fell gradually into disass as the rulers of the various countries became more powerful.

truce-breaker (trö-'brā'ker), n. One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 2 Tim.

truceless (trös'les), a. [< truce + -less.] 1. Without truce: as, a truceless war.—2. Grant-

without truce: as, a truccuss war.—2. Graming or holding no truce; unforbearing, truchmant, trudgemant (truch'man, truj'man), a. [Also trucheman, truchman, truchment, trugman: \{F. trucheman, truch ment = \Sp. trujuman, \{Ar. tarjemān, \an interpreter: \see dragoman, drogman.] An interpreter.

The great Turke answered them by his truchman. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11, 91,

Having by his tranchman [read tronchman ?] pardon cravid. Peele, Polyhymnia.

I am truchman, and do flourish before this monsieur.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

trucidation! (trö-si-dā'shon), n. [\lambda L. trucidation(n-), \lambda trucidare, kill.] The act of killing.

Goelv ram.

truck¹ (truk), v. [(ME. trukken, trukien, (OF. troquer, trocher = Sp. trocar = Pg. trocar = It. truccare, truck, barter (OIt. also seud); origin unknown.] I. intrans. To exchange; swap;

barter; hence, to traffic; deal; trade by exchanging commodities; bargain; negotiate: followed with with or for (with a person, for a

Neithir would they take any money for their fruite, but they would trucke for olde shirtes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 227.

How brave is he! in a garded coat! You were best truck with him; e'en strip, and truck presently; it will become you.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

II. trans. 1. To exchange; give in exchange; barter; swap: as, to truck knives for gold-dust.

To buy, sel, trucke, change and permute al and euery kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes, and goods.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.

To truck the Latin for any other vulgar Language is at an ill Batter.

Howell, Letters, ii. 66. To truck the Latin for any some Howell, Letters, in some then all Barter.

Then died a Rambler; not the one who sails And trucks, for female favours, beads and nails.

Crabbe, Works, L 117.

2. To peddle; hawk.

We showed him the wares we brought for him, and the cotton yarn we had trucked about the country.

R. Knox(Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 406).

truck¹ (truk). n. [< OF. troq, troc, F. troc = Sp. trucco, trucque, exchange, barter, = Pg. troco, change of a piece of gold or silver, troca, barter; from the verb.] 1. Exchange of commodities; barter. See truck system, below.

And no commutation or trucke to be made by any of the petic marchants without the assent aboue said.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 228.

The earliest form of exchange must have consisted in giving what was not wanted directly for that which was wanted. This simple traffle we call barter or truck, the French troc. Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 3. 2. Traffic; intercourse; dealing. [Colloq.]

Much other trucke we had, and after two dayes he came aboord, and did cate and drinke with vs very merrily.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 82.

3. The truck system.

It is no doubt difficult to work the lumber trade, where gangs of men are despatched great distances, or the fishing trade, without some resort to truck.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, 1. 2.

4. Commodities for barter or trade. (a) Small wares; stuff; goods; gear; belongings; hence, rubbish. [Colloq.]

Retaining Tisquantum to send from place to place to procure truck for us.

Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Me-

[morial, p. 360.

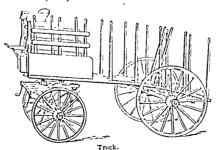
They gin' her a 'bundance of truck; I don't know what all; and none of cm holp her at all.

1. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 192.

all; and none of em holp her at all.

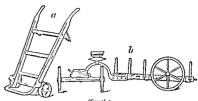
1. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 102.

(b) The produce of a market-garden. [U. S.]—Truck Act. (a) An English statute of 1831 (I and 2 Wm. IV., c. 37) requiring wages of workmen to be pald in coin or current money instead of goods. (b) A statute of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 105), also called the Truck Commission Act, which appointed a commission to inquire into the working of the act of 1831.—Truck system, the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. This practice has prevailed in Great Britain and elsewhere, particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts, the masters establishing warehouses or shops on which the workmen in their employment receive orders from time to time for supplies of provisions, etc., the rest of their wages, if any, being pald in money at the end of the month, or in orders which may be discounted at the store. In some instances the workmen receive payment of their wages in money on a tacit or express understanding that they are to resort to the premises of their masters for such necessaries as they require. Under this system the workmen have often to pay exorbitant prices for their goods, and from the great facility alforded to them of procuring liberal supplies of goods in anticipation of wages, they are apt to be led into debt. The system was prohibited in Great Britain in 1831, by statute I and 2 William IV., c. 37, which requires that the wages of workmen be paid in coin or current money, and not in goods. The system, however, still flourishes more or less openly, truck? (truk), n. [Appar. (by corruption of trochusto* truckvas, trucks, whence the assumed singular truck?) \(L. trackus, a hoop, ML. a wheel, top., etc., \(Cir. Trapióc, a wheel, disk : see trackus. chasto tracks, tracks, where the assumed singular track?) < L. trochus, a hoop, ML. a wheel, top, etc., < Gr. τρομός, a wheel, disk: see trochus. Cf. trackle.] 1. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.—2. A wheeled vehicle,



of which there are many kinds, used for moving or transporting burdens. (a) A small barrow with

two very low wheels near one end, on which sacks, bales, boxes, or other heavy packages may be tilted to be moved



a, hand-truck; b, crane-neck truck

from one place to another; a sack-barrow. (b) A two-three, or four-wheeled barrow used for handling baggage at a railway-station; a baggage-truck. (c) A strong and heavy two- or four-wheeled vehicle, typically with small wheels and a low body, for carrying stone, iron, and other heavy loads. Trucks receive a number of descriptive mames according to their use or construction, as stone-truck, cotton-truck, carane-neck truck (with a curved reach), building-truck (for moving buildings), etc. (d) An open railway-wagon, used for conveying goods by rail. [Eng.]

3. A group of two, three, or more pairs of wheels in one forme for supporting one and of a railin one frame, for supporting one end of a rail-way-ear or locomotive; a car-truck. The frame carried by the four wheels of a horse-car is also called a truck; but the term appears to be applied chiefly to the objectruck. See cut under car-truck.

4. In gum., a circular piece of wood or metal, like

a wheel, fixed on an axletree, for moving ord-nance. See casemate-truck.—5. A circular piece of wood fixed on the head of each of a vessel's highest masts, and having small sheave-holes in it through which signal-halyards are rove.

We painted her, both inside and out, from the truck to be water's edge. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 55. the water's edge. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 55.
Back-truck locomotive, double-truck tank-locomotive. See locomotive.—Hand-truck, a two-wheeled barrow for moving freight. It has low wheels and a pair of upright handles. See cut a, above.—Hose-truck, a two-or four-wheeled vehicle for carrying fire-engine hose.—Ladder-truck, a long four-wheeled vehicle for carrying ladders, hooks, and other supplies of the fire-service.—Leading truck (naut.), a small cylindical piece of wood with a hole in it, seized on to the rigging as a fair-leader for some rope.—Sack-holding truck, a truck arranged to hold sacks upright while being filled. It has a hoop to hold the mouth of the sack open. E. H. Knight.—Swingmotion truck. See swing-motion.

truck2 (truk), v. t. [\(\tauck^2, n. \)] To put in a truck; send or convey by truck: as, to truck cattle.

The first run of the blood from the cut throat of the ani-The first run of the blood from the cut throat of the amal is collected in round, shallow pans, which are trueked to cool shelves, where coagulation soon follows, and then the albumen is dried and sold to button manufacturers.

Set. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 376.

truck3 (truk), n. [< It. trucco, "a kind of play with balles at a table, called billiards, but proposed."

truck3 (truk), n. erly a kind of game vsed in England with casting little bowles at a boord with thirteene holes in it " (Florio), = Sp. truque, truck, truco, a push at truck, also a table for playing truck; pl. trucos, truck. Cf. truco, from the same source.] A kind of game (see etymology). Compare troco.

This is called the French game (of billiards), and much resembled the Halian method of playing, known in England by the name of *Trucks*, which also had its king at one end of the table.

Strutt, Sports and Fastimes, p. 397.

truckage¹ (truk'āj), n. [Formerly also truccage; \langle truck¹ + -age.] Exchange; barter. Without the truccage of perishing Coine.

Millon, Reformation in Eng., ii.

truckage² (truk'āj), n. [\langle truck² + -age.] 1. Conveyance by trucks or wagons.—2. Money paid for conveying goods or merchandise in trucks; charge for or the expense of convey-ance by truck.

ance by truck.

truck-bolster (truk'bōl"ster), n. (a) A beam
or cross-timber in the middle of a railwaytruck, attached by a center-pin to the body-bolster, and supporting the car-body. See cut under car-truck. (b) In a six-wheeled truck, a frame composed of two timbers at each end called spring-beams, resting upon springs, and one in the middle called a truck-center beam, the center-plate being secured to it, and the three timbers being connected by longitudinal iron bars or wooden beams.

Truckee pine. See pine¹, trucker (truk'ér), n. [\(\chi truck^1 + -cr^1\).] 1. One who trucks; one who traffics by exchange of goods.

Let them not in;
I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
Sixpenny truckers. Massinger, City Madam, iii. L.

A truck-farmer; a market-gardener, or one who sells garden-stuff, especially at wholesale.

truck-farm (truk'färm), n. market-gardening. [U.S.] A farm devoted to truck-farmer (truk'fär"mer), n. A farmer who raises vegetables, fruits, etc., for the market; a market-gardener on a large scale. [U.S.] truck-house (truk'hous), n. A house creeted for the storage of goods, used by early English settlers in America in trading with the Indians. trucking-house (truk'ing-hous), n. Same as truck's long as truck's long out multiplened to truck-pot (truk'pot), n. Same as track-pot.

**Truck-farmer* (truk'fär"mer), n. A shop conducted on the truck system; a tommy-shop.

**Indiana truck-pot (truk'pot), n. Same as track-pot.

**Truck-shop (truk'shop), n. A shop conducted on the truck system; a tommy-shop.

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**Indiana truck-shop (truk'shop), n. Same as truck-shop (truk'shop), n. Same

The French came in a pinnace to Penobscot, and rifled a trucking-house belonging to Plimouth.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, L. 94.

Wintrop, Hist. New Engl. ad, L. 24. [cnt; savageness of manners and appearance; truck-jack (truk'jak), n. A lifting-jack suspended from a truck-axle, and used to lift logs or other heavy objects for loading upon low-bodied sleds or wagons. E. H. Knight.

truckle (truk'l), n. [Early mod. E. trocele, < ME. *trokel, trookyl (in comp.), < ML. trocele, a small wheel, a wheel of a pulley, < dir. τροχίε, τροχίε, a pulley, < (fr. τροχίε, τροχίε, a pulley, < τροχύε, a wheel: see truchled, a pulley, < truellent (trö'kū-lent or truk'ū-lent), a. [COF. truck'lent, τροχίε, a pulley, < truellent (trö'kū-lent or truk'ū-lent), a. [COF. truckled, trochita, and cf. trochlea, trochitas? Cf. truck'lent, and cf. trucklent (trö'kū-lent or truk'ū-lent, a. [COF. truck'lent, a. proparate (trochlea, trucklent, as related to trochus.] 1t. A wheel of a pulley; also, a pulley.

Jabol, a truckle or pullie. . . . Mougle, a truckle for a pul-

2. A small wheel or easter. Sterne, Tristram. Shandy, ii. 200.—3. A small that cheese. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A truckle-bed. Scott, Abbot.

Where be those kitchinstnffes here? shall we have no attendants? show these Gentlemen into a close roome, with a standing bed in 't, and a truckle too; you are welcome, Gentlemen.

Hejacood, Royal King (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 46).

truckle (truk'1), r.; pret. and pp. truckled, ppr. truckling. [\(\text{truckle}, \ n. \] I. trans. To move on rollers or easters; trundle.

Tables with two legs and chairs without bottoms were truckled from the middle to one end of the room.

Miss Burney Camilla, III. 13. (Davies.)

II. intrans. 1t. To sleep in a truckle-bed. See truckle, n., 4, and truckle-bed.

Drawer. Now you are up, sir, will you go to bed?

Pedro I'll truckle here, boy; give my another pillow

Beau and FI, Coxcomb, 1-6.

Hence-2. To be tamely subordinate, as a pupil to his tutor, or a servant to his master; yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; submit; cringe; act in a servile manner; usually with to or under.

He will never, while he lives, truelle under any be by or any faction, but do Just as his own reason and judgment directs, and, when he cannot use that freedom, he will have nothing to do in public affairs.

Pepps, Diary, III 2-7.

The government truelles, condescends to cajole them, and drops all prosecution of their crimes.

Translan, Autobiog., p. 332.

truckle-bed (truk'l-bed), n. [Larly mod, E. trocch bed; \ ME, trockylbed; \ truckh + hed). Cf. trundle-bed, a diff, word of equiv. meaning.] A bed the frame of which runs on wheels; e pecally, one which is low enough to be wheeled trudgemant, n. See truchman, under a high or standing bed, remaining there true (trö), a. [Early mod. E. also trew, trewe; during the day, and rolled out for use at night; a trundle bed. The truckle-bed was formerly appropriated to a servant or subordinate, and trium i = OFries, trium c = D, trowe = MLG, truce, a trundle bed. The truckle-bed was formerly appropriated to a servant or subordinate, and also to children.

There's his chamber, his house, his eastle, his standing bed and truckle bed. Shale, M. W. of W., Iv. 5, 7,

Well, go thy ways for as sweet a breasted page as ever lay at his master's feet in a truckle hol Mobileton, More Dissemblers besides Women, 1–4.

First, that he lie upon the *truelle-bed*, While his young master lieth o'er his head *Lip Hall*, satires, it. 6.

Augustus . . . slept on a truckle bed without hangings. Proude, Short studies on Great Subjects, ad ser., p. 204.

truckle-cheese (truk'l-chēz), n.

truckle, 3.

truckle (truk'lêr), n. [\(\sigma \text{truckle} + -cr^1\)] One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will

Let him call me truckler. Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii 4. truckling (truk'ling), p. a. Apt to truckle; eringing; fawning; slavish; servile; also, characteristic of a truckler; as, a truckling expe-

They were subdued and insulted by Meximder' exptains, and continued under several revolutions a small truckling state.

Swift, Nobles and Commens, ii.

truckman¹ (truk'man), n,; pl. truckman (truk'man). [($truck^1 + man$.] One who trucks or exchanges, truckman² (truk'man), n.; pl. truckman (-men). [($truck^2 + man$.] A truck-driver; a carrer or carman.

truck-master (truk'mas"ter), n. An officer charged with the supervision of trade with the American Indians. Compare truck-house.

See trucks. Prescott.
truculence (trö'kū-lens or truk'ū-lens), n. [〈L. truculenta, 〈 truculentas, truculent: see truculent.] The state or character of being truculent; savageness of manners and appearance;

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and truculent inhabitants . . . live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun.

Ray.

2. Inspiring terror; ferocious.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands.
Their truculent aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld.
Sandys, Christ's Passion.

3. Cruel: destructive.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less truculent plagues, some of such maignity that they enecate in two hours.

Harrey, The Plague, truculently (trö'kū-lent-li) or truk'ū-lent-li), adv. In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

Trudeau's tern. See tern1. trudge! (truj), v. i.; pret. and pp. trudged, ppr. trudging. [Formerly also tridge; origin obscure. Connection with tread, unless by confusion with

drudge¹, is impossible. Skeat suggests as the prob. source Sw. dial. truga = Norw. truga = leel. thruga, snow-shoe.] To make one's way on foot; walk; travel on foot; especially, to travel wearily or laboriously on foot.

Thence dyd I trudy hoamward, too learne yf she haplye returned. Stanihurst, Eneld, il.

Nay, if you fall to fainting,
Tis time for me to trudge.
Fletcher (and Massinger's), Lovers' Progress, I. 2.

He was a faithful, affectionate, simple soul as ever tridged after the heels of a philosopher.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 23.

trudge1 (truj), n. [(trudge1, v.] A weary or laborious walk or tramp. [Colloq.]
We set out for the two miles tradge to Doughtown.
Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., Aug., 1881, p. 698.

trudge2t (truj), n. [Abbr. of trudgeman.] An interpreter.

One thing said twice (as we say commonly) describt n trudge.

Lydy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

triunt = OF ries, triunce = D, troux = MLG, trace, LG, trou = OHG, *triunci, MHG, triunce, G, treu (also OHG, gitriunci, MHG, getriunce, G, getreu) = Icel, tryggr, trūr = Sw. trogen = Dan, tro = Goth, tryggrs, true; from a root (Teut, \sqrt{tru} , Aryan \sqrt{dru}) seen also in trow¹, trust, etc., and in OPruss, druwi, druwis, faith, druwit, believe. Hence ult. true, n., truce, truth, troth, etc. Cf. also trow!, trust!, and trig.] 1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false, fictitious, or erroneous; as, a true story; a true statement.

Sum Men zeyn that thel ben Sepultures of grete Lordes, that weren somtyme; but that is not treice. Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

What proposition is there respecting human nature which is absolutely and universally truet

Macaulay, Mill on Government.

(True in this sense is often used elliptically for that is true,

True, I have married her. Shak., Othello, I. 3. 70.

Chana Your only road now, sir, is York, York, sir, Green, Tene, but yet it comes scant of the prophecy: Incoln was, London is, and York shall be, Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.]

2. Conformable to reason or to established rules or custom; exact; just; accurate; correct.

They were all illiterate men; the ablest of them could not write true English — no, not common words. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 175.

Apelles drew
A Circle regularly true.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles. A translation nicely true to the original. Arbuthnot.

It is not always that its [the trumpet's] notes are either true or tuneful. Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

3. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful: as, the true heir.

An oath is of no moment, being not took
Before a true and lawful magistrate.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 23.

4. Conformable to nature; natural; correct. No shape so true, no truth of such account. Shak., Sonnets, lxii.

5. In *biol*.: (a) Conforming or conformable to a type, norm, or standard of structure; typia type, norm, or standard of structure; typical: as, an amœba is a true animal; a canary is a true bird; the lion is a true cat; a frog or toad is not a true reptile. (b) Genuine; truebred; not hybrid or mongrel: as, a true merino sheep. Also used adverbially: as, to breed truc.—6. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, false, or pretended.

For vntrue praise neuer glueth any true reputation.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

Never call a true plece of gold a counterfeit. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 539.

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie, And teach that truth is truest poetry. Cowley.

7. In anat., complete; perfected: as, true ribs (that is, those which articulate with the breastbone, as distinguished from false or floating ribs); the *true* pelvis (that part of the pelvis below the superior strait or iliopectineal line); a true corpus luteum (the complete corpus luteum of pregnancy, as distinguished from the same body unaffected by the result of conception).— 8. Free from falsehood; habitually speaking the truth; veracious; truthful.

Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth.

Mat. xxii. 16.

I am too plain and true to be suspected.

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

9. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, to one's principles, etc.; not fickle, false, or perfidious; faithful; constant; loyal.

No noon may be treue to hym-self but he first be treue to God.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 1. 55.

Fair is my love, but not so fair as fickle;
Mild as a dove, but neither true nor trusty.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, 1. 86.

There is no such Treasure as a true Friend.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A mercenary Jilt, and true to no Man. *

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

He had seen the path of duty plain before him. Through good and evil he was to be true to Church and king.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

For why a *treue* man, withouten drede, Hath nat to parten with a theves dede. *Chaucer*, Good Women, I. 464.

Rich preys make true men thieves.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1, 724.

11. Sure; unerring; unfailing.

11. Sure; unerring; unfailing.

At first she appeard in Rage and Disdain, the truest Sign of a coming Woman; But at last you prevail'd, it seems; did you not? Wycherley, Plain Dealer, it. I. Identically true. See identically. — Out of true, not exact or true as to relation of lines or adjustment of parts. — To come true. See come. — True apogee. See apogee, 1.—True as toucht. See touch.—True bill, in laie, a bill of indictment indorsed by a grand jury, after investigation, as containing a well-founded accusation.—True course, croup, discount, error, horizon, etc. See course!, 5, croup!, etc.—True place of a star or planet, in astron., the place which a star or planet would be seen to occupy if the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, and equation of light were removed, or the place which it would occupy if the selects of refraction, parallax, aberration, and equation of light were removed, or the place which it would occupy if the effects of refraction. Sometimes only refraction and parallax are supposed removed.—True suture, vein, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 1. Veritable, actual. See reality.—8 and 9. Sincere, honorable. truet (trö), n. [CME. truec, tru, treece, < As. troox, also treoca, traca, truth, faith, fidelity, compact, = OS. trewa = OFries. triurce = MLG. truec, troutec, LG. troue = OHG. triurca, MHG. triurce, G. treue = Sw. Dan. tro, truth, faithfulness, = Goth. triggica, a covenant (> It. tregua = Sp. tregua = Pg. tregua = Pr. tregua = Pr. tregua = OF. trier triere, E. trier, a truec; ef. tragaue); from ness, = Goth. triggiea, a covenant (71. tregue 25p. tregue 2 Pg. tregoe 2 Pr. tregue 2 OF. trice, tricec, F. tréve, a truee; cl. treaque); from the adj., AS. treóve, etc., true, faithful: see true, a. Hence the plural trues, now truce as a singular.] 1. Truth; fidelity.—2. Agreement; covenant; pledge.

He seide that he yede to seche *trews* of the princes and the barouns from the kynge Arthur that the Saisnes myght be driven oute of the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546.

Leages and trues made by princes, . . . to the breache where of none excuse is sufficient.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

3. A temporary cessation of war, according to agreement; respite from war; truce. See truce.

In tyme of treire on haukynge wolde he ryde. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1779.

Thanne shal Deth withdrawe, and Derthe be instice, And Dawe the dyker daye for hunger, But if God of his goodnesse graunt vs a trewe. Piers Plowman (B), vi. 332.

He [Charles the Simple] therefore sente him [the Bishop of Rouen] an Ambassade to . . . Rollo, to require a true or truse for ili. monthes. Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 227. true (trö), v. t.; pret. and pp. trued, ppr. truing. [(true, n. Cf. trow!.] + 1†. To verify.

Be also intreated to have a continuall and conscientious care not to tapeach the Parliament in the hearts one of another by whispering complaints, easilier told then tryed or trued.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. St.

2. To make true in position, form, adjustment, or the like: give a right form to; adjust nieely; put a keen, fine, or smooth edge on; make exactly straight, square, plumb, level, or the like: a workmen's term.

About six sizes of washed emery progressively finer are employed for crinding the lenses to the true figure, or, as it is called, trueing the lens.

Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 162.

true-blue (trö'blö'), a. and n. I. a. See true blue, under blue.

II. n. A person faithful to the principles or characteristics of a body or class.

Be merry, true-blue, be merry; thou art one of my friends too. Randolph, Hey for Honesty, il. 3.

too. Randogm, Hey for Honesty, it. o.
"This gentleman"—here Jermyn made a slight back-ward movement of the head—"is one of ourselves, he is
a true blue." George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

Especially — (a) A Scotch Covenanter. (b) A British sailor; a man-of-war-man. true-born (trö'born), a. Of genuine birth; hav-

ing a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can, Though bunish'd, yet a trueborn Englishman. Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 309. true-bred (trö'bred), a. 1. Of a genuine or

recognized breed: as, a true-bred horse.—2. Of genuine breeding or education: as, a true-bred gentleman.

true-derived (trö'de-rivd"), a. Of lawful descent; legitimate. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 200. [Rare.]

[Rare.] true-devoted (trö'dē-vō'ted), a. Full of true devotion and honest zeal. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 9. [Rare.] true-disposing (trö'dis-pō'zing), a. Disposing, arranging, or ordaining justly; just. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 55. [Rare.] true-divining (trō'di-vi'ning), a. Having a true presentment. Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 214. [Rare.]

true-hearted (trö'har'ted), a. Being of a faithful heart: honest: sincere; not faithless or de-ceitful: as, a true-hearted friend.

true-heartedness (trö'här'ted-nes), n. Fidel-

ity; loyalty; sincerity.

true-love (trö'luv), n. and a. [(ME. trewe-love, orig. two words: see true, a., and love!, n. The word has an accidental resemblance to Icel. word has an accidental resemblance to led. trālofa (= Sw. trolofta = Dan. trolore), betroth, < trālofa, faith. + lofa, praise; see true, n., and lore?, r. The elements are only ult. related.]

I. n. 1. One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a sweetheart.

"Where got ye your dinner, my handsome young man?" "I dined wi my true-tore,"

Lord Randal (Child's Ballads, II. 249). 2. A plant of Europe and temperate Asia, Paris quadrifolia: so named because its four leaves re set together in the form of a heraldic truelove knot. Also herb-truelore. See herb-paris and Paris.—3t. A condiment for sweetening the breath.

Under his tonge a *treee lore* he beer, For therby wende he to ben gracious, Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1, 506.

4†. An ornament, probably shaped like a true-love knot. Fairholt.

My Judy gan me sodenly beholde,
And with a treve-lore, plited many-folde,
She smote me thrugh the harte as blive.

Court of Love, 1. 1410.

Out of his bozome drawne foorth a lappet of his napkin, edged with a blu lace, and marked with a truloore, a hart, and a D. for Damian; for he was but a bachelar yet.

R. Lancham, Letter (1565), in J. Nichols's Progresses, etc., [of Queen Elizabeth, I. 462.

True-love knot. See knot!. Also true-lovers' knot. trueness (trö'nes), n. [< ME. trewnesse, treownesse; < true + -ness.] The character of being

Clariz iherde thes ille reuthe
Of treunesse and of trewthe,

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

In trueness, and so methinks too.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1. truepenny (trö'pen''i), n. [\langle true + pcnny.]
An honest fellow. [Familiar.]

Say'st thou so? art thou there, truepenny?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 150.

Go, go thy ways, old *True-penny!* thou hast but one fault: Thou art even too valiant. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

truer (trö'er), n. A truing-tool. true-stitch (trö'stich), n. Through-stitch: applied to embroidery exactly alike on both sides of the foundation.

Sister, I'faith, you take too much tobacco;
It makes you black within, as you are without.
What, true-stitch, siste! both your sides alike!
Be of a slighter work; for, of my word,
You shall be sold as dear, or rather dearer.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

true-table (trö'ta"bl), n. A table for playing hazard.

There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a true-table [var. trey-table]. Evelyn, Diary (1646), p. 103. (Davies.) truff 1 (truf), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To steal. [Scotch 1

Scoten. j

De sure to truff his pocket-book.

Ramsay, Lucky Spence.

truff²†, n. A transposed form of turf. No holy truffe was left to hide the head Of holiest men.

Sir J. Davies, Humours, Heaven on Earth, p. 48. (Davies.) Sir J. Davies, Humours, Heaven on Earth, p. 48. (Davies.) truffle (truit'l), n. [Formerly also trufle; = D. trufle! = G. trüfle! = Sw. tryfle! = Dan. tröfle!, < OF. trufle, with unorig. l, for trufe, trufle, F. trufle = Pr. trufa = Sp. trufa, truffle; prob. < L. tubera, neut. pl. (taken later as fem. sing.) of tuber, an esculent root, a tuber: see tuber. Cf. F. tartoufle, < Olt. tartuflola, tartoffalo (Milancse tartuffol, Venetian tartufola), truffle (> G. tartuffel, kartoffel, potato), also tartuffo, truffle; prob. < L. terræ tubera, 'earth-tubers': terræ, gen. of terra, earth; tuber, tuber. Cf. trifle!.] A subterranean edible fungus, especially of the ascomycetous genus Tuber. The common terræ, gen. of terra, earth; tuber, tuber. Cf. triftel.] A subterranean edible fungus, especially
of the ascomycetous genus Tuber. The common
English truffle, T. ræticum, is roundish in shape, and is
covered externally with polygonal warts. It is black out
side, and brownish veined with white inside, and grows
in calcareous soils, usually under birch or oak-trees.
Truffles are much esteemed as an ingredient in highseasoned dishes. As there is no appearance above ground
to indicate their presence, dogs and pigs are frequently
trained to find them by the scent, and seratch or root
them up. Many persons also become expert in selecting
the places where
they are likely to
grow. The most
famous field for the
production of trufties is the old province of Périgoid in
France. The commonest species of
the French markets is T. melanosporum. T. magnatum is the garlicseented truffle of
Italy, etc., is Terfezia leonis. The
false truffle, which
is frequently soid
in the English and
continental markets, is Seleroderma vulgare, allied, as is
the so-called red truffle, Melanogaster variegatus, to the
puffballs. See Tuber, 2, and compare tuckahoe.

A dish of truftes, which is a certaine earth nut, found
out by an hogg train'd to it, and for which those animals
are soid at a greate price. Ecclyn, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

truffled (truff'dd), a. [



truffled (truf'ld), a. [\(\) truffle + -cd^2.] Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles: as, a truffled turkey.

truffle-worm (truf'l-werm), n. The larva of a dipterous insect which infests truffles.

trufflet, truffullet, n. and v. Middle English forms of triflet.

trug1 (trug), n. [Appar. a var. of trogue, ult. of trough.] 1. A hod for mortar. Bailey.—2†. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in II. a. Indicating genuine love; affectionate; a trough, three trugs making two bushels.—3.

Sincere. [Rare.]

Wash him fresh again with true-love tears.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 10.

True-love knot. See knot!, Also true-lovers' knot.

Also true-lovers' knot.

True-love knot.

A pretty middle-sized trug.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

true; truth; faithfulness; sincerity; reality; trugmant, n. Same as truchman. genuineness; exactness; accuracy.

Clariz therde thes file reuthe of treunesse and of trewthe.

Of treunesse and of trewthe.

truish (trö'ish), a. $[\langle true + -ish^{1}.]$ Somewhat true. [Rare.]

They perchance light upon something that seems truish and newish. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 198. truism (trö'izm), n. [\langle true + -ism.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Conclusions which in one sense shall be true and in another false, at once seeming Paradoxes and manifest truisms.

Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, vii.

truisms.

Serheley, Minute Philosopher, vii.

Syn. Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, etc. See aphorism.

truismatic (trö-iz-mat'ik), a. [< truism + -at-ic²-] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms. [Rare.]

truité (trwê-tā'), a. [F., spotted like a trout, < truite, a trout: see trout.] Having the surface covered with crackle of the most minute and delicate sort: noting porcelain and some of the varieties of the hard pottery of Japan.

trull¹ (trul), v. t. [Appar. a var. of troll¹.] To trundle. [Local.]

trull² (trul), n. [Early mod. E. also trul; cf. G. trolle, a trul]; Swiss trolle, Swabian trull, a thick, fat woman; cf. also trollop².] 1. A low vagrant strumpet; a drab; a trollop.

Inever say in all my life such an ugly company of truls

I never saw in all my life such an ugly company of truls and sluts as their women were. Coryat, Crudities, I. 104. 2t. A girl; a lass; a wench.

Pray, hear back — this is no place for such youths and their trulls — let the doors shut again.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Be thy voyce shrill, be thy mirth scene; Heard to each swaine, scene to each troll. Sir II. Wotton, in England's Helicon.

Heard to each swaine, seene to each troil.

Sir II. Wottom, in England's Helicon.

Trullan (trul'an), a. [\langle ML. trullus, trullum, a dome-shaped building, a dome, \langle L. trulla, a scoop, ladle: see trovel.] Pertaining to the council in trullo—that is, in the trullus, ordomed room in the imperial palace in Constantinople. This epithet is usually given to the Quinisext Council, 691, though the sixth Ecumenical Council also met in the trullus, considered as ceumenical in the Eastern Church, but not so acknowledged in the Western. It allowed the continuance in marriage of the priests, and passed a number of canons inconsistent with Roman authority and Western legislation and usages. See Constantinopolitan.

trullization (trul-i-za'shon), n. [\langle F. trullisation, \langle L. trullisation, \langle X. trullisare, trowel, \langle trulla, a trowel: see trowel.] The laying on of layers of plaster with a trowel. Imp. Dict. \langle trully (tro'li), adv. [Early mod. E. also truely; \langle ME. truely, treuly, treuli, trevely, treowiche, \langle AS. treówlice (= D. trouwelijk = MLG. truwlike = OHG. getriuwelicho, MHG. getriuweliche, getriuliche, G. getreulich = Sw. troligen), truly, \langle treowent with fact.

in accordance with truth. (a) In accordance or agreement with fact.

He whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou *truly*. John iv. 18.

(b) With truth; truthfully; rightly.

The King is *truly* charg'd to bee the first beginner of these civil Warrs.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, x. (c) Exactly; accurately; precisely; correctly; unerringly; unmistakably; justly.

Ye ought to allow them that time that best serues your purpose and pleaseth your eare most, and truliest aunsweres the nature of the ortographie.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 88.

(d) Naturally; with truth to nature. A pageant truly play'd. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 55.

(e) Sincerely; faithfully; loyally; constantly; honestly.

(f) Certainly; surely.

Certes ouersome know it shal surely,
And then in hert gret dole shall haue truely!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2798.

Jhesu answeride, and seyde to him, Treuli, treuli, I seye to thee, no but a man schal be born agen, he may not see the kyngdom of God.

Wyclyf, John iii. 3.

2. According to law; legitimately.

Leontes [18] a jealous tyrant; his innocent babe truly shak, W. T., iii. 2. 135. begotten.

3. In deed; in truth; in reality; in fact: often used emphatically, sometimes expletively.

Treuly that is a gret Myracle of God.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

Trucky Aristotle himselfe in his discourse of Poesle plainely determineth this question.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 35.

Truly, madam, I suspect the house to be no better than it should be.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

trumeau (trö-mō'), n.; pl. trumeaux (-mōz'). [\langle F. trumeau, a leg of beef, a pier, pier-glass.]

Trumeau, r3th century.—At Villeneuve le-Comte, France. (From Viollet le Duc's Dict. de l'Architecture.)

In arch., any piece of wall between two openings, particularly the central pillar often dividing great doorways, especially in medieval ar-

After the eleventh century the principal portals of great monastic and cathedral churches were commonly divided into two openings by trumcata, or pillars of stone, affording place for sculpture, which consisted usually of a statue with more or less subordinate carving C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 202.

trummeletti (trum'let), n. A ringlet.

Her long, disheuled, rose-crown d trummeletts, Herrick, Golden Appies, Description of a Woman.

trump¹ (trump), n. [Early mod, E. also trumpe, trompe; $\langle \text{ ME}. trumpe, trompe = \text{MD}. trompe, <math>\langle \text{ OF}. trompe$, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk,

OF, trompe, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump, F. trompe, a trump, horn, jews'-harp, e. Pr. Sp. Pg. trompa, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, = It. tromba, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump (ML. tromba, trumpa, a trump, trumpet); cf. OHG. trumba, trumpa, a trump, trumpet, MHG. trumbe, trumme, drumbe, drumme, trum, a drum, G. tromme, dal. trumve. trumm, tromm, dromm = LG. drumme = D. trom

OE. drum's see drum! which is thus a doub-(> E. drum: see drum¹, which is thus a doublet of $trump^1$) \equiv Sw. $trumma \equiv$ Dan. tromme, a drum, = Icel. trumba, a pipe, a trumpet; orig. sense appar. 'pipe' or 'tube,' but commonly regarded (as with many other terms denoting sound or instruments of sound) as ult. imitative. The Teut, forms are supposed to be defined for the Portform tive. The Fett, forms are supposed to be derived from the Rom. forms, and, according to Diez, are prob. from L. tuba, tube, pipe (cf. OF, truft, truft, \lambda L. tubera \cdot \text{see} tr ffle). Cf. Russ, truba, a tube, trumpet, = Lith. truba, a horn. The sense 'tube' in E., however is prob. not original. Hence trumpet,] 1f. A tube; pipe.

But hoofsumest and best is to have made Trimps of eley by potters in thaire glo. And iche of hen II linger thick assist Pallastius, Husbondiie (L. L. I. 8.), p. 177.

2. A musical wind-instrument; a trumpet; as, the trump of doom; the last trump (the summons to final judgment). [Obsolete or archaic.]

As when his Tritons' trumps do them to buttle call. Within his surging lists to combit with the whale.

Drawton, Polyobloin** V=9.

We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the 11st trimp = 1 Cot(x)/51, $^{1/2}$.

And will you think Pride speaks the word affected I tell you Fame's Triamp breath damy History', J. Beaumont, Psychology

3t. A trumpeter; a herald. See trumpet, 3. Alexander the Great . . . sighed and saids. Oh the most fortunate, which haste founde suche a tremps to magnift the doinges?

R. Eden, First Books on America (cd. Athur, p.).

4. A jews'-harp. [Scotch.]

4. A jews'-harp. [Scoten, J]

He has two large Lochaber trumps, for Lochaber trump were to the highlands what Cremona violus were to make sical Europe. He secures the end of each with he to the and, grasping them with his hands so that the tray instruments are invisible, he applies the little fluger of each hand to their vibrating steel tongues

N. Macleod, Life in a Highland Bothy.

A. Macheest, Life in a Highland Bothy. Great court trump, the burghmote horn, or other horn or trumpet used by a town or corporation.—The tongue of the trump. See tongue.—Trump marinet. Same as trumpet marine, or sea-trumpet.

Went to great Fundamental.

We in to see a Frenchman, . . . one Monsieur Prin, play on the *trump marine*, which he do beyond helicf. Pepps, Diary, III. 288.

6508

Ther herde I trumpen Messenus.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1243.

Owhene they tristely had tretyd, thay trumppede up aftyre, bescendyd doune with a daunce of dukes and erles.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 407.

trump² (trump), v. t. [Formerly also trump; = MD. trumpen, \(\xi\) F. trumper, deceive, dupe, lit. play on the trump or trumpet, hence se trumper dequelqu'un, play with any one, mock, beguile, cheat, etc.: see trump¹, and et. trump².] 1; To impose upon; dupe; deceive; gull.

When she [Fottune] is pleased to trick or tromp Mankind, Sime may be Coats, as in the Cards; but then Some must be Knaves, some Varlets, Bands, and Ostlers, As Ares, Duzles, Cards o' ten, to face it Out 1' the Game, which all the World is.

B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 3.

2. To obtrude or impose unfairly.

Authors have been trumped upon us, interpolated and corrupted.

C. Leslie, Short Method with Deists To trump up, to devise; forge; fabricate; seek and collect from every quarter; as, to trump up a story.

Hang honesty!
Trump me not up with honesty.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, it. 3.

trump3 (trump), n. [Formerly also triumph;

D. troef = G, trumpf = Sw. Dan. trumf, \(\) F.

triumphe = It. trionfo, a game of cards so called,
ruff or trump, also a triumph, \(\) L. triumphus,
triumph: see triumph. The word was in part
confused with trump², \(\) F. tromper, deceive: see
trump². 1. One card of that suit which for
the time being outranks the other suits, and
which is generally determined by turning up which is generally determined by turning up the last eard in dealing, but in some games by choice or otherwise; also, the suit which thus outranks the others (a loose use, for the plural trumps).

Hearts is trump, as I said before.

Latimer, Sermons on the Card, i.

Come bether, Dol; Dol, sit downe and play this game,
And as thou sawest me do, see thou do even the same;
There is five trumps besides the queen, the hindmost thou
shalt find her;
Take hede of Sim Glover's wife, she hath an ole behind
her.

Bp Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, il. 2.

What's Teampest Heyword, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [11, 123).

O Martin, if dirt were trumps, what a hand you would hold! Lamb, in Barry Cornwall, vii.

Ugliness being trump, I wonder more people don't win.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

2†. An old game at cards, also called ruff (see ruff), the original of the modern game of whist. See triumph, 7.—3. A person upon whom one can depend; one who spontaneously does the right thing in any emergency; a good fellow. [Colloq.]

good fellow. [COHO].

I wi h I may die if you're not a trump, Pip

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

Tom . . . took his three tosses without a kick or a cry,
and was called a young trump for his pains.

T. Hunkes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Call for trumps, in whit-planing, a conventional signal indicating that the player wishes his partner to lead
trumps. See p-tert, n and n—To put to one's trump
or trumps, to reduce to the list expedient, or to call for
the utmost excition of power: a figure borrowed from
games at cards.

As therein a card that puts us to our trump.

Ay, there's a card that *puts us to our trump.***Peele, Edward I., iv.

trump³ (trump), v. [$\langle trump³, n.$] I, trans. To put a trump-eard upon; take with a trump.

When Baynes got an opportunity of speaking unobserved, as he thought to Madame, you may be sure the guilty wretch asked her how his little Charlotte was. Mrs. Baynes tramps d her partner's best heart at that moment, but pretended to observe or overhear nothing.

Thackeray, Philip, xxviii.

II, intrans. In card-playing, to play a trumpeard when another suit has been led. trump-card (trump'kärd), n. 1. The turned-up eard which determines the suit of trumps. -2. One of the suit of eards which outranks the other suits; a trump.

trumped-up (trumpt'up), a. Fabricated out of nothing or deceiffully; forged; false; worth-

Its neglect will cause a trumped-up claim to have the appearance of a true one neglected.

**Lithburgh Rev., CLXVI. 390.

trumper; (trum'per), n. [\lambda ME. trumper, trumpour, trumpowre, \lambda OF. *trompour, \lambda trumper, blow a trump, \lambda trumpe, trump: see trump1, v.]

One who blows a trump; a trumpeter. trumpery (trum'per-i), n. and a. [{ F. tromperie, < tromper, deceive: see trump2.] I. n. 1;. Deceit; fraud. Sir J. Harington.—2. A showy thing of no intrinsic value; something

trumpet

intended to deceive by false show; worthless

The trumpery in my house go bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 186.

3. Useless stuff; rubbish; trash.

Here to repeate the partes that I have playd
Were to varippe a trusse of trumpery.

Mir. for Mags., I. 397.

If I was as Mr. Jones, I should look a little higher than such trumpery as Molly Seagrim. Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 4. 4. Nonsense: false or idle talk; foolishness.

All the Trumpery of the Mass, and Follies of their [Church of Rome's] Worship, are by no means Superstitious, because required by the Church.

Stillingfect, Sermons, II. viii.

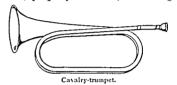
Extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary Lamb. Old Benchers.

II. a. Showy, but useless or unsubstantial; bence, trifling; worthless: as, trumpery orna-

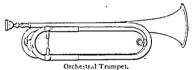
A very trumpery case it is altogether, that I must admit.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

trumpet (trum'pet), n. [< ME. trumpet, trumpette = MD. trompette, D. trompet = G. trompette.] pete = Sw. trumpet = Dan. trompet, < OF. (and F.) trompette = Pr. trompeta = Sp. trompeta = Pg. trombeta = It. trombetta (ML. trompeta), a trumpet, dim. of OF trompe, etc., a trump: see trump¹.] 1. A musical wind-instrument, properly of metal, consisting of a



cup-shaped mouthpiece, a long cylindrical or a short conical tube, and a flaring bell. The tones are produced by the vibrations of the player's lips. The fundamental tone of the tube depends on its length, but by varying the force of the breath and the method of embouchure, a considerable series of harmonics can also be produced, so that the compass of the instrument extends to about four octaves, the tones in the upper part of the series lying close together. By the addition of a slide, like that of the trombone, or of valves, as in the corneta plstons, or of finger-holes and keys, as in the key-bugle and the serpent, a large number of other tones can be secured, so as to give a very full and continuous compass, well adjusted as to intonation. The fundamental tone can be extensively varied in modern instruments by the



Orchestral Trumpet.

use of crooks. The trumpet is the typical instrument of a very numerous family of instruments, of which the horn, the bugle, the cornet, the trombone, the tuba, the cuphonium, and the serpent are prominent members. The name trumpet itself has been applied to a large number of different instruments at different times. In ancient times two varieties were important—the one straight (the tuba), and the other curved (the lituae), the latter being often made of wood or horn. In the medieval period the evolution of a great number of variants was rapid, with little cuphasis on any one distinctively known as the trumpet. In the eighteenth century, and early in the nineteenth, the present orchestral trumpet reached its full development in a twice-doubled tube about five and a half feet long for with the longest crook eight feet), wilhout keys or valves, but with a short slide for correcting the intonation of certain of the upper tones and for adding intermediate tones. The artistic value of this instrument is great; but in most cases music written for it is now generally given to valve-instruments of the cornet kind, whose tone can never be as pure and true. The use of the trumpet was frequent with Bach and Handd, under the names clarino and principale. The instrument is most common now in works of a martial or festal character, but it is also useful for adding color to various combinations, especially with other wind-instruments. Music for the trumpet is traditionally written in the key of C, and the intended fundamental tone (to be obtained by the use of the appropriate crook) is indicated at the beginning, as "clarino in F" or "tromba in E." Instruments of the trumpet, case have always been used for military purposes, especially for signaling and in military bands.

**Trumpet*, or a lytylle trumpe, that elepy the onete, or men togedure. Sistrum.

Prompt. Parr., p. 504.

Trumpet, or a lytylle trumpe, that clepythe to mete, or men togedur. Sistrum. Prompt. Parv., p. 504.

2. In organ-building, a powerful reed-stop, having a tone somewhat resembling that of a trumpet.—3†. A trumpeter; one who sounds a trumpet, either literally or figuratively.

And att every Corse the *Trumpettes* and the mynystrellys com inne a for them.

**Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

To be the trumpet of his own virtues.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 87.

4. A sound like that of a trumpet; a loud cry, especially that of the elephant.

The elephant curled up his trunk, gave one shrill trum-pet, and made off into the bush. St. Nicholas, XVII. 845. 5. A funnel- or trumpet-shaped conductor or or trumpet-snaped conductor or guide used in many forms of drawing, doubling, spinning, or other machines to guide the slivers, rovings, yarns, wire, or other materials to the machine, and at once to compact them. It is made in many shapes, but in all the flaring trumpet-mouth is suggested.—6. The flaring mouth of a draw-head of a railway-car, serving to guide the equiling to the rips or other factors. to guide the coupling to the pin or other fastening.—7. A trumpet-shell or sea-trumpet; a triton. See cuts under chank² and Triton.—8. One of the pitcher-plants, Sarracenia plana. See of the pitcher-plants, Sarracenia plava. See trumpettent.—Feast of trumpets, a feast among the Jews, enjoined by the law of Moses, held, as a celebration of the New Year, on the first and second days of the month Itier, the seventh month of the Jewish civil year and the first of the excelsiastical year. It derived its name from the especial use of trumpets in its solemnities.—Flourish of trumpets.—See flourish.—Hearing-trumpet. Same as scar-trumpet.—Marine trumpet. Same as scar-trumpet.—Seaking trumpet. See speaking-trumpet.—To blow one's own trumpet. See blow1.—Trumpet marine. Same as sca trumpet.

trumpet (trum'pet), t. [< F. trompeter = Sp. trompetear = It. trombettare; from the noun.]

I. trans. 1. To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; proclaim; cel-

hence, to blaze or noise abroad; proclaim; cel-

So tart a favour
To trumpet such good tidings!
Shak., A and C., ii. 5. 39.

2. To form with a swell or in the shape of a hell or funnel.

Their ends (of wire) were passed into two small trum-Met I holes in a stout brass plate and soldered to the back I the plate. Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 95. of the plate.

II. intrans. To sound a trumpet; also, to emit a loud trumpet-like sound or cry, as an elephant.

They [clephants] became confused and huddled, and jostled each other until one old bull, furiously trumpating, led the way to the shore.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 763.

trumpet-animalcule (trum'pet-an-i-mal'kūl), A stentor. See cuts under Folliculina and

trumpet-ash (trum'pet-ash), n. See trumpet-

trumpet-banner (trum'pet-ban"er), n. A small and be displayed when the trumpet is sounded.

In the middle ares it was customary to depict upon the flag the arms of the noble in whose service the trumpet was sounded.

was sounded. trumpet-call (trum'pet-kâl), n. A call by the sound of the trumpet; hence, any loud or im-perative summons to action.

trumpet-conch (trum'pet-kongk), n. A trumpet-shell: a member of the *Tritonidæ*. See cut

trumpet-creeper (trum'pet-krö"per), n. A woody climbing vine, Tecoma radicans, native in the south of the United States, and cultivated the south of the United States, and cultivated elsewhere for ornament. It bears planate leaves with nine or electentothed leaflets, and flowers with a tubular funnel form corolla approaching 3 inches in length. It is quite hardy and a vicorous grower, elimbing high trees, or covering wells, by means of aerial rootlets. It is at its be t in alluvial soils southward. More often, but less prefitcally, e-thed trumpet-locer, sometimes trumpet-vine and trumpet-vine. See cut under Bignoniacea.

trumpeter (trum/pet-er), n. [= D. trompetter = G. Dan. trompeter = Sw. trumpetare; as trumpet + -er1. Cf. OF. trompeteur, trompeteur; also Sp. trompetro = Pg. trombeteio = It, trombetture.] 1. One who sounds a trumpet.

pet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's car.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 36.

2. One who proclaims or publishes.

Is it not meant damnable in us, to be trumpeters of our unlawful intents? Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 32.

unlawful intents?

3. A breed of domestic pigeons, so called from the peculiarity of their cooing. There are several color-varieties.—4. A South American bird of the genus Psophia or family Psophiade. The common or gold-breasted trumpeter is P. crepitans; there are several others. See cut under agami.

5. The trumpeter-swan, Olor buccinator, the largest swan of North America, distinguished from the common swan, or whistler, by having no yellow spot on the bill, which is also differently shaped, the nostrils occupying a different

no yellow spot on the bill, which is also different relative position, as well as by its notably larger size. It inhabits chiefly western parts of the continent, but has been seen in Canada. See cut in next column, and compare hoopers, a name of an English swan.

6. A large food-fish of New Zealand and Australian waters, Latris hecateia, belonging to the family Cirritidæ, and attaining a weight of about



Trumpeter-swan (Olor buccinator)

trumpet-fish (trum'pet-fish), n. 1. A fish of the family Centriscide, as Centriscus scolopax; a bellows-fish or sea-snipe: so called from the long tubular snout. See cut under snipe-fish.

—2. A fish of the family Fistulariidæ; a topical fish.

—3. A fish of the family Fistulariidæ; a topical fish.

—4. And Fish of the family Fistulariidæ; a topical fish.

—5. A fish of the family Fistulariidæ; a topical fish.

—6. And Fish of the family Fistulariidæ; a topical fish.

—7. And Fish of the deep damnation of his taking-on.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 19.

Trumpet-tree (trum'pet-trē), n. A tree, Cecropia peltuta, with hollow stem and very large pia pel

trumpet-flower (trum'pet-flou"er), n. 1. A plant of the genus *Tecoma* or of the allied genus piant of the genus Tecoma or of the allied genus Bignonia: so called with reference to the shape of the flowers. The best-known, perhaps, is Tradicans, the trumpet-erceper T. grandiflora, the great trumpet-flower of China and Japan, is a less hardy and less high-elimbing, but even more showy vine, having orange-searlet bell-shaped flowers 3 inches broad, worne in clusters, each flower drooping. T. stans, the shrubby trumpet-flower, is a neat shrub 4 feet high with lemon-yellow flowers in large clusters, hardy only southward. Greenhouse species are T. Capensis of South Africa with curved orange flowers, and T. jaminoides of Australia with white flowers purple in the throat. Bignonia capreolata of the southern United States, the cross-vine or quarter-vine (see both words), or tendriled trumpet-flower, has large reddish-yellow flowers borne singly, and is moderately hardy at the north. B. tenusta from Brazil is a gorgeous greenhouse climber with searlet flowers.

2. One of various plants of other genera, as Solandra, Bruntelsua, Catalpa (West Indies), and Datura, especially D. suarcolens and other South American species, being trees with pendent Bignonia: so called with reference to the shape trumpet-vine (trum'pet-vin), n. Same as trum-

American species, being trees with pendent American species, being trees with pendent blossoms.—Evergreen trumpet-flower, the yellow jasmine, Gelsenium semperticus, once classed in the genus Bignona.—Peach-colored trumpet-flower, Solandra grandiflora.—Shrubby trumpet-flower. See def. 1.—Tendriled trumpet-flower. See def. 1.—Virginian trumpet-flower, a foreign name of the trumpet-greener.

trumpet-fly (trum'pet-fli), n. Same as gray-

A trum-trumpet-gall (trum'pet-gal), n. A small trumpet-shaped gall occurring commonly upon grape-vines in the United States. The adult fly is not known, but from the gall alone the species has been called by Osten Sacken Cectalomyia retire. trumpet-gourd (trum'pet-gord), n. See gourd, 1. trumpet-honeysuckle (trum'pet-hun's-suk-l),

n. See honeysuckie (trum pet-nun-1-sus-1),
n. See honeysuckie, 1.
trumpeting (trum'pet-ing), n. [\(\xi\) trumpet +
-ing\(^1\)] 1. The act of sounding a trumpet, of
emitting a trumpet-like sound, or of publishing
by or as by sounding a trumpet.—2. In coulmining, a division made in a shaft for ventilation or other purposes. What is generally called tion or other purposes. What is generally called trumpeting is a compartment or passageway built vertically along one corner of the shaft by an arched brattice

trumpet-jasmine (trum'pet-jas"min), n. See

trumpet-keck (trum'pet-kek), n. See keck3.

trumpet-keck (trum'pet-kek), n. See keck3. trumpet-lamp (trum'pet-lamp), n. The name given by coal-miners in England to the Musseler or Belgian safety-lamp. See safety-lamp. trumpetleaf (trum'pet-lēf), n. One of several species of Sarracenia or pitcher-plant, found in the southern United States, with leaves more like trumpets than like pitchers. Of these S. fara, yellow trumpetleaf or trumpets, has yellow flowers, and creet leaves from 1 to 3 feet long with an open mouth and creet hood; S. variolaris, spotted trumpetleaf, also yellow-flowered, has the leaves spotted toward the end broadly winged, with an ovate hood overarching the mouth; S. rabra, red-flowered trumpetleaf, has similar but longer teaves, with the hood variegated and purple-veined, the flowers deep-purple and very large. trumpet-lily (trum'pet-lil'i), n. The calla-lily, Richardia Africana; also, Lilium longiflorum, and some other true lilies.

trumpet-major (trum'pet-ma"jor), n. A head

trumpet-milkweed (trum'pet-milk/wed), n. Same as wild lettuce (b) (which see, under lettuce). Also trumpetweed.

60 pounds.—Sergeant trumpeter. See sergeant.— trumpet-reed (trum'pet-rēd), n. See reed¹. Trumpeter's muscle, in anat., the bucchator.—Trumpetry (trum'pet-ri), n. [<trumpet+-(e)ry.] peter-swan. See def. 5. Trumpets collectively. [Rare.]

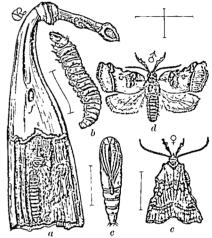
A prodigious annual pageant, chariot, progress, and flour-ish of trumpetry. Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

trumpet-shaped (trum'pet-shāpt), a. Formed like a trumpet; specifically, in zoöl. and bot., tubular with one end dilated, like a trumpet. trumpet-shell (trum'pet-shel), n.' A shell of the genus Triton, as T. tritonis; any one of the Tritonidx; a triton; a sea-trumpet. These conchs attain a large size, some being a foot or more in length, and are used for blowing upon like trumpets. The name extends to any conchs which are or may be blown. See cuts under chank2 and Triton.

trumpet-tone (trum'pet-ton), n. The sound or sounding of a trumpet; hence, a loud voice: generally in the plural: as, proclaim the truth

trumpet-tongued (trum'pet-tungd), a. Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

pet-creeper.—Trumpet-vine seed-worm, the larva of



Trumpet-vine Seed-worm (Cl) donopteron tecomæ) a, part of pod broken so as to show larva, natural size; b, larva, side view; c, pupa, ventral view; d, male moth expanded; e, female moth at rest, f, hole from which moth issued. (Hair-lines show natural sizes)

a tortricid moth, Clydonopteron tecomæ, which lives in the seed pods of the trumpet-creeper, Tecoma radicans. trumpetweed (trum'pet-wēd), n. 1. A large South African seaweed: same as sea-trumpet, 2. -2. The joepye-weed or gravelroot, Eupatorium purpureum: so called from the use to which the stems are put by children.

They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved horse-and trumpet-weeds in the fence-row. The Century, XXXVI. 80.

3. Same as wild lettuce (b) (which see, under lettuce).

trumpétwood (trum'pet-wud), n. Same as trumpet-tree.

trumpie (trum'pi), n. [Origin obscure.] A skua-gull or jüger. See cuts under skua and Stercorarius. [Orkneys.] truncal (trung'kal), a. [\langle L. truncus, trunk, + -al.] Of or pertaining to the truncus or trunk of the brdy.

of the body.

truncate (trung'kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. truncated, ppr. truncating. [\(\) L. truncatus, pp. of truncare, out off, reduce to a trunk: see trunk, v.] To reduce in size or quantity by cutting; cut down; maim.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated.

Johnson, Dict., Pref.

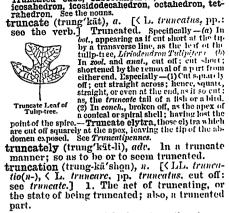
2. In crystal., to cut off an angle or edge by a

If a rhombohedron be positioned so as to rest upon one of its apices, the faces of one hexagonal prism would truncate the lateral edges of the rhombohedron, while the faces of the other hexagonal prism would truncate its lateral solid angles.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 318.

Truncated cone or pyramid, a cone or a pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base; the frus-

tum of a cone or pyramid. See cut under frustum.— Truncated cube, cuboctahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron, icosahedron, octahedron, tetrahedron, See the nouns.



Decreeing judgment of death or truncation of members. Prynne, Huntley's Breviate (1637), p. is.

2. In crystal., the replacement of an angle (or

edge) by a crystalline face. In truncation proper, the replacing face makes equal angles with the adjacent faces; otherwise it is said to be oblique.

Truncatipennes (trung-kā-tipen'ēz), n. pl. [NL., \lambda L. truncatus, cut off. + penma, a wing.] An artificial group of caraboid beetles, corresponding to some extent with the



ing to some extent with the bacacan in family Brachinda: so called from the truncation of the clytra in the typical forms. Latreille. truncatosinuate (trung-kā-tō-sin'ū-āt), a. [

L. truncatus, truncate, + sinuatus, sinuate.] In contom., truncate, with a sinus or slight inward curve on the edge of the truncation. truncature (trung'kā-tūr), n. [= It. troncatura, < L. truncare, pp. truncatus: see truncate.] In zool., same as truncation. truncht (trunch), n. [Also tronch; < OF. tronche, a fem. form of tronc, trunk: see trunk.] A stake or small post.

or small post.

In the midst of them were four little transless knocked into the ground, and small sticks laid over, on which they hung their pots, and what they had to seeth. Mourt's Journal, in New England's Memorial, App., p. 352.

Mouris Journal, in New England's Memorial, App., p. 532
truncheon (trun'chon), n. [Formerly also trunchon; \(\text{ME}. trunchon, trunchone, trunchone, trunchone, trunchone, trunchon, trunchon, a truncheon, a thick slice, a piece cut off, F. truncon (= Pr. troncon, truncho, truncon = Sp. truncon = It. truncone), dim. of trunc, a stump, trunk: see trunk.]

1. A trunk, stock, or stump, as of a tree; hence, a tree the branch s of which have been longed off to produce rapid growth. been lopped off to produce rapid growth.

And the bowis grewen out of stockis or trenchons, and the trenchons or schaftls grewen out of the roote.

By Precek, Repressor, i. 6.

2. The shaft of a spear or lance.

He foyneth on his feet with his tronchoun. Chauerr, Knight's Tale, 1, 1757.

They carry also the truncheons of their Lances with their Standards and Eusignes trailing along the ground.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 304.

3. A short staff; a club; a endgel. Prompt. trundle-bed (trun'dl-bed), n. Parv., p. 504.

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows, Dryden, Pat, and Arc., Ill. 612.

4. A baton or staff of authority: specifically, in her., the staff of the earl marshal of Lugland. Two of these truncheors are borne safterwise behind the escutcheon of the Duke of Norlok, who is hereditary carl marshal. See marshale staff, under marshal.

Well, believe this

The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does

Shak., M. for W., fi 2-61.

As mercy does

Shake, M. 101 (0., 11 200)

No sooner are the Three Strokes given, but out jumps
Four Transhion Officers from their Hovel, and with a sort
of ill mannerly Reverence receive him at the Grate
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Quot in Anne,
[II. 233]

truncheon (trun'chon), r. t. [< truncheon, n.]
To beat or belabor with a truncheon or club;

An captains were of my mind, they would truncheon you out, for taking their names upon you before you have earned them.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1, 151.

truncheoned (trun'chend), a. [\(\text{truncheon} + -cd^2.\)] Furnished with a truncheon; hence, by extension, armed with a lance or other long-handled weapon.

trunchon?t. n. [Also tronchon; appar. connect-

ed with trunchon!, truncheon.] An intestinal worm. Prompt. Parr., p. 504.
truncus (trung'kus), n.; pl. trunci (trun'sī). [L.: see trunk.] 1. In bot., the stem or trunk of a tree.—2. In zoöl., the trunk; the axial part of an animal minus the head, limbs, and tail. See somal.—3. The main stem or trunk of a nervo or vessel of the body.—4. In entom., the thorax.—Extensor trunct. Same as exector spina (which see, under exector).—Truncus arteriosus, an arbrial trunk; the main tunk of the arterial system, in most cases more distinctively named. See pplangium.

trundle (trun'dl), n. [A var. of trendle, trindle.]

1. A wheel small in diameter, but broad and massive so as to be adapted to support a heavy weight, as the wheel of a caster.—2. A small wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles; same as lantern-eheel.—3. One of the spindles of such a wheel.—4. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck.—5. A trundle-bed.—6. In her., a quill of thread for embroiderers, usually represented as a spool or reel, and the thread as of gold. trundle (trun'dl), r.; pret. and pp. trundled, ppr. trandling. [< OF. trondeler, trundle; ult. a var. of trendle, trindle.] I. intrans. 1. To roll, as something on low wheels or casters; move or bowl along, as a round body; hence, to move with a rolling gait. trundle (trun'dl), n. [A var. of trendle, trindle.]

to move with a rolling gait.

Botto. They are gone, sir, in great Anger.

Petulant. Enough, let'em trundle.

Converce, Way of the World, i. 9.

Fast our goodman trundled down the hill.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 203.

The four horses . . . seemed dwarfed by the blundering structure which trundled at their heels.

J. Hauthorne, Dust, p. 11.

2. To revolve: twirl.

And there he threw the wash about, On both sides of the way, Just like unto a trandling mop. Courger, John Glipin.

II. trans. 1. To roll, or cause to roll, as a circular or spherical thing or as something on ensters or low wheels: as, to trundle a hoop; to trundle a wheelbarrow; hence, to cause to move off with a rolling gait or pace.

She took an apple out of her pocket, And trundled it along the plain. Sie Hugh (Child's Ballads, 111, 335).

They . . . who play at nine holes, and who trundle little round stones. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1089.

I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise that shall trundle you off in a twinkling.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Trundling the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 490. 2. To cause to revolve; twirl: as, to trundle a

The English workman attains the same result by trun-dling the glass during reheating, and by constantly with-drawing it from the source of heat. Glass-making, p. 65. A low bed moving on easters, and designed to be pushed under a high bed when not in uso; a truckle-bed.

My wife and I in the high bed in our chamber, and Willet in the *trundle bed*, which she desired to lie in, by us, Pepps, Diary, III. 269.

trundle-head (trun'dl-hed), n. 1. The wheel that turns a millstone.—2. Naut., the drumhead of the lower member of a double capstan. —3. One of the end disks of a trundle-wheel.

trundle-shot (trun'dl-shot), n. A projectile consisting of a bar of iron sharpened at both ends and having near each end a ball of lead: so called because it turns in its flight, trundletail (trun'dl-tāl), n. 1. A curled or curly tail, as a dog's.

Like a poor cur, clapping his trundle tail
Betwixt his legs.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

2. A dog with such a tail. Formerly also grindictail,

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym, Or bobtail tyke or trundle-tail. Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Also trindletail. trundle-wheel (trun'dl-hwēl), n. In mach., same as lantern-wheel.

trunkenneer (trun-chon-ēr'), n. [\(\frac{truncheon}{truncheoner}\), n. [\(\frac{truncheon}{trunc

Lowe on the *truncke* as wounde him in the rynde, A life humoure whenne oute of it is ronne, With chaved cley the wounde ayein to bynde, Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

2. In arch., the shaft of a column; the part between the base and the capital. The term is sometimes used to signify the die or body of a pedestal. See cut under column.—3. The main part or stem of a branching organ or system of organs, considered apart from its ramifications: the trunk of an artery, a vein, or a nerve; the trunk of a zoophyte or coral. Also truncus.

—4. The human body or that of an animal without the head and limbs, and, in animals, the tail, or considered apart from these; in literary tail, or considered apart from these; in interary use, the body. In entomology the trunk is the body exclusive of the head, legs, wings, and elytra: the word was used by the older entomologists in describing those insects which have the thorax closely united to the abdomen, as the beetles and grasshoppers. The trunk was said to be distinct when it was separated from the head. Some entomologists, following Fabricius, restrict trunk to the thorax (in which sense also truncus).

To hold opinion with Pythagoras, That souls of animals infuse themselves Into the *trunks* of men. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 133.

What new friend havo I found, that dares deliver This loaden trunk from his afflictions? Fictcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Now his troops

Covered that earth they had fought on with their trunks.

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

I'll hazard My head, I'll work the senseless trunk t'appear
To him as it had got a second being.

Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

5. A receptacle with stiff sides and a hinged cover or upper part, used especially for earrying clothes, toilet articles, etc., for a journey.

To lie like pawns locked up in chests and trunks. Shak., K. John, v. 2. 141.

Then for to show I make nac lic.
Look ye my trunk, and yo will see.
Lord Dingicall (Child's Ballads, I. 292). John soon after arrives with her trunks, and is installed her school. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 219.

6. In fishing, an iron hoop with a bag, used to eatch crustaceans. E. H. Knight.—7. A tubo of various kinds and uses. (at) A speaking-tube.

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers soled with wool: and they talk each to other in a trunk.

B. Jonson, Epicene, i. 1.

Are there no trunks to convey secret voices?
Shirley, Truitor, iii. 1.

(bt) A telescope.

Oh, by a trunk! I know it, a thing no bigger than a flute-case: a neighbor of mine, a spectacle-maker, has drawn the moon through it at the bore of a whistle, and made it as great as a drum-head twenty times, and brought it within the length of this room to me, I know not how often.

B. Jenson, World in the Moon. (ct) A pea- or bean-shooter; a long tube through which peas, pellets, etc., were driven by the force of the breath.

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a trunk which they were to take up.

Horell, Letters, I. ili. 37.

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is, to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet.

(d) A boxed passage for air to or from a blast-apparatus or blowing-engine; an air-shaft. (c) A boxed passage up or down which grain or flour is conveyed in an elevator or mill. (f) A box-tube used to send attle or rubbish out of a mine, or to convey coal to a wagon or heap, broken quartz from a mill to the stamps, etc. (g) A long, narrow trough which was formerly used in Cornwall in dressing copper- and tin-slimes. (h) A wooden box or pipe of square section in which air is conveyed in an nine. [Bristol, Eng., coal-field.] (f) A kibble. [Yorkshire, Eng.] 8. A trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, etc.; a flume; a penstock.—9. In trunk-engines, a section of pipe attached to a piston and moving longitudinally with it, its diameter being sufficient to allow one end of the connecting-rod to be attached to the crank diameter being sufficient to allow one end of the connecting-rod to be attached to the crank and the other end directly to the piston, thus dispensing with an intermediate rod: used in marine engines for driving propellers, also in some stationary steam-engines, and extensively in caloric engines.—10. A proboscis; a long snout; especially, the proboscis of the elephant; less frequently, the proboscis of other animals, as butterflies, flies, mosquitos and other gnats, and certain mollusks and worms. See the ap-plications of proboscis.—11. pl. Trunk-hose.

He look'd, in his old velvet *trunks* And his slie'd Spanish jerkin, like Don John. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 3.

Red striped cotton stockings, with full trunks, dotted red and black.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 120.

12. In hat-manuf., the tube or directing paswhich confines the air-chrrents, and guides the fibers of fur from the picker to the cone. E. H. Knight.—13. pl. Same as troll-madam or pyconholes. Cotypare, 1611.

trunk (trungk), r. t. [< ME. trunken, < OF. (and F.) tronquer=Sp. Pg. troncar, truncar=It. troncare, truncare, < L. truncare, lop, maim, mutilate, < truncare, lopped, maimed: see trunk, and ef. truncate.] 1†. To lop off; curtail: truncate.

Eke sum her aged types wol repare,

Eke sum her aged types wol repare,

Chessian her aged types wol repare,

Called from analogy with trunk-hose.

Tai. (Reads.) "With a trunk sleere:

Tai. (Reads.) "With a trunk sleere:

Tai. (Reads.) "With a trunk sleere: sage in a machine for forming the bodies of hats, which confines the air-currents, and guides the

2. To separate, as tin or copper ore, from the worthless veinstone, by the use of the trunk.

What [copper ore] runs off the hindmost part of the pit . . . is slimy, and must be trunked, buddled, and tozed as the slimy tin. Borlass, Nat. Hist. Cornwall.

the slimy tin. Borlaw, Nat. Hist. Cornwall. trunkal (trung'kal), a. Same as truncal. trunk-alarm (trungk'a-lärm'), n. A device for sounding an alarm when a trunk is opened. trunkback (trungk'bak), n. The trunk-turtle or leatherback. See cut under leatherback. trunk-bearer (trungk'bar'er), n. Any proboscidiferous gastropod. P. P. Carpento. trunk-brace (trungk'brās), n. One of the straps or tapes which support the lid of a trunk when raised, and prevent it from falling backward trunk-breeches (trungk'brich'ez), n. pl. Same as trunk-hose. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 321. trunk-cabin (trungk'kab'in), n. Naut., a cabin partly below and partly above the sparcabin partly below and partly above the spar-

trunk-case (trungk'kās), n. In entom, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the thorax.

trunked (trungkt), a. [$\langle trunk + -cd^2 \rangle$] 1. Having a trunk, in any sense; generally used in compounds.

Strong and well-truncked Trees of all sorts, Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 32.

2. In her.: (a) Having a trunk: used only trunnioned (trun'yond), a. [\(\lambda\) trunnion + -cd2.] when the trunk is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing: as, a tree vert trunked azure. (b) Couped of all its branches and roots—that is, having them cut short so as to show only stumps. (c) Same as caboshed.— 3. Truncated; beheaded.

The truncked beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight Spenser, F. Q., 11, v. 4.

trunk-engine (trungk'en'jin), n. See engine. trunk-fish (trungk'fish), n. Any ostraciont. trunkful (trungk'ful), n. [\langle trunk + -ful.] As much as a trunk will hold.

trunk-hose (trungk'hôz), n. pl. Properly, that part of the hose which covered the trunk or body, as distinguished from those parts which



z. Charles IX. of France, 1550-74. 2. Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (died 1645).

covered the limbs; hence, a garment covering the person from the waist to the middle of the thigh or lower, and shaped like a bag through which the legs are thrust, the whole being usually made wide and full.

The short Trunk-Hose shall show thy Foot and Knee Licentious, and to common Eye-sight free. Prior, Henry and Emma.

The trunk-hose . . . were gathered in closely either at the middle of the thigh or at the knee, and then they were widely puffed out as they rose to meet the Jerkin or jacket, which was open in front and reached only to the hips.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 471.

trunk-light (trungk'līt), n. A skylight placed over a trunk, or boxed shaft.
trunk-line (trungk'līn), n. The main line, as of a railway or canal, from which branch-lines

trunkmail† (trungk'māl), n. Same as trunk, 5. Sometimes trunkmale. Scott, Monastery, xv. trunk-nail (trungk'nāl), n. A nail with a large, ornamental, convex head, used for trunks

Tai. [Reads.] "With a trunk sleeve:"
Gru. I confess two sleeves.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3, 142.

trunk-stay (trungk'stā), n. A trunk-brace. trunk-turtle (trungk'ter'tl), n. 1. A species of tortoise, Testudo arcuata.—2. The leather-back, Dermochelys (or Spharges) corraccus. See eut under leatherback.
trunk-work! (trungk'werk), n.

Work involving concealment or secrecy, as by means of a trunk.

This has been some stair-work, some trunk work, some behind-door work.

Shak., W. T., iii, 3, 75.

trunnel¹t, n. An obsolete variant of trundle, trunnel² (trun'cl), n. A variant of treenail. trunnion (trun'yon), n. [(OF. trognon, trongnon, the trunk or stump of a tree, F. trognon, a stump, stalk, core, \(\lambda\) tron, a stock, trunk: see trunk, and cf. truncheon. The F. word for \(\tau\) trunnion' is tourillon. \(\) 1. One of the cylindrical projections on the sides of a cannon, cast which support it on its carriage. In the United States artillery service the diameter of the trundon in smooth-bore guns has generally been equal to the diameter of the bore. See cut under howitzer.

2. In steam-engines, a hollow gudgeon on each will be for the service of the service of the bore.

side of an oscillating cylinder, which supports the cylinder, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

trunnion-lathe (trun'yon-lath), n. especially designed for forming the trunnions of ordnance or of oscillating cylinders. E. H. Knight

trunnion-plate (trun'yon-plat), n. 1. A raised trunion-plate (trun yon-plat), n. 1. A raised rim forming a shoulder around the trunnion on the side of the gun.—2. A plate of iron covering the top of a wooden gun-carriage on each side, and carried down into the recess for the trunnion so as to take the weight of the gun, and prevent it from crushing the wood. cut under gun-carriage.

trunnion-ring (trun yon-ring), n. In old-fashioned cannon, a ring cast solid with the piece and near the trunnions, usually between them

and the muzzle. See cut under cannon. trunnion-sight (trun'yon-sit), n. A front sight placed on the rimbase of a cannon. A lug is usually left on the curved surface to form a

base for the sight.
trunnion-valve (trun'yon-valv), n. A valve
attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder. Trupialis (trö-pi-ā/lis), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850, after Merrem, 1826), < F. troupiale: see troopial.] A genus of Neotropical Icteridæ, of the subfamily Sturnellinæ, and very near Sturnella itself, as T. militaris. These birds closely resemble the common field-larks or meadow-starlings of the United States, but have a bricky-red color on the parts which are yellow in the latter. The name was originally an exact synonym of Agelæve; in its present sense it is synonymous with Leistes.

synonymous with Leistes.
trusht, v. An obsolete form of truss.
trusion (trö'zhon), n. [As if \(\) L.*trusio(n-), \(\) trudere, pp. trusus, push: see threat. Cf. intrusion.] The act of pushing or thrusting. [Now rare.

Engines and machines work by trusion or pulsion.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 5.

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly, though vulgarly, called so in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c., which is really pulsion and trusion.

Bentley, Boyle Lectures, Sermon vii.

truss (trus), v. [$\langle ME. trussen, trushen = MHG.$ trossen, OF. trusser, trosser, trousser, torser, F. trousser = Pr. trossar = Sp. trovar, pack, bind,

tie, tuck up, truss, = It. torciare, twist, wrap, tie, < ML. *tortiare, < L. tortus, pp. of torquere, twist: see tort¹. Cl.torch¹, < ML. tortia, a torch, orig. a piece of twisted rope. Hence ult. truss, n., trouse, truusers, trousseau.] I, trans. 1. To tie up; pack in a bundle; bundle: often with

It was trussed up in his walet.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 681.

Within fewe dayes after [Nicuesa] commanyded them to trusse up theyr packs, and make them redye to departe.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, 172). [ed. Arber, p. 112).

You might have truss'd him and all his Apparel into an Eele-skinne. Shak., 2 Hen. IV. (folio 1623), iii. 2, 350.

2. To tie, bind, or fasten: sometimes with up. And [they] hadde the heed of the Geaunte trussed at Bediuers sadell by the heir. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 650. Then Beauty stept before the bar, whose breast and neck were bare, With hair trusst up.

A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

3. Specifically, to adjust and draw closely the garment or garments of, as a person; also, to draw tight and tie, as laces or points.

Trusse his poyntes. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The Consul Silla, when he sawe Julius Caesar, being a young man enill trussed, and worse girt, . . . said vnto all those of his band, beware of ill girt youth, that although he appeareth to be such, yet this is he that shal tyrannize the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 165.

Thter Allwit in one of Sir Welker's miteral Downtrage.

Enter Allwit in one of Sir Walter's suits, and Davy truss-w him.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

4. To seize and hold firmly; seize and carry off: said especially of birds of prey.

Brave falcons that dare truss a fowl
Much greater than themselves.

Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

5. To make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body preparatory to cooking it; skewer.

The second course was two ducks trussed up in the form of fiddles.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

6. To hang: usually with up.

The Jury such, the Judge unjust: Sentence was said I should be trusst. Gascoigne (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 63).

I have been provost-marshal twenty years, And have truss'd up a thousand of these rascals. Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 3.

7. In building, to furnish with a truss; suspend or support by a truss.—8†. To drive off; rout.

The Brehaignons went out thaim faste trussing, Wheroff Brehaigno was astoned sore, And diffendyd thaim febly enermore.

*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2154.

II.; intrans. 1. To pack; make ready.—2. To go; be off; begone, as one who has been sent packing.

He has noughher wel-come for his mony tales, Bote ouur-al i-hunted and hote [ordered] to trusse. Piers Plowman (A), ii. 194.

truss (trus), n. [< ME. trusse = MIIG. trosse, G. tross, < OF. (and F.) trousse = Pr. trossa = Sp. troja = Pg. trouxa, a bundle, pack; from the verb.] 1. A bundle; pack.

Undir his hede no pilowe was, But in the stede a trusse of gras. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4004.

The halfe of them carying harquebushes, and the other halfe Turkish bowes, with their trusses of arrowes.

Halluyt's Voyages, II. 112.

He took his truss and came away with them in the boat.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

Specifically—2. A bundle of hay or straw.

(a) A quantity of hay tied together, and having a definite weight, usually stated at 60 pounds, but, according to a statute of George III. 56 pounds of old hay or 60 pounds of new. Statutes of George II. Legalized local trusses of 36 pounds in London and 7 pounds in Bristol. (b) A bunch of straw tied together, and generally stated at 36 pounds, which is, however, merely the London truss of hay. (c) A quantity of hay cut by a special knife out of the mass of a haystack, approximately cubical in form.

3. In hort., a compact terminal flower-cluster of any kind, as an umbel, corymb, or spike.—

4. In surg., an appliance consisting of a belt or an clastic steel spring encircling the body, to which is attached a pad, used in cases of rupture to hinder the descent of the parts, or to prevent an increase in size of an irreducible hernia.—5. A garment worn in the sixteenth

hernia .- 5. A garment worn in the sixteenth century and previously: probably so called from being laced closely to the person.

Thus put he on his arming truss, fair shoes upon his feet, About him a mandilion Chapman, Iliad, x. 119.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his truss, which bore The stains of ancient arms Drayton

6t. pl. Trousers; tight-fitting drawers. See trouse, trousers,

We divide Christ's parment amongest vs in so manie peeces, and of the vesture of saluation make some of us

Gasp. Canst be close?

Gary. As . . . a pair of trusses to an Irishman's buttocks.

Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

Gory. As . . . a pair of trusses to an Irishman's buttocks.

Natical, Love Tricks, i. 1.

7. In building, a stiff frame; a combination of
timbers, of iron parts, or of timbers and ironwork, so arranged as to constitute an unvialing frame. The simplest example of a trues is the principal or main couple of a roof (see cuts under nort) and
queen-post), in which the the beam is suspended in the middle by the king-post to the aprex of the angle formed by the
meeting of the rafters. The feet of the rafter beam is to
gother by the beam, and being thus heapable of yielding
in the direction of their length, their aprecedings a fixed
point, to which the beam is trussed or tied up to prevent
its sagging, and to prevent the rafters from sagging strutare inserted. There are other forms of truss suited to different purposes, but the conditions are the same in all—
namely, the establishing of fixed points to which the tibeam is trussed. Two points of attachment are sometimes
substituted for the single one, and two suspending posts
are required; these are called queen-post, and the truss is of
very wide application in bridge building. Trusses of various forms are much used in fron-construction.

8. In arch., a large corbel or modillion supporting a mural monument or any object projecting
from the face of a wall. See crosset, 1 (a), with
cut.—9. In ship-building, a short piece of carved

eut.—9. In ship-budding, a short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail: chiefly used in small ships.—10. A heavy iron fitting by which the lower yards of vessels are secured to the lower mast and on which they swing. Formerly yards were kept in place by trusses of rope which passed round the yard and most and were kept tant by trusstackles which were hooked to the truss-pendants—Howe truss, a beam-truss having its oblique members in compression and with vertical tie-rods. The counter-

braces pass between the main obliques — Linville truss, a beam truss of which the web-members are composed of vertical posts and diagonal rods or bars extending from the head of one post to the foot of the second post beyond. — McCallum inflexible arch-truss, a beam-truss with an arched upper chord, and inclined struss extending from it to the abutment end of the lower chord. It has posts and diagonals, the distance between the former dimunishing from the middle toward the ends. See fifth cut under brudge! — Moomain truss, see mocmann — Pratt truss, a beam-truss having vertical posts and inclined tension mambers. See fig a above — Rider truss. See rader. — Truss-arch bridge — See true cal-arch bridge under brudge! rider. - Tr der bridge!

truss (trus), a. [(truss, n.] Bunchy; stumpy; stocky; round and thick.

The tiger cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs, and a trues body, shaped much like a mastiit Dampaer, Voyages, an. 1076.

truss-beam (trus'bem), n. A wooden beam reinforced by a tie-rod, or a compound wooden beam composed of two or more wooden members and reinforced by mea is of a tie-rod, or a built-up beam of iron arranged in the form of a truss. The most simple form it single piece of timber having in from the rod on the under side secured at



a with caction trat I with weight ration in the color and of the beam serving to resist the strain of tension on the under side of the beam when curying a load. The lower beams of a railroad passing recur are a good example. Another and less common form to a veoden beam having cast-iron struts to resist the strain of compression. Several beams united and rainfored by a trained may form a compound times beam. There truss beams have usually only tre-rods of wronth-frien, with some times book beams for the upper chord. Thus so aims are used in car building, in roofs of all kinds, and for short bridges. See beam, trues, and bridge it truss-block (trus/blok), n. A block between a truss-rod and the compression-member of a trussed beam. It keeps the two at their proper distance apart.

listance apart.

distance apart.

truss-bridge (trus'brij), n. A binder which depends for its stability upon an application of the principle of the truss. See bindge!,

trussed (trust), a. [\(\xi\) truss + sid^2.\) 1. Provided with some form of truss as, a trussed roof: a trussed beam.—2. In him, same as close2, 10 (f): used of a bind.—Trussed-arch bridge. See bridge!.—Trussed girder, see oither?, 2.

trussel ! (trus'cl), n. [ME. trussel. (OF. troussel, F. trousseau, a bundle, dim. of trousse, a bundle: soo truss, and cf. trousseau.] A bundle.

bables and ages coates, others straight trusses and diuells trusses [2] (trus'1), n. Same as trestle¹. breeches, some gally gascoynes, or a shipmans hose.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 20. trusseltree (trus'1-tre), n. Same as trestletree.

Trusseltree (trus'1-tre), n. One who or that which trusses.

> The Engineer, LXVII. 292. Hay and straw trussers.

trussest, n. pl. See truss, 6. truss-hoop (trus'höp), n. In coopering, a temporary hoop which may be placed around a barrel and tightened, to draw the staves snugly together or to hold them in position while

ly together or to hold them in position while one that has become broken or decayed is being replaced. E. H. Knight.
trussing (trus'ing), n. [Verbal n. of truss, r.]
In building, the timbers, etc., which form a truss,
— Diagonal trussing, in ship-building, a particular method of binding a vessel internally or externally, or both, by means of a strict of woods nor from braces laid diagonally on the faming from one end of the ship to the other.
trussing, hed; (trus'ing, hed), r. A. had a bed.

trussing-bedt (trus'ing-bed), n. A bed which could be packed, as in a chest, for traveling.

Halliwell.

trussing-machine (trus'ing-ma-shēn"), n. coopering, a machine for forcing truss-hoops upon casks. E. H. Knight.

truss-piece (trus'pes), n. A filling piece between the compartments of a framed truss. E.

truss-plank (trus'plangk), n. In a railway passenger-ear, a wide piece of timber fastened on the inside of the car to the posts of the frame directly above the sills.

truss-rod (trus'rod), n. A tie-rod fastened to the ends of a beam and bearing against a king-A tie-rod fastened to post at the middle, or against queen-posts or trus-blocks between the rod and the beam at intermediate points. It serves to resist deflec-

intermediate points. It serves to resist deflection of the beam,
truss-tackle (trus'tak'l), n. A tackle formerly used with rope trusses for lower yards to
truss the yard close in to the mast.
trust' (trust), n. and a. [Also, in a sense now
differentiated, tryst, q. v.; < ME. trust, trost,
also trist, tryst, trest (not found in AS., and in
part of Seand, origin); = OFries, träst, comtort, = MD, D. troost, comfort, consolation,
= MLG, tröst, consolation, confidence, trust,
OHG MHG tröst G troot, trust help, protec-OHG. MHG. trost, G. trost, trust, help, protection. = Goth, transti, covenant, treaty, = Icel. transt, trust, protection, shelter, confidence, reliance, = Sw. Dan, trost, comfort, consolution; ef. OS, getrost, a following, ML, trustis, a pledge, following: Icel. traustr, adj., safe, strong, firm; akin to AS. treowe, etc., true, treowinn, believe, trow, from the Teut. \(\sqrt{tru} : \text{ see true} \). him!] I. n. 1. Reliance on the veracity, integrity, justice, friendship, or other virtue or sound principle of another; a firm reliance on romises or on laws or principles; confidence; belief.

Always han fulle trust and believe in God oure Sov-creyn Lord Mandwille, Travels, p. 167.

Gramercy! for on you is al my triste. Chaucer, Trollus, III. 1305.

Chancer, Trollus, ill. 1305.

I hope a true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceifful men.

Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

There did not seem a sufficient number of men worthy of trust to assist the king with their councils, or illi with any degree of dignity the places that were vacant.

Brace, Source of the Nile, II. 121.

2. Confident expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent as if present or actual; hope.

To desperation turn my trust and hope! Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 228.

Shaa,, Hanner, in. 2. 228.

His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. Milton, P. L., it. 16.

Sustained and soothed By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave, 1 like one who wraps the drap ry of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. That on which one relies or in which he confides; ground of reliance, confidence, or hope.

Ble sed is that man that maketh the Lord his trust.

Who in the fear of God dldst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust,
Bryant, Abraham Lincoln.

4. Credit. (a) Mere reliance on the character or reputation of a person or thing, without investigation or evidence: preceded by on: as, to take opinions or statements on trust.

For we live in an age so sceptical that, as it determines little, so it takes nothing from antiquity on trust.

Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt Conq. of Granada.

Some . . . taking things upon trust, misemploy their power of assent by hazily enslaving their minds to the dictates and dominion of others.

Lock, Human Understanding, I. iv. § 22.

(b) Confidence in the ability and intention of one who does not pay ready money to pay at some definite or indefinite time in the future: as, to buy or sell on trust.

Ev'n such is time: which takes in trust Our youth, our joys, our all we have! And pays us nought but age and dust. Raleigh, Ellis's Spec. of Early Eng. Poetry, II. 224.

I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your sisters, to run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

5. In law: (a) A confidence reposed in a person by making him the nominal owner of property which he is to hold, use, or dispose of for the benefit of another. (b) The right on the part of such other to enjoy the use or the profits or to require a disposal of the property for his benefit. (c) The relation between persons and property which arises when the legal ownership is given to one person, called the trustee, and the beneficial enjoyment or advantages of ownership are given or reserved to another, the and the beneucial enjoyment or advantages of ownership are given or reserved to another, the cestui que trust or beneficiary. Property is sometimes said to be held in trust when the possession of it intusted to one person while another remains both legal and beneficial owner; but this is not technically a trust, although the person so intrusted in some respects may be held to the same duty and accountability as a trustee, and is sometimes spoken of as such.

and is sometimes spoken of as such.

The fletitious entities characterised by the two abstract terms trust and condition are not subalternate but disparate. To speak with perfect precision, we should say that he who is invested with a trust is, on that account, spoken of as being invested with a condition: viz. the condition of a trustee.

Rentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 26, note.

6. That which is committed or intrusted to one, as for safe-keeping or use. (a) That which has been committed to one's care for profitable use or for safe-keeping, of which an account must be rendered.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a trust. Swift.

men, yet with respect to do they are only a trust. Stryt.

The English doctrine that all power is a trust for the public good [was] . . . making rapid progress.

Macaulay, Walpole's Letters.

Public office is a public trust.

Dorman B. Eaton, in Cyc. Polit. Science, I. 470 (1881).

(b) Something confided to one's faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in duty and in honor to keep inviolate; a duty incumbent on one.

on one.

To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee. Millon, S. A., 1, 423.

Humflity obliges no Man to desert his Trust, to throw up his Privilege, and prove false to his Character.

Jecony Collier, Short View (ed. 1635), p. 137.

"If men necept trusts they must fulfill them, my dear," cries the master of the house. Thackeray, Philip, xv. 7. Specifically, in mod. com. usage, an organization for the control of several corporations under one direction by the device of a transfer by the stockholders in each corporation of at least a majority of the stock to a central committee or stockholders respectively certificates showing in effect that, although they have parted with their stock and the consequent voting power, they are still entitled to dividends or to share in the profits—the object being to enable the trus-tees to elect directors in all the corporations. to control and suspend at pleasure the work to control and suspend at pleasure the work of any, and thus to economize expenses, regulate production, and defeat competition. In a losser sense the term is applied to any combination of establishments in the same line of business for securing the same ends by holding the individual interests of each subservient to a common authority for the common interests of all. It is against public policy for a stockholder to divest himself of his voting power; hence such a transfer of stock if made is revocablent the pleasure of the maker. So far as the object of such a combination is shown to be the control of prices of and the prevention of competition in the necessaries or conveniences of life, it is held a criminal act upon the principles which rendered engrossing and forestalling punishable; and a corporation which by corporate act surrenders its powers to the control of a trust thereby affords ground for a foreiture of its charter by the state. the state

8. The state of being confided in and relied on; the state of one to whom something is in-

I do profess to be no less than I seem; to serve him truly that will put me in trust.

Shak., Lear, i. 4. 15. It seemes when he was deputy in Ireland, not long be-fore, he had ben much wronged by one he left in *trust* with his affaires. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 27, 1675.

9. The state of being confided to another's care

or guard; charge.

His scal'd commission, left in trust with me, Doth speak sufficiently he's gone to travel, Shak., Pericles, i. 3. 13.

10. Keeping; care.

That which is committed to thy trust. 1 Tim. vi. 20. 11t. Trustworthiness.

A man he is of honesty and trust.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 285.

C In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of trust and judgment.

Bacon, Suitors (ed. 1887).

In any court of Cristension a man For quality or trust more absolute.

Ford, lavies Sacribee, 1.2.

Active or special trust (in Seed nor called accessory trust), a trust in which the trustee is obtated with some netual power of disposition or management which cannot be properly exercised without his has ing the legal existe and right of actual power solon; as distinguished from a rimple trust, noted trust, or present trust (in Seet Inc called proprietary trust), where the trustee is intended to be merely a figure head to hold the apparent title, leaving the use or control to the beneficity. Naked or powise trusts in land are now generally superseded by the rule (introduced originally b) the statute of uses (see we), and extended in the United States by statutes of trust (State), and a person attempts to create such a trust, no extate vests in the intended beneficity. Breach of trust. See breach.—Charitable Trusts Acts. See charints.—Constructive trust, the local relation finities to an expression of whether one was intended or not; thus, where a guardlan transfers property of the ward without receiving an equivalent, the person receiving it may be made accountable as holding in trust for the ward by construction of law, irrespective of whether one was intended or not; thus, where a guardlan transfers property of the ward without receiving an equivalent, the person receiving it may be made accountable as holding in trust for the ward by construction of law, irrespective of whether the intended to receive it for the wards benefit or not.—Declaration of trust, See declaration.—Deed of trust, See declaration.—Deed of trust, See declaration.—Deed of trust, see declaration of which are so tilly designated as to require no further act on the part of the creater of the trust to define the duty of the trustee, as distinguished from an executery trust, or one hash in his here to the part of the creater of the trust to define the duty of the trustee.

In this property is a property in the contral acts of the case. The par

tion.

II. a. Held in trust; as, trust property; trust

II. a. Held in trust; as, trust property,

money.

trust') (trust), v. [Also, in a sense now differentiated, tryst, q. v.; (ME. trusten, trosten, also
tristen, trysten, tresten, traisten (Cleel.) = OFries,
trästa = MD. D. troosten = MLG. trösten = OHG.
trösten, MHG. træsten, G. trästen, comfort, console, = Icel. treysta, refl., trust to, rely on, =
Sw. trästa, comfort, = Dan. träste, comfort, fortröste, confide; from the noun.] I. trans. 1.
To place or repose confidence in (a person);
rely upon; depend upon.

Not withstondeng I woto wele what ye mene,
But troote me wele it goo not as ye wene.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1624.

I have a mistress, and she has a heart, She says; but, trust me, it is stone, no better. Beau, and FL, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

Beau, and FL, Mald's Tragedy, I. I.
You would have trusted me
Once, but the time is alter it.
Beau, and FL, Mald's Tragedy, iv. 2.
To him thus Nestor: Trust the pow'rs above,
Nor think proud flector's hopes confirm'd by Jose.
Pow, Illad, x. 114.
The lower races . . . can seldom be trusted in their stories of long-past ages. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 25.

2. To believe; credit; receive with credence, as a statement, assertion, or the like.

Whos tricth this Y holds him we be finall.

Pallacine, Husboardte (E. I. T. S.) p. 51.

If he be creditions and true my tale,
I'll make him ghad to seen Vicentio.

Stal., T. of the S. Iv. 2. Cr.

3. To intrust: with with before the object con-

I will rather trust a Floriding with my butter, Stoke, M. W. of W., il. 2, 316.

Whom with your power and fortune, sir, you trest, Now to suspect is sain. Drinten.

As To commit, consign, or allow with confidence; permit to be in some place, position, or company, or to do some particular thing, without misgiving or fear of consequences; as, to trustone's self to another's guidance.

Merchants were not willing to trust precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man of-war. Macavlay.

5. To give creditte; supply with goods or something of value in the expectation of future pay-

He that is a great gamester may be trust of for a quarter's board at all times.

Detter, Gull's Hernbook, p. 126,
It was your old mercer Shottyard, that you turned off a year are, because he would trust you no longer,
Vant righ, Journey to London, iv. 1.

And we trusted to have rechted to ye Yle of Melyda for our herboroughe the same nyght, but the wande was so scarse that we were put task to the Yle of Melr. Ser R. Guijlferde, Palgrymage, p. 74.

Oh yet we true that somehow good Will be the fluid goal of ill. Tennyon, In Memoriam, liv.

Transon, In Memoriam, liv.

II. intrans. 1. To repose confidence; place faith or relinnee; rely: with on or m.

But who may beste bigile if hym liste.
Than he on whom men weneth best to trice.
Chauter, Trollin, v. 1267.

He is a more foods then any mute best.
That traceth, on the (fortune), or in thy behest!
Ron. of Parterior (E. E. T. S.), i. 270.

Trust in the level, and do good.
Alb. Well, you may fear too far.
Gon. Safer than trust too far.
Safe, Lear, i. 4, 251.

once in.

The men of I-rael . . . trusted unto the liers in wait.

Judges xx. 50.

The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.

Pepe, Wife of Bath, 1, 203.

Bunyan had a trade to which he could trust, and the young woman had been trained up in the way she should go.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 14.

young woman had been trained up in the region of the secondary, lumpan, p. 14.

trust²t. An obsolete spelling of trussed, preferit and past participle of truss.

trustee (trus-te'), n. [Ctrust1 + -ccl.] 1. A person to whom property or funds have been committed in the belief and trust that he will hold and apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another; also, by extension, a person held accountable as if he were expressly a trustee in law. Compare quardian, 2.

I have made over all my Wealth to these thouse the feature of the set of trust.

The properties which constitute trustworthiness in a mass of evidence are two, correctness and completeness.

The properties which constitute trustworthiness in a mass of evidence are two, correctness and completeness.

In the trial of Reason versus Perception, Reason claims superior trustworthy (trust wer'trui), a. [C trust1 + trustworthy] Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty reliable; that may be relied on.

The greatest advantage which agovernment can possess

I have made over all my Wealth to these Honest Gentlemen; they are my Trustees. Etherege, Love in a Tub, Epil.

Philip's mother's trustee was answerable to Philip for his property.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

trusty

trusty

2. In the United States, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a trustee process (see the phrase below).—Trustee Churches Act. See thereh.—Trustee of bankrupt's estate. Sume as a signer in bankrupty (which see, under a signer).—Trustee process, a species of attachment of rights of action of a debtor or property belonging to him in the bands of a third person, by making the debtor to him or the third person, by making the debtor to him or the third person, as the case may be, a party to the proceedings, so as to charge him with the morey or the property as a trust for the attaching creditor of the debtor (equivalent to the process known in Linglish law as foreign attachment). It is called trustee process I some juri-slictions, as distinguishing it from attachments which go to the length of taking the said property or fund into the actual custody of the law by seizure.

*trustee (trus-te'), r. t. [< trustee, n.] To attach by a trustee process. See trustee, n., 3.

*trusteeship (trus-te'ship), n. [< trustee + -ship.] The office or functions of a trustee. truster (trus'te'), n. [< trust + -r.], 1. One who trusts or relies, or who accepts a thing as true; a believer.

Nor shall you do mine car that violence To make it truster of your own report Against jourself. Stak, Hamlet, t. 2. 172.

2. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

2. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

Bankrupts, hold fast; Rather than render back, ont with your knives, And cut your *trusters*' throats! Shal., T. of A., iv. 1. 10.

Shal., T. of A., l. 2.44.

Evel'd and begulled, by him thou, I by thee,
To trust thee from my side. Multin, P. L., x. 84.

I did not close to trust these letters with our bestman.

**Energy, Source of the Nile, L. 103.

Merchantswere not willing to trust preclaim seasons for a trust of the selection.

**The state of the selection of the Nile, L. 103.

Merchantswere not willing to trust preclaim seasons for the selection of the selection.

Consider, again, how much that is loverble and praise-worthy and energetic for good in individuals springs from the trurful and affectionate element in our nature. H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 263.

21. Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty. Stani-

trustfully (trust'ful-i), adr. In a trustful man-

It was your old mercer shortyard, that you turned on a year ago, because he would true you no longer.

Vantryth, Journey to London, iv. 1.

6. To entertain a lively hope; feel sure; expect confidently; followed by a clause.

And we true of to Lanc rechtd to ye Yie of Mehda for ner. (a) Faithfully, honertly.

ner. (a) Faithfully, honerty.

Thus having her restored trustily,
As he had yow'd, some small continuance
He there did make. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 19.

(b) On trustworthy information; with certainty.

(c)) On trustworthy information; with certainty.

Then I sent for the printer of this book, . . . requiring him that I might have some servant of his to watch him [a suspected person] faithfully that day, that I might understand trustly to what place he would repair at night unto Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 59.

(ct) Courageously; stoutly.

Than turned thet titll agen & trustili gon figt.

Billians of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), L. 3001.

trustiness (trus'ti-nes), n. The quality of being trusty; especially, that quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

Gon. Safer than triot too far.

Shak, Lear, I. 4. 251.

Shak, Lear, I. 4. 251.

Shak, Lear, I. 4. 251.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other credit: ns, to trust recklessly.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other credit: ns, to trust recklessly.

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If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other credit: ns, to trust recklessly.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other credit: ns, too trust ns, in occase in a steep, trustines in a dog, are singly commendable, how excellent is the mind which ensolves them into whites! N. Gree, Cosmologia Searn trusting (trus' ting-li), p. a. Trustful; confiding, trustingly (trus' ting-li), adv. In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

Trustless (trust'les), a. [C trustl + -less.] Not worthy of trust; unfaithful; delusive; treacherous.

To catche ech trustlesse traytor, see thou fay thfull doe remayne.

Babees Book (E. P. T. S.), p. 101.

Ol trutlesse state of miscrable men,
That builde your bits on hope of earthly thing.
Symmer, Ruins of Time, L. 197.
The trutless wings of false desire. Shak, Lucrece, L. 2.

The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one trustworthy government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

his property.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

Their (the elergy's) gigantic wealth was in a great degree due to the legacies of those who regarded them as the trusty (trus'ti), a. and n. [(ME. trusty, trosty, the trustees of the poor.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 89. tristy, tresty (=Dan. tröstig, confident); \(\times \) trust1

+ -y¹.] I. a. 1. True; trustworthy; faithful; that may be implicitly confided in: applied to that may be implicing community persons; as, a trusty servant.

Use careful watch, choose trusty sentinels

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 54.

2. Not liable to fail; that may be relied upon, as in an emergency; strong; firm: applied to things: as, a trusty sword.

The neighing steeds are to the chariots tied.
The trusty weapon sits on every side.

Dryden, Encid, vii. 886.

3t. Trusting; trustful.

17. Tristing, trastra.

He [who is born under Mercury] wilbe (see his state thereby may mend)

Apt to deceive even his most trusty friend,

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

4. Involving trust and responsibility. [Rare.] It were fit you knew him, lest . . . he might at some great and trusty business in a main danger fail you.

Shak., All s Well, iii. 6. 16.

II. n.; pl. trustics (-tiz). A trusty person; specifically, a well-behaved and trustworthy convict to whom special privileges are granted.

By far the greater number of criminals confined in the jails of the far West are there for a class of offens's special rection, perhaps, but generally not depraved. The trusties are often domesticated upon ranches near the town, and apparently are unwatched, and on the best of terms with the ranchman's family. The Century, XXXVII. 418.

trut, interj. [ME. trut, also ptrupt, ptrot, & OF. trut, an interj. of contempt. Ci. tut¹.] An interjection of contempt. Prompt. Parx.,

An interjection of contempt. Prompt. Parr., p. 415.

truth (tröth), n. [Also, in a form now differentiated, troth, q. v.; \(\text{ME}, \text{truthe}, \text{treuthe}, \text{trewthe}, \text{trewthe}, \text{trewthe}, \text{trewthe}, \text{trowthe}, \(\text{AS}, \text{trowthe}, \text{treoth} \) (treoth, \(\text{treoth}, acter of being true; trueness. (a) Conformity of thought with fact; conformity of a judgment, statement, or belief with the reality, exact correspondence of sub-jective and objective relations.

pettive and objective relations.

All admit that by truth is understood a harmony, an agreement, a correspondence between our thought and that which we think about. This definition we owe to the schoolmen. "Verlias intellectus," Fays Aquinas, "est adequatio intellectus et rei, secundum quod intellectus dicit esse quod est, vel non esse quod non est"

Ser W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvii.

In common life we call truth the agreement between an object and our conception of the object. We thus presuppose an object to which our conception must conform. In the philosophical sense of the word, on the other hand, truth may be described, in a general and one-sided way, as the agreement of the subject-matter of thought with itself.

Hegel, Logic (tr. by Wallace), p. 13.

(b) The state of being made true or exact; exact conformity to a model, rule, or plan; accuracy of adjustment, exact adaptation.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much on the truth of the iron-work.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Most gun-stocks are twisted over - that is to say, the toe of the butt is more out of truth with the barrels than the heel.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 432.

the heel. W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 432.

(c) In the fine arts, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment; specifically, in arch, avoidance of deceits in construction or decoration, as of non-concordance of apparent and real structure, or of imitation of stone or marble in paint or plaster.

The agony of the Laocoon, the action of the Discobulus, the upspringing of the Mercury, are all apparently real in their action by the innate truth of their conformation.

Truth is therefore the highest quality in Art.

Fairhold, Diel Terms of Art.

In truth and skill of modelling even the sculptures of Chartres and St. Denis, which are a century carlier in date, surpass those of Wells.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 2-6.

(d) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true, veracity; purity from falsehood, truthfulness, smeerity; uprightness, honesty as, a man of truth.

For als longe as zee ben bounden to gedere in places—that is to see ne. in Love, in Trouthe, and in gode Accord—no man schalle ben of power to greve rou

Mandeville, Truvels, p. 220.

Love is all truth Shak , Venus and Adonts, 1 Sot, (c) Disposition to be faithful, fidelity, constancy.

Long since we were resolved of your truth.

Shak., 1 Hen VI., iti. 1, 20.

Now I shall try thy truth. If thou dost love me, Thou weigh'st not any thing compar d with me Beau, and FL, Maid's Tragedy, H. 1.

Alas! they had been friends in youth.
But whispering tongues can poison trath
Coleridge, Christabel, II.

(f) The state of not being counterfeited or adulterated; genuineness; purity.

enumeness; purny.

The truth of thy love to me.

Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 13.

Deame thee best in enery doute Tyl the trouthe be tryed oute. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

You peradventure think aptness and ableness all one; whereas the truth is that, had we kept our first ableness, grace should not need. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1. For my mouth shall speak truth.

Truth is the most unbending and uncompliable, the most necessary, firm, immutable, and adamantine thing in the world.

Cudworth, Morality, IV. v. § 3.

the world.

**Cuaterta, Moranty, 19. v. § 5.

**Kant regards it as a duty owed to oneself to speak the truth, because "a lie is an abandonment or, as it were, annihilation of the dignity of man."

**H. Südneick, Methods of Ethics, p. 292.

**H. Südneick, Methods of Ethics, p. 292.

**Truttaceous (tru-tā'shius), a. [< ML. trutta, a trout. + -accous.] Of or pertaining to the trout;

m. Sangreck, Methods of Ethics, p. 292.

(b) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Fundamental truths... like the lights of heaven, are not only beautiful and entertaining in themselves, but give light and evidence to other things that without them could not be seen.

Lock, Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(c) That which is rightly use the fundamental field.

Lock of Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(d) That which is rightly use the fundamental field.

Lock of Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(e) That which is rightly use the fundamental field.

Lock of Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(f) That which is rightly used to the fundamental field.

Lock of Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(e) The proposition of the Understanding, § 43.

Lock of Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(c) That which is righteous or in accordance with the divine standard.

He that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God. John iil. 21.

3t. Faith pledged; pledge; troth. See troth, I'll give thee the truth of my right hand;
The truth of it I'll freely gie.
Young Beichan and Susic Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 4).

Young Beichan and Susic Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 4). Cartesian criterion of truth. See Cartesian.—Complex truth. See complex.—Contingent truth, a truth which is not absolute, but contingent on something else.—Criterion of truth. See retirion.—Ethical truth. See thical.—Fewness and truth; See feuness.—Formal, fundamental, gospel truth. See the adjectives.—God's truth. See God's.—Immediate truths. See immediate, 4.—In truth, truly; in fact; also, sincerely.—Logical, material, objective truth. See the adjectives.—Of a truth, of truth, in truth; in reality; certainly. Flor of treath of the special view of the property of the second of the second view of the second of the second view of the second view of the second of the second view of the second

Ffor of trewthe he ys not content with no man that ys famyllar with the company that ys at the Rodes ffor that hell broude takys them as hys mortall eminles,

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

Of a truth it is good to be with good people.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxiii. Physical, pure, real, secondary, transcendental, etc., truth. See the adjectives. = Syn. See reality! truth (tröth), r. t. [\(\text{truth}, n.\)] To affirm or declare truthfully. [Rare.]

The ancients
Who chatted of the golden age felened trifles.
Had they dreamt this, they would have tridled it heaven.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 2.

truthful (tröth'ful), a. [\(\sigma\) truth + -ful.] 1. Full of truth; habitually speaking the truth; veracious,

The perfectly truthful man cannot entertain the proposal to say what is false.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 666.

2. Conformable to truth; correct; true: as, a truthful statement. = Syn. Sincere, honest, candid, frank, open, ingenuous, arties, guileless, truthfully (tröth'ful-i), adv. In a truthful man-

ner; with truth.
truthfulness (tröth'fulnes), n. The character
of being truthful; as, the truthfulness of a per-

son or of a statement. truthiness (trö'thi-nes), n. Truthfulness

Truthiness is a habit, like every other virtue. There I hold by the Peripatetics. Noctes Ambrosiana, Feb., 1832. truthless (tröth'les), a. [< truth + -less. Cf. trothless.] 1. Lacking truth; lacking reality; untrue.—2. Faithless.

Cast all your eyes
On this—what shall I call her?—tratiless woman!
Beau, and FL, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

truthlessness (tröth'les-nes), n. The character of being truthless

truth-lover (tröth'luv'er), n. One devoted to the truth.

Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named; Truth-locer was our English Duke, Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

truthness (tröth'nes), n. Truth. Marston.

truth-plight; (tröth'plit), v. [(ME.truthplyten, truplyten; (truth + plight2. Cf. troth-plight.] To pledge one's faith; betroth; affiance. Prompt.

pleage one's faith; betroth; affiance. Prompt. Parr., p. 504.

truth-teller (tröth'tel'er), n. One who tells the truth. See the quotation under truth-lorer. truth-writ (tröth'rit), a. Truthfully written. George Eliot. [Rare.]

truthy (trö'thi), a. [\(\zeta\) truth + -y^1.] Truthful; veracious. [Rare.]

They would have a more truthy import than what at present they convey.

W. G. Palsgrave, Central and Eastern Arabia, I. ix.

trutinate! (trö'ti-nāt), v. t. [< L. trutinatus, pp. of trutinare, trutinari, weigh, balance, < trutina, < Gr. τρυτάνη, a balance, a pair of scales.] To weigh; balance.

Madam, sayes he, be pleas'd to trutinate
And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 10. (Nares.)

For truth is truth

To the end of reckoning. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 45.

Oh, Truth, thou art a mighty conqueress!

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.

Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 10. (Nares.)

trutination! (trö-ti-nā'shon), n. [< trutinate + -ion.] The act of weighing; examination by Weighing.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of trutination.

Sir T. Browne, Yulg. Err.

true.

try (trī), v.; pret. and pp. tried, ppr. trying.
[Early mod. E. also trie, trye; \ ME. trien, tryen,
trizen, \ OF. trier, piek, choose, separate, cull,
orig. thresh (grain), = Pr. triar, separate, piek,
choose, thresh (grain), = It. trilare, thresh,
grind, bruise, wear, \ ML. tritare, rub, thresh,
freq. of L. terere, pp. tritus, rub, thresh: see
tritel.] I. trans. 1†. To separate, as what is
good from what is bad; separate by sifting;
sift.

The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyll be tryed out.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 14. trued out.

Hence—(a) To select; cull; pick out.

The kinges some aswithe let sembul miche puple, & trized him to a tidi ost of the tidesist burnes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3556.

(b) To ascertain by sifting or examination. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 761.

Master More was once sent in commission into Kent, to help to try out, if it night be, what was the cause of Goodwin Sands.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

2. To separate (metal) from the ore or dross by

melting; refine; assay. [Not a technical use.] Silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.
Ps. xii. 6.

The fire seven times tried this; Seven times tried that judgement is That did never choose amiss. Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 63.

3. To separate or reduce by boiling or steaming; render: generally with out: as, to try out lard or blubber.

Aysell and wyne eke oute of hem men trie.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Palm. All my fat Oxen and Sheep are melted to this [money], Gentlemen.

Whead. Their Grease is well try'd, Sir.

Etherege, Love in a Tub, ii. 3.

4. To put to the test or proof; subject to experimental treatment, comparison with a stan-dard, or the like, in order to determine the truth, accuracy, power, strength, speed, fitness, or other quality of; test; prove: as, to try weights and measures; to try a new invention; to try conclusions; to try one's patience, or one's luck.

This word of God trieth all doctrine.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

It is a true Observation that, among other effects of Affliction, one is to try a Friend. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 55. If God come to *trie* our constancy, we ought not to shrink, or stand the lesse firmly for that.

Millon, Church-Government, i. 7.

Had we no other way of trying the continuance of God's goodness to us but by exercising his patience by our greater provocations? Stillingfect, Sermons, I. i.

Your Goblin's Skill shall now be try'd.

Congrece, An Impossible Thing.

5. To use, apply, or practise tentatively; experiment with: as, to try a new remedy; also, to experiment upon; treat tentatively.

A bulbe of saylle eke summen wol devyde, And ther into this plannte of fig-tree trie, And bynde it so therto that it ahyde. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

He [a hare] was ill three days, during which time I nursed him, . . . and by trying him with a variety of herbs restored him to perfect health.

Couper, Treatment of Hares.

that child were mine, Francis, I should try her with

If that canna were mann, a little taranacum.

Mrs. Annie Edwardes, Ought we to Visit her? xi. The artist sometimes tried an attitude on a grouping, and then, dissatisfied with the effect, abandoned it.

Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. exi.

6. To endeavor experimentally to find out.

We are four damsels sent abroad,
To the east, west, north, and south,
To try whose fortune is so good
To find these champions forth.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

But tru with me, whether Heav'ns bridle will Not curb your Ludy's flerce career to hell. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 109.

O make me try,

By sleeping, what it is to die.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 12.

He tried the effect of frowns and menaces. Frowns and neuron - failed.

Macaulay, Hist, Eng., vii.

7. To experience; have knowledge of by ex-

Or try the Libyan heat or Scythian cold.

S. Tourdertale; ettempt; essay.

3. To color tall a; attempt, color tall to the track of the work.

Hit color tall work.

Hit color tall try my dangerous way.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

9. To examine judicially; bring or set before a court with vidence or argument, or both, for a final judicial determination; submit to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal: as, to try a case; to try a pris-Oner. The word is used in law with reference to the is-sues raised by the pleadings, not with reference to motions and other interlocutory questions.

ther interlocutory questions.

I do not deny,
The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try.
Shak., M. for M., ii, 1, 21,

Why, he was tried at York for stealing a coral and bells from the Mayoress's buby,

D. Jerreld, Men of Character, Job Pippins, v.

10. To bring to a decision; determine; settle; hence, to decide by combat.

Nicanor . . . durst not try the matter by the sword.

2 Mac. xiv. 18.

That's a question: how shall we try it?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 421.

The quarrel shall soon be try'd.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

11. To bear hardly upon; subject to trials or suffering: afflict: as, the family has been sorely tried.—12. To strain: as, to try the eyes.—13. To incite to wrong; tempt; solicit.

In part she is to blame that has been try'd;
He comes too near, that comes to be deny'd.

Lady M. W. Montagu, The Lady's Resolve.

14t. To invite; escort.

Thane gerte he in his awenc tente a table be sette, And truede in with tromppez travaillede biernez; Serfede them solempnely with selkouthe metez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1946.

15. In joinery, to dress with a trying-plane. See frying-plane.—To try a fall. See fall.—To try conclusions with a person. See conclusion.—To try it on the other leg. See leg.—To try on. (a) To put on, as a garment, in order to test the fit, etc.

on, as a garment, in order to test the ne, etc.

The daughters only tore two pair of kid-leather gloves, with trying 'cm on.

Congreve, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

(b) To attempt; undertake. [Slang.]

It wouldn't do to try it on there.

To try one's hand, one's lungs, etc. See the nouns. II. intrans. 1. To exert strength; make an effort; endeavor; attempt: as, to try for a situ-

I.

If at first you don't succeed, Try, try again.

Old song.

2. To find or show what a person or a thing is; prove by experience; make or hold a trial.

Well, Time is the old justice that examines all such offenders, and let Time try. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 204. 3t. Naut., to lie to in a gale under storm-sails so as to keep a ship's bow to the sea.

Down with the topmast: yare! lower, lower! Bring her to try with main course. Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 37.

When the barke had way, we cut the hawser, and so gate the sea to our friend, and tryed out al that day with our maine corse. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 277.

To try back. (a) To go back, as in search of a road that one has missed; revert, as in conversation, in order to recover some point that one has missed; hark back.

She was marvellously quick to discover that she was astray and try back.

The leading hounds . . . are trying back.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Would it not be well then to try back? to bear in mind, as the first and most fundamental truth of all, that meat is suitable for grown men, that milk is suitable for babes?

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 812.

(b) In angling, to fish again over a pool or stream where the fish have refused to bite before, as with a different cast of flies, from another direction with regard to the wind or sun, etc.: also used transitively: as, to try back the water.—To try out. (a) To separate, as fat or grease from a substance roasted, boiled, or steamed: as, the grease tries out of ham in cooking. Hence—(b) To transude, or ooze out, as sweat: as, the perspiration is trying out of him. [Low, New Eng.]—Trying up, in joinery, the operation of taking off a shaving extending the entire length of the stuff.—Trying-up machine, a planing-machine used for trying up scantling.=Syn. 1. To seek, essay, strive.

try (tri), n. [< try, v.] 1. The act of trying; a trial; experiment; effort.

This breaking of his has been but a try for his friends. Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 11.

Don't give it up yet; . . . let's have a try for him.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxvii.

The rock lies within a few feet of the surface, and any buildings that may have existed upon it have totally disappeared. A fresh try was made for tombs in a large field to the north of the same road.

Amer. Jour. Archwel., VI. 358.

2. In foot-ball, in the Rugby game, the right to carry the ball in front of the goal and try to kick a goal. When goals are equal, the game is decided by the majority of tries.—3. A sieve; riddle; screen. [Prov. Eng.]

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or try, if they be narrow.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (Trench.)

tryable, a. See triable.

try-cock (tri'kok), n. A gage-cock.
tryet, v. An obsolete spelling of try.
tryet, a. [< ME. trie, trye, < OF. trié, pp. of trier,
pick, choose: seo try, v.] Choice; select; approved; excellent.

Sugre that is so true. Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 145

Those hands of gold, And eke her fecte, those feete of silver try Spenser, F. Q.,

tryedt, a. An obsolete spelling of tried.

Trygon¹ (tri'gon), n. [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809, from Adanson's manuscript), < L. trygon, < Gr. τρυγών, a sting-ray: said to be so named from the expansive pectoral fins, likened to a develor window, a transformed use of service a develor window. dove's wings; a transferred use of τρυγών, a dove. Compare similar use of angel-fish, and see Trygon².] In ichth., a genus of rays, giving name to the family Trygonidae; the stingrays, having the long slender lash-like tail armed with a strong serrated spine near the base. These rays attain a large size and abound in warm seas. The genus is also called Dasybatus (Walbaum, 1793), a name varying to Dasyatis (Rafinesque, 1810), Dasibatis (Garman), and Dasybatis (Jordan). See cut under sting-ray. Trygon² (tri'gon), n. [NL., < Gr. τρίγων, a dove.] In ornith., a monotypic genus of Papuan pigeons, based by Hombron and Jacquinot in 1846 (in the form Trugon) upon T. terrestris, and subsequently variously applied. dove's wings; a transferred use of τρυγών, a dove. Compare similar use of angel-fish, and

1846 (in the form Trugon) upon T. terrestris, and subsequently variously applied.

Trygonidæ (trī-gon'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \lambda Trygon + -idæ.] A family of batoid elasmobranehiate fishes, whose typical genus is Trygon; the sting-rays. The tail is armed with a sharp serrated spine or spines capable of inflicting a severe wound. The genera are about 10 and the species 50 in number; they are ovoviviparous, and found in most warm seas, some of them reaching comparatively high latitudes, and others inhabiting fresh waters of Central and South America. The family is also called Dasybatidæ. See Trygon, and cut under sting-ray.

try-house (tri'hous), n. A building or shed in which oil is extracted from blubber, or in which

which oil is extracted from blubber, or in which lard or the like is rendered.

trying (triling), p. a. [Ppr. of try, v.] Of a kind to test severely or thoroughly; difficult; severe: as, a trying ordeal; trying circumstances; a color trying to one's complexion.

He was restless as well as idle, a combination which is more trying to the peace of your housemates than any other can be.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, i.

other can be. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, i. trying-plane (tri'ing-plan), n. In joinery, a plane, used after the jack-plane, for taking off a shaving the whole length of the stuff, which operation is called trying up. See plane². trying-square (tri'ing-skwar), n. Same as trysquare. E. H. Knight. trymata (-ma-tii). [NL., \(Gr. \tau\rho\ti\mu\mu\atha\), τρύμη, a hole, \(\tau\rho\ti\ti\ti\ti\), rub.] In bot., a drupe or drupaceous nut with a fleshy execute which is at longth deligent or other-

bot., a drupe or drupneeous nut with a fleshy exocarp which is at length dehiseent or otherwise, as in the walnut and hickory-nut. It may be accurately defined as a one-seeded fruit with a well-defined stony endocarp, and with the outer part of the period from the drupe by being derived from an inferior instead of a superior ovary.



Buff-breasted Sandpiper (Tryngites rufescens).

try-pot

trynet, a. An old spelling of trine³.

Tryngites (trin-ji'(tēz), n. [NL. (Gabanis, 1856),
⟨ Gr. τρύγγας, a bird so called by Aristotle, a
sandpiper, + -ites. Cf. Tringa.] A genus of
small tattlers, of the family Scolopacidæ; the
marble-winged sandpipers. They resemble true
sandpipers very closely, but are totanine, not tringine; the
bill is short and extremely slender; the toes are cleft to
the base, or with a mere trace of webbing; the tail is not
barred, and the flight-feathers have a peculiar tracery, like
the veining of marble, of black on a pearly-white ground.
Tryescens (or subruficollis) is the buff-breasted sandpiper of both Americas, very wide-ranging, and breeding
in high latitudes; it is about 8 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. This bird is a near relative of Bartram's
sandpiper among North American forms, and is still more
closely related to certain Polynesian sandpipers. See cut
in preceding column.

Trypanosoma (trip"a-nō-sō'mi), n. [⟨Gr. τρύ-

in preceding column.

Trypanosoma (trip"a-nō-sō'mä), n. [⟨Gr. τρύ-παιον, a borer, + σὧμα, body.] A genus of flagellate infusorians, typical of the family Trypanosomatidæ. T. sanguinis. also called Undulina ranarum, occurs in the blood of amphibians.

ranarum, occurs in the blood of amphibians.

Trypanosomata (trip'n-nō-sō'ma-tā), n. pl.

[NL., neut. pl. of trypanosomatus: see trypanosomatous.] An order of infusorial animalcules, formed for the reception of the Trypanosomatic (reliable reception).

somatodas.] Altotter of this order intrinstential forms formed for the reception of the Trypanosomatulæ (which see).

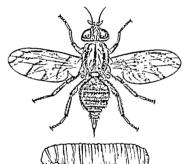
Trypanosomatidæ (trip*a-nō-sō-mat'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Trypanosomata + -idæ.] The only family of Trypanosomata. These animals are free-swimming, of compressed form, with one side produced as a thin undulating frill, the anterior end sometimes with a flagellate appendage, but without distinct oral aperture. trypanosomatous (trip*a-nō-som'a-tus), a. [⟨NL. trypanosomatus, ⟨Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, auger (see trepan¹), + σόμα, body.] Of or pertaining to the Trypanosomata.

Trypanostoma (trip-a-nos'tō-mii), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of univalves: same as Pleurocera.

Trypeta (tri-pō'tii), n. [NL. (Meigen, 1803), ⟨Gr. τρυπητής, a borer, ⟨τρυπαν, bore: see trepan¹.]

A notable genus of flies, typical of the family Trypetidæ, of medium size, and yellowish-gray or greenish-yellow in color, with banded, spot-

or greenish-yellow in color, with banded, spot-ted, or clear wings. It is a large and wide-spread ge-nus, the species of which mainly breed in the flower-heads of composite plants, often making gall-like deformations.



Apple-maggo. (Tryfeta fomonella) and Fly, enlarged four times.

Apple-mages. (Tryfeta fomentla) and Fly, enlarged four times. The larva of T, pomonella is the common apple-maggot or railroad-worm of the United States; it often does great damage to the apple-crop, particularly in the northeastern States. T. ludens in the larval state bores into oranges in Mexico. About 25 species occur in Europe, while more than 80 are known in North America. The genus has been divided into a large number of subgenera.

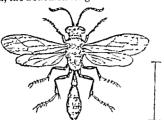
Trypethelium (trip-ē-thē'li-um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\tau \rho \nu \pi \bar{a} n$, bore, $+\theta \eta \lambda \eta$, nipple.] A genus of verrucariaceous lichens, having immersed apothecia and ellipsoidal (usually four-celled) spores. About 30 species are known, mostly of intertropical regions, there being but 3 in North America. North America.

North America.

Trypetidæ (tri-pet'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Loew, 1862), < Trypeta + -idæ.] A family of acalyptrate flies, typified by the genus Trypeta. They have the neuration complete, the front on each side with two rows of bristles, the border of the mouth with no vibrisse, and only the middle tibiæ spurred. The ovipositor is horny, consisting of three clongated retractile segments, the last of which ends in a simple point. See cut under Trypeta.

Trypographic (trip-\(\tilde{o}\)-graf'ik), a. [\(\left(\text{Gr}, \tau\)\rhova\(\text{av}\)\rhove, perforate, \(+\gamma\)\rho\(\phi\)\rhove, write.] Pertaining to or produced by trypographic printing: as, a trypographic steneil, circular, or letter.—Trypographic printing, a method of printing by the use of paper steneils, in which the steneils are formed by placing the paper sheets on a flat steel surface, uniformly cut after the manner of a file, and writing upon them with a stylus. The paper is thus miuntely perforated under the marks made by the stylus. The steneils are used in the same way as ordinary steneils for reproducing the written text. try-pot (tri'pot), n. In whaling, the vessel in which blubber is tried out.

Trypoxylon (trī-pok'si-lon), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804), ζ Gr. τριπᾶι, bore, + ξίνοι, wood.] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Crabronidie*, composed of small solitary wasps having the eyes deeply emarginate within, the abdomen long and clavate, the mar-



Trybarylar albitarse. (Line shows natural size,

ginal cell long, pointed at the apex, and the neu-

ginal cell long, pointed at the apex, and the neuration of the posterior wings complete. They are noted for adapting the old nests of other species to their own use. T. albitarse is found abundantly in the old cells of wasps of the genus Pedopaus in the United States. Three European and fourteen North American species are known.

trypsin (trip'sin), n. [Prob. for tripsine, so called because it was first obtained by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerin; \(\lambda \text{Gr.} \)

\(\tau_i \text{\pu}_i \text{\pu}_i \text{\text{a}}, \text{ rub}, \text{\pu}_i \text{\text{c}}, \text{ rub}, \text{\text{c}}, \text{\text{crip}} \text{\text{crip}}. \]

The proteolytic ferment which is the active principle of the pancreatic fluid: pancreatin. It ciple of the panercatic fluid; panercatin. It is active in neutral or alkaline solutions, and not only produces pertones from the proteid matter of the food, but further converts a portion of the peptones into leucin

and tyosin.

trypsinogen (trip-sin'ō-jen), n. [< trypsin +
-gen.] A granular substance in the cells of the
pancreas which is the antecedent of trypsin.

tryptic (trip'tik), a. [< tryps-in (trypt-) + -ic.]
Of or pertaining to trypsin: as, tryptic action.

tryptone (trip'ton), n. [< trypt-ic + -onc.] A
substance formed by the action of pancreatic
inica on proteids.

juice on proteids.
trysail (trī'sāl or trī'sl), n. A fore-and-aft sail

set with a gaff and sometimes with a boom on the foremast and mainmast of ships, or on a small mast called a trysail-mast. See mast¹.

sman mast canted a trysan-mast. See mast. try-square (tri'skwār), n. A carpenters' square. Also trual-square and trying-square. See square1, 5. tryst (trist), n. [< ME. trist, tryst, a variant of trust: see trust1. The present spelling tryst instead of trist is due to Scotch use.] 1t. Same as trust1, in various senses.—2. An appointment to each or appointment to the second of trist is due to Scotch use.] pointment to meet; an appointed meeting: as, to keep tryst; to break tryst.

There was a knight and a lady bright
Had a true tryst at the broom.

The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 131).

Wae's me for the time, Willie,
That our first trust was set!
Motherwell, My Heid is Like to Rend, Willie.

3. An appointed place of meeting; a rendez-

Lo, holde the at thy *tryste* cloos, and I Shal wel the deere unto thy bowe dryve. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1534.

4. An appointed meeting for the exchange of commodities; a market: as, Falkirk tryst (a noted horse- and cattle-market held at Falkirk

I neither dought to buy nor sell, At fair or tryst where I may be, Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

To bide tryst, to wait at the appointed time and place to meet one according to engagement or agreement.

"You walk late," said I. . . . "I bide tryste," was the reply, "and so, I think, do you, Mr. Osbaldistone."

Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

tryst (trīst), v. [(ME. tristen, trysten; var. of trust1. Cf. tryst, n.] I, trans. 1. Same as trust1, in various senses.—2. To make an appointment to meet at a given time and place; engret trust.

Sae cunningly 's I *trysted* her Unto yon shade o' broom. *William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III, 51).

Why did ye trust me here? The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 238).

who fixes a time and place of meeting.—2. One who attends a tryst or market.

tryster?; n. [(ME. tryster, trister, tryster, tryster, trister, tryster, trister, tryster), see square, see the perhaps a var. of tertre, a piece of ground, a mound; confused in ME. with tryst.] An appointed place; a station; a rendezvous.

Thenne wat he want and place of meeting.—2. One who fixed place is the form of a shifting helve or a pivoted protractor, for adjusting the blade at different angles on the drawing-table. See square, 5.

suba (tsö'bii), n. [Jap.] The guard of a Japanese sword. It is a flat disk of metal, of rounded or irregular form, and is typically treated as an independent of the property of th

Thenne watz he went, er he wyst, to a wale tryster. Sir Gaucayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1712.

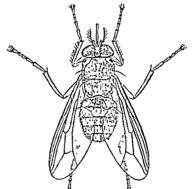
trystilyt, adv. A Middle English form of trustily. trysting (tris'ting), n. [Verbal n. of tryst, v.] The act of appointing a meeting; an appointed

trysting-day (trīs'ting-dā). n. An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of military followers, friends, etc.

By the nine gods he swore it,
And named a trysting day.
Macaulay, Horatius.

trysting-place (trīs'ting-plās), n. An arranged meeting-place; a place where a trystor appointment is to be kept.

At our trysting-place for a certain space
I must wander to and fro. Scott, Eve of St. John. try-works (tri'werks), n. sing. and pl. The boilers and furnaces, either on board a whale-



II. intrans. To agree to meet at any particular time or place. [Scotch.]

trystell-treet, n. [Formerly also tristil; <*trystell-treet, n. [Formerly also tristil; n. The tsetse-fly (tset'se-fli), n. The tsetse-fly (tset'se-fli), n. For cash, n. For cash, n. The tsetse-fly (tset'se-fli), n. Th



Japanese Tsuba of Pierced Work.

dent work of art, being in general pierced with fretwork, decorated with low relief, engraving, damaskeening, or the like.

At our fragillopy-less of a curtain space (St. John Ly-word). Seath which with fretweek they word in the seath of the seat

Tsuga

mountries, is planted about temples, and yields a finegrained yellowish timber, much used by the Japanese and
chinese for turning and for furniture. Its variety nana,
a dwarf species 2 or 3 feet high, known as fine tsuga, is
there a fivorite carden shrub. T. dunosa (T. Brunoniana), the transling of Bhutan—a tall tree with graceful
drouging branchlets, used for incense by the Hindus—is
one of the handsomest forest-trees of the Hindayas, often
proving to from 6 to 8 feet in diameter.
2. [. . .] A true of this genus.
teum (tsun), n. [Chinese,] An inch, being the
texth pour of a Chinese chih or foot.
teum-tall (tsung-fu'), n. sing, and pl. [Chinese,
& t. o. a. a. b. w. ... + tah, overseer.] The highest provinct of accer in China; a viceroy or
row interse are between the general control
of all evidend in itary affairs of one or more
provinces, and subject only to the throne. The
Cather of wiceroys, and sixteen futal or governors.
tuart, ... See toward.
tuatera (top-ta'(xi), n. The gigantic lizard of
New Zerband, Hatteria (or Sphenodon) punctata.
See cut under Hatteria.
tuath (th'(xith), n. [C. Ir. thath, peoples, soo

See cut under Hatteria (or Sphenodon) punctata. See cut under Hatteria. tuath (tū'nth), n. [C Ir. tūath, people: see Int h.] An Irish territorial division, or an association of persons. See the quotation.

The term Tweth was at the same time genealogical and geographical, having been applied to the people occupying a distinct which had a complete political and legal administration, a chief or Ric, and could bring into the field a bettalion of seven hundred men. The word was also applied, heavier, to a larger division, consisting of three or four, or even more, Tauthe, called a Mor Tauth, or great Trath, which were associated together for certain legal and legi-liture purposes, and the troops of which were united together in war under one commander.

W. K. Selliem, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. laxix.

th (10h), n. [< ME. tubbe, < MD. D. tubbe = MLG. tubbe, i dube, < MD. D. tubbe = MLG. tubbe, tubbe, a tub; origin unknown. Some suppose, against phonetic probability, a connection with LG. tuber = OHG. zubar, MHG. zuber, zober, G. zuber, zober, a vessel, a contracted form of OHG. zubar, zubar, MHG. zuber, zuber, a vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. cinbar, MHG. zuber, contracted form of our zubar, a vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. cinbar, MHG. zuber, contracted per zubar, a vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. cinbar, MHG. vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. cinbar, MHG. cinbar, cindar, G. cinar, a vessel with one handle); < LG. to. OHG. zwci, zwi-, two, + -bar, connected with E. brar*l (see amber*).] 1. An open wooden vessel made of staves, held together by hoops, surrounding a bottom: as, a wash-tub; a butter-tub; the tub in which the tow-line is coiled in a whale-boat.—2. The contents of a tub; as much as a tub will hold; as a measure of capacity, sometimes erroneously confounded with firkin. A tub of butter, by a statute of George III., was \$1 pounds or 1! firkins, but locally still larger. As a measure of corn, by a statute of George III., the tub was 4 bushels. A tub of tea is 60 pounds.
3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resem-3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resem-3. Any wooden structure snaped fixe of resembling a tub. (a) A pulpit; used contemptuously. Compare tub-preacher, tub-thumper. [Slang, Eng.]

High on a correcous seat, that far out-shone Henley's gult tub, or Flecknoe's Irish throne, Pope, Dunciad, ii. 2.

"The Rev. Moso" Earraclough: t'the orator you call him sometimes I think." "Ah!" said the Rector. . . "He's a tailor by trade." Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, viii.
(b) A clumsy, slow boat or vessel: so called in contempt.

There is no ugher vessel than a real old north-country Geordie or to that a, with the run of a sugar-box. The name of this do p and wallowing tub was the Richard and Ann. W. C. Russell, A Sea Queen, avi.

(c) A boat used for practice rowing.

The fre-limen are put into harness in tub-palis or four-ars. Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 17.

Practice in glzs, or more technically styled lubs (small boats to hold a p iir of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and edvises the rowers).

Daily Telegraph, Feb. 9, 1857. (Eneye. Diet.)

4. A small cask for holding liquor, especially in the eighteenth century, and before the change in English revenue laws; such a cask in which

brandy, gin, or the like was smuggled from the Continent.

I made three seizures, besides sweeping up those thirty-seven tubs.

Marryat, Three Cutters, ii. 5. A receptacle for water or other liquid for

bathing the person. See bath-tub.

So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy, The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers. Massinger, Guardian, ii. 5.

6. Hence, the act or process of bathing in a

standing in a tub. [Colloq.]

From early morn till dewy eve, when she had it out of him in the cold tub before putting him to bed.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

7t. Sweating in a heated tub, formerly the common mode of treatment of lues venerea. Compare powdering-tub, 2.—8. In mining: (a) A bucket for raising ore from a mine. (b) A box, wagon, or tram for conveying coal from the working-face to the pit-bottom or gangway, or

for underground haulage in general. The names given to the various vehicles or receptacles used for transporting coal, as well as their shape and size and the material of which they are made, vary considerably in different English collieries. See buggy 3. (c) Same as keeve.

—9. The top of a malt-kiln. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—10. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—21. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—21. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—21. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—22. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—23. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—24. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—25. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—26. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—26. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—27. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—28. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—29. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—29. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—20. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. Eng.]—10. The gurnet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—Cat under a tub (naut.), a supposed hindrance or obstacle; an accidental unavoidable delay. Thus, when a vessel is prevented from sailing by unavoidable circumstances, it is said that some one has a cat under a tub, it being a superstition that if a cat is put under a tub it will hindre the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.]—Cullinghinder the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.]—Cullinghinder the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.]—Cullinghinder the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.]—Gullinghinder the vessel from sailing by under the vessel from sailing by unavoidable from the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance and the vessel from sailing by unavoidable circumstance. In the vessel from sailin

and-bull story.

Ye say they follow your law,
And vary not a shaw,
Which is a tate of a tub.

Rp. Eale, Comedy Concerning Three Laws. (Nares.) You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor tales of tubs, but even the true word of God. Coverdale.

To throw a tub to a whale, to create a diversion in order to avoid a danger.—Tub-camphor. See the quota-

tion.

Japanese camphor is distinguished from Formesan by being coarser grained, clearer, of pinker hue, and by subliming at a lower temperature. It is also known as "Dutch" or "tub" camphor, the latter name arising from its being imported to Europe in tubs covered with matting, each placed within a second tub secured on the outside by loops of twisted cane.

Spons' Enge. Manuf., p. 574.

tuh (tub), v.; pret. and pp. tubbed, ppr. tubbing. [\langle tub, n.] I. trans. 1. To plant or set in a tub: as, to tub plants.—2. To bathe in a tub or bath.

You shall be soaked, and stroked, and tubbed, and rubbed.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1. 3. In mining, to line (a shaft) with a casing of

wood or iron. See tubbing.

II. intrans. 1. To bathe or wash the person in a bathing-tub; especially, in colloquial use, to take the morning bath. [Eng.]

We all tub in England 2. To row in a tub; practise in a tub. See tub, n.

tuba (tū'bij), n.; pl. tuba, tubas (-bē, -bijs).
[L., a trumpet: see tube.]

strument of the
trumpet family,
of very large size

of very large size and low pitch. It is essentially similar to the bombardon, though not always made in the same shape. Its compass is nearly four octaves, including, by means of three or five valves, all the chromatic tones. The fundamental tone is usually the third F or Ey below middle C. Lower valleties are often called bars or contra-bars tubas. The tuba is much used in military bands, and is more or less common in the orchestra, where it is used in conjunction with the trombones.

bones. 2. In organ-buildg, a reed-stop of

large scale, so connected with a separate bellows with extra weights that the tones are of exceptional power and majesty. Usually called tuba mirabilis.—3. In anat. and zoöl., a tube or tubular part or organ; specifically, the Eustachian tube, or salpinx. See hydra tuba (under chian tube, or salpinx. See hydra tuba (under hydra), and cut under scyphistoma.—Bass tuba, a musical instrument, the largest of the trumpet family, and the deepest and most sonorous member of the brass wind division of the orchestra, having a large and long metal tube and five valves: its compass is about four octaves from the fourth Abelow middle C. It was invented in 1825.—Dilatator tubæ. See dilatator. tubage (tū'bāj), n. [(tube + -agc.] 1. In gun., the act or process of lining a heavy gun by inserting a tube of wrought-iron, bronze, or steel.

serting a tube of wrought-iron, bronze, or steel.

The present short steel tube has been the result of the essays in the tubage of guns.

Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882, p. 244.

2. In med., the insertion of a tube into one of

2. In med., the insertion of a fube into one of the passages, usually the esophagus or larynx; intubation.—Tubage of the glottis. Same as intubation of the larynz (which see, under intubation). tubal (tubyn), a. [\(\text{tub} + -a \)] In med., of or relating to one of the passages called tubes in the body, more commonly the Fallopian tube.—Tubal decays dozen beth Fallopian. tube.—Tubal dropsy, dropsy of one or both Fallopian tubes.—Tubal nephritis, Bright's disease of the kidneys.—Tubal pregnancy, the development of the embyro to some extent within the Fallopian tube instead of the uterus.

zoöthecium.

tubate (tā'bāt), a. [< NL. *tubatus, < L. tubus, tube: see tube.] Forming a tube; tubiform; tubur; tubular; also, provided with a tube or

tubes; tubulate.
tubbeck (tub'ek), n. [Burmese.] A sash of silk, or silk and cotton, usually red, worn by women in Burma.

women in Burma.

tubher (tub'er), n. [\(\text{tub} + - er^1 \] \] 1. A cooper.

Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In mining, a sort of pickax. Also called beele.

tubher-man (tub'er-man), n. In mining, the man who uses a tubber. Also called beele-man. tubbing (tub'ing), n. [Verbal n. of tub, v.] 1.

The art of making tubs.—2. Material for tubs.—3. In mining, a method of keeping out the water in sinking a shaft in very watery ground; also, the material employed for this. It consists in providing a water-tight lining for the shaft, which is inserted piece by piece as the sinking progresses, thus reducing the extent of surface from which the water enters the shaft as quickly and as completely as is possible. Tubbing was formerly usually made of oak timber in France, where this method of sinking was first introduced; but fron has been employed in England, in the form both of segments of cylinders and of complete rings. Tubbing of masony has also been used in England, in the form both of segments of cylinders and of complete rings. Tubbing of masony has also been used in England and Germany.

4. The act or process of bathing or of being of masonry has also been used in England and Germany.

4. The act or process of bathing or of being bathed in a tub; a tub-bath.

In spite of all the tubbing, rubbing, scrubbing,
The routing and the grubbing,
The Blacks, confound them! were as black as ever!

Hood, A Black Job.

5. The act of racing in tubs. See tub-race. A good deal of tubbing has been got through in the morn-ngs. The Field, March 5, 1887. (Encyc. Diet.)

tubbing-wedge (tub'ing-wej), n. A wedge of yellow pine, about 4 inches in length. Wedges of this kind are driven in between the joints of tubbing in order to make them water-tight.

tubbish (tub'ish), a. [\(\text{tub} + -ish^1 \] Like a tub; tubby; round and fat.

He was a short, round, large-faced, tubbish sort of man.

Dickens, Sketches, Characters, vii.

You look for men whose heads are rather tubbish, Or drum-like, better formed for sound than sense. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 136. (Daries.)

tubby (tub'i), a. [\langle tub + -y^1.] 1. Tubshaped; round like a tub or barrel.

We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat, tubby little horse.

Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, vi.

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; sounding dull and without resonance: applied to stringed musical instruments. tub-drubber (tub'drub"er), n. A tub-thumper

or tulb-preacher. [Slang.]

Business and poetry agree as ill together as faith and reason: which two latter, as has been judiciously observ'd by the fam'd tub-drubber of Covent Garden, can never be brought to set their horses together.

Tom Brown, Works, III. 198. (Davies.)

tube (tūb), n. [〈F. tube = Sp. Pg. It. tubo, 〈L. tubus, a pipe, tube; cf. tuba, a trumpet.] 1. A pipe or hollow cylinder, especially when of small size and used as a conduit for liquids, or for containing liquids, as in some forms of scifor containing liquids, as in some forms of setentific apparatus. Mechanically there is no distinction between a pipe and a tube; but in use the two words are often somewhat arbitrarily distinguished. Thus, when the form of the thing is chiefly considered, tube is regularly used: as, a steam-bolier having the shape of a large tube—not pipe; so, also, with reference to certain mechanical uses one word or the other is exclusively used: as, a gas pripe, a drain-pipe, a test-tube. The words are also distinguished in use, but less clearly, according to the material employed: as, an iron pipe, a rubber tube, a brass tube, etc. He lifts the tube [a gunl. and levels with his eye;

He lifts the *tube* [a gun], and levels with his eye; Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, 1. 129.

2. Specifically, the main body of a musical instrument of either the wood wind or the brass wind group. The bore of such instruments is usually conical, but sometimes cylindrical.—
3. In anat. and zoöl., a hollow tubular organ; a pipe, canal, or duet conveying fluid or gas; especially, a pipe which seems to be empty—that is, conveys air: as, the bronchial tubes; the Eustachian Indic. An artery or a vein is a tube, but nearly if not all the structures which convey special fluids receive distinctive names. See tuba, tubule.

4. In bot., any hollow clongated body or part of an organ: applied especially to a gamopetalous carelle or appropriate to the results of the second of the secon alous corolla or gamosepalous calyx, also to a united circle of stomens (see cut 9 under stamen).—5. A priming-tube.—6. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted.

A spot like which, perhaps, Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb Through his glazed optic tube yet never saw. Millon, J. L., iii. 590.

Philosophic tube, That brings the planets home into the eye Of Observation.

Couper, Task, iii. 229.

7. The barrel of a chain-pump.—8. A small receptacle of drawnlead, of approximately tubular form, closed at the bottom by bending it over twiceorthree times on itself, and having a screwceptacle of drawnlead, of approximately tubular form, closed at the bottom by bending it over twice or three times on itself, and having a screw-cap at the top, used to hold pigments or similar matter in a semifluid condition.—Auricular tube, See auricular.—Bellini's tubes, the excretory tubes of the kidneys, opening on the papilla.—Bowman's corneal tubes. See corneal.—Bronchial tubes. See bronchial.—Capillary, cardiac, cerebromedullary, conarial tube. See the adjectives.—Circulating tubes, tubes placed in steam-generators to afford or establish a circulation of the water.—Conversation-tube. See conversation.—Crookes tubes. See xacuum-tube.—Dentinal, detonating, diffusion tube. See the qualifying words.—Esophageal tube. Same as stomach-tube.—Eustachian, Fallopian, gelatinous, hepatic tube. See the qualifying words.—Feeding-tube, an elastic tube passed into the stomach, through which food is introduced. —Geiseler's tube, an apparatus in which light is produced by an electric discharge through rarefled gases. If is used with the induction-coil, and consists of a sealed tube with platinum connections at each end, through which the electric spark is transmitted. The color and intensity of the light depend upon the nature of the gas with which the tube is charged.—Impregnating-tube. See impregnate.—Intubation tube, a short hollow cylinder of peculiar shape, having a flange at its upper extremity, which is inserted between the vocal cords in cases of laryngeal obstruction, especially in croup.—Laryngeal tube, a short hollow cylinder of special form, used in intubation of the larynx.—Lattlefferous tubes. See latic/crous.—Leiter's tube or coil, a long fiexible tube made into a coil surrounding the body or a limb, through which hot or cold water is allowed to flow in order to raise or lower the temperature of the part.—Lightning-tube. Same as fulgurite.—Lobular bronchial tube, Malpighian tubes, medullary tube, See the adjectives.—Pitot's tube, in hydraudics, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of water in rivers

pressure neces-sary to effect the desired movedesired move-ment may be pro-duced by forcing air in behind the air in behind the carrier-box, after placing the latter in the tube, or by exhausting air from the space in front; obth these methods may be employed. Postal tube, pyloric tube, receiving tubes of the kidney, see the qualifying words.— Rectal tube, an elastic rubber tube introduced into the rectum, to give rectum to give exit to the intestinal gases, or to facilitate the giving of enemata.

Resistance tube, in elect., a tube containing powdered carpowdered car-bon, water, or other conduct-ing material other conducting material used for introducing resistance intended and intended and

Pneumatic Tubes.

An one of the exhaust-pupes connecting exhaust fan apparatus with series of transmitting boxes of central station, one of what, in section at f. i.e. valve; c, different station, of which is section at f. i.e. valve; c, different station of whice if valve closed; d, undows into polyon; c, perforated screen covering entrance to a f. g., f. ransmitting-tubes; b, single office-loox consisting of two compartments, f. for sending, f. for receiving messages, separated by perforated partition; k, carrier box of leather of diameter to fit tubes, and adapted to contain message; l, open tubes for receiving and sending the carrier-boxes; m, door to box f, where messages are received through tubes n.

by compressing the conducting material in the case of a powder.—Respiratory bronchial tube. Same as lobular bronchial tube.—Respiratory tube. See respiratory.—Salivary tubes of Pflueger. See salitary.—Test tube. See test-tube.—Torricellian tube. See transchoung.—Test tube. See test-tube, Torricellian tube. See transchoung.—Thube of force, in elect. and magnetism, a space bounded by a number of lines of force. The total electric force is constant across any section of a tube of force.—Tubes of Ferrein. Same as tubel, of Ferrein.—Uterine tubes, the Fallopian tubes. See Fallopian and uterus.—Visceral, vocal tube. See the adjectives. (See also air-tube, blowing-tube, breathing-tube, drainage-tube, stomach-tube, test-tube, vacuum-tube, ing. [< tube, n.] 1. To furnish with a tube or tubes.—2. To receive or inclose in a tube.

Tube of torce, in elect. and magnetism, a space bounded by a number of lines of force.—Tubes of Ferrein. Same as tubel, of Ferrein.—Uterine tubes, the Fallopian tubes. See Fallopian and uterus.—Visceral, vocal tube. See the adjectives. (See also air-tube, blowing-tube, breathing-tube, drainage-tube, stomach-tube, test-tube, vacuum-tube, tube (tūb), v. t.; pret. and pp. tubed, ppr. tube tube. Tube (tūb), v. t.; pret. and pp. tubed, ppr. tube tube-plate (tūb'plāt), n. In steam-boilers, same as flue-plate.

Tube-qermination of a spore which first produces a germ-tube.

tube-hearted (tūb'hiar"ted), a. Having a simple tube-machine (tūb'ma-shēn'), n. A machine for making tubes or pipes; a tube-drawing machine.

Eube-nosed (tūb'nožd), a. Having tubular nostrile, as a petrel; tubinarial. See Tubinares. tube-plate (tūb'plāt), n. In steam-boilers, same as flue-plate.

Eube-plate (tūb'plat), n. In locomotive engines, a plug for driving into the end of tubes when burst by the steam. tubes. - 2. To receive or inclose in a tube.

A recent improvement in the spinner tubes the yarn, endering it smoother and more even than any process to devised, leaving little to be desired in the manufactre of rope.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 598.

tube-bearing (tūb'bar"ing), a. In entom., tubuliferous: specifically noting the *Tubulifera*. tube-board (tūb'bōrd), n. See the quotation.

The channels, the resonators above the reeds, are not varied in size or shape [in the American reed-organ] as in the harmonium; they exactly correspond with the reeds, and are collectively known as the tube-board.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 483.

tube-breather (tūb'brē"THer), n. Any animal which breathes through tubes, trachem, or spir acles; a tracheate, as an insect: distinguished

from gill-breather.
tube-brush (tūb'brush), n. A cylindrical or spiral wire brush used to clean the flues of a steam-boiler.

tube-casts (tüb'kāsts), n. pl. Minute cylinders found in the urine in certain forms of Bright's They are formed in the tubules of sys. See renal cast, under cast. disease.

disease. They are formed in the tubules of the kidneys. See renal cast, under cast¹. tube-clamp (tūb'klamp), n. 1. A clamp for engaging by compression and frictional contact the outer surface of a tube or pipe. Also tube-clip.—2. In well-boring, a tool for lifting well-tubing and drawing it up. It consists of two jaws which can be clamped securely on the tube, each jaw having a bail in which the tackle-hook engages. E. H. Knight.

tube-cleaner (tūb'klē"nėr), n. An instrument for scraping or brushing out the interiors of tubes, as a steel brush, a combination of steel

springs arranged spirally about an axis, etc. tube-clip (tūb'klip), n. 1. A form of tongs used by chemists, etc., for holding heated tubes or similar objects. E. H. Knight.—2. Same as

tube-clamp, 1. tube-cock (tūb'kok), n. A cock consisting of a nozle within which is inserted an india-rubber tube with a screw-valve to compress it when

the opening is to be closed.
tube-colors (tūb'kul"ozz), n. pl. See color.
tube-compass (tūb'kum"pas), n. A draftsmen's
compass, having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required

length by means of set-screws.

tube-coral (tūb'kor"al), n. Tubipore.

tube-cutter (tūb'kut"er), n. A tool for cutting
metallic tubes. The usual forms have a jaw to grasp the pipe, and an adjustable rotary cutter. E. H. Knight.
tube-door (tūb'dōr), n. In a steam-engine, a

door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, af-fording access to the tubes for examination and cleaning. E. H. Knight.

tube-drawing (tūb'dra#ing), n. The forming of tubes by drawing them down from thick

tube-ferrule (tūb'fer"il), n. In a steam-boiler, a short slightly tapered metal sleeve driven a short slightly tapered metal sleeve driven over the end of a tube between the tube and the tube-sheet which supports the end, for the purpose of securing the parts firmly together by wedging. E. H. Knight. tube-filter (tūb'fil"tėr), n. A chamber with porous or perforated walls, placed at the bottom of a driven well-tube or a pump suctiontube, to exclude gravel and other foreign matter.

tube-flower (tūb'flou "er), n. An ornamental tube-flower (tūb'flou"er), n. An ornamental shrub. Clerodendron Siphonanthus, native in the East Indies, widely cultivated in the tropies. It is an erect plant with few straight branches, and bears panieled white flowers with a very long curving corollatube (whence the name).

tube-flue (tūb'flō), n. In a furnace, a tube through which flame passes. E. H. Knight. tube-foot (tūb'fut), n.; pl. tube-feet (-fēt). One of the numerous tubular locomotory pedicels of the ambulacra of echinoderms. as star-fishes

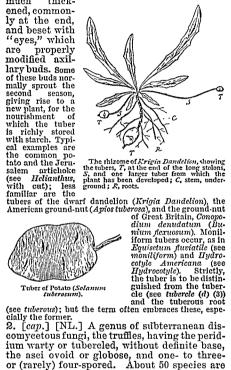
the ambulacra of echinoderms, as star-fishes and sea-urchins; a water-foot. tube-form (tüb'Tôrm), a. Same as tubiform.

tube-plug (tüb'plug), n. In locomotive engines, a plug for driving into the end of tubes when burst by the steam.

tube-pouch (tūb'pouch), n. A pouch for holding priming-tubes.

The priming-times, and it is a sump, swelling, tumor, knob on plants, truffle, etc.; perhaps $\langle \sqrt{tu} \text{ in } tumere$, swell. Hence ult. prob. truffle.] 1. In bot., a subterranean body, usually of an oblong or rounded form, consisting morphologically of a stolon-like branch of a rhizome, much thick-

ened, commonly at the end. and beset with "eyes," which are properly modified axil-





the asci ovoid or globose, and one- to three-or (rarely) four-spored. About 50 species are known. *T. æstivum* is the common truffle. See truffle (with cut).—3. In pathol., anat., and zoöl., some rounded swelling part; a tuberosity; a tubercle; a knot or swelling which is not the result of disease: used chiefly as a Latin word result of disease: used chiefly as a Latin word (with Latin plural tubera).—Olfactory tuber, Same as caruncula mammillaris (which see, under caruncula).—Tuber annulare, the annular tuber of the brain; the pons Varolii.—Tuber calcis, the tuberosity of the calcaneum; the backward projection of the bone of the heel.—Tuber cinereum, a conical projection from the lower part of the cerebrum, just behind the optic chiasma and in front of the corpora ablicantia.—Tuber cochieæ, the promontory of the tympanum. See promontory, 2 (b).—Tuber ischii. See ischium.—Tuber radii, the tuberosity of the radius, for the attachment of the biceps.
Tuberaceæ (tū-be-rā's'es-0, n. pl. [NL., < L. tuber, a tuber, + -accæ.] An order of hypogenous or subepigenous discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus Tuber, having the gleba traversed by veins, and one- to

traversed by veins, and one- to eight-spored asci.

eight-spored asci. buberated (tū'be-rā-ted), a. [< LL. tuberatus, covered with knots or bosses (< L. tuber, a knob, boss: see tuber), + -ed².] In her., hav-ing a rounded projection, or more



ing a rounded projection, or more than one. A serpent tuberated is tied in a knot or a close coil near the middle of the body.

tubercle (tū'ber-kl), n. [<OF. tubercle, F. tubercule = Sp. tubérculo = Pg. It. tuberculo, < It. tuberculum, a small swelling, a pimple, tubercle, dim of tuber a swelling; see tuber.] A little dim. of tuber, a swelling: see tuber.] A little tuber, or tubercule; a small tuberosity; especially, a small projection of a bone, for the attachment of a ligament or tendon, as of the femur, hyoid, scaphoid, ulna, tibia, zygoma, etc. See tuberculum and tuberosity. (a) A small rough elevation of the surface; a wart or pimple; a hard papilla; a little swelling: as, tubercles about the base of the bill of a bird, or on a toad's back. (b) In Echinide, one of the numerous small rounded elevations of the body-wall to which the spines are articulated. See Echinide, and cuts under Echinus, Echinodea, and semita. (c) In pathol.; (1) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation or nodule on the surface of the body or an organ. (2) A nodular mass of varying size, composed of granulation-cells, which often undergo cassation; the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. (3) The affection called tuberculosis. (3) In bot.; (1) Any wart-like or knob-like excrescence. (2) A very small tuber. (3) A root-growth resembling a tuberous root (see tuberous), except that it bears adventitions buds, especially near the top, thus approaching a tuber, whose buds, however, are normal; the sweet potato is an example; also, a tumefied kind of root produced by species of Orchis and related genera, definite in number and shape, apparently developed from the base of buds on the lower extremity of the stem, as in Orchis maculata and Ophrys apifera (see cuts under palinate and Ophrys). Compare tubercule. (e) In natom, same as supplementary exp (which see, under supplementary).—Acoustic, annygdaloid, carotid tubercle. See the adjectives.—Anatomical tubercle, in pathol., a wart-like growth often seen on the hands of those who constantly dissect or make post-mortem examinations.—Conoid-tubercle, a roughness of the clavicle for the attachment of the conomical functions on a level with the adjoining clava.—Cunefform tubercles. See cunefform.—Darwin's tubercle, a notide on the edge of the helix of the human car, believed to be the vestige of the point of a pointed ear, such as is attributed to the fauns and satys of classic mythology, and as man may have had in an early stage of evolution of the human species.—Deletod tubercle, as mail projection of the superior maculary on the deli

area at the base of the cornoid process, for the attachment of the brachialis anticus muscle.

tubercled (tū'ber-kld), a. [< tubercle + -cd².]

In bot., zoūl., and pathol., tuberculate; provided with or affected by tubercles.

tubercula, n. Plural of tuberculum.

tubercular (tū-ber'kū-lär), a. [= F. tuberculaire = Sp. tubercular, (NIL. *tuberculairis, (L. tuberculaim, tubercle; see tubercle] 1. Formed like a tubercle; forming a tubercle; shaped into a little tuber or tuberosity: as, tuberculair elevations.—

2. Having tubercles; tuberculair elevations.—

2. Having tubercles; tuberculair elevations.—

3. In pathol., characterized by the presence of tubercles; of or pertaining to tuberculosis, of tuberculosis.—Tubercular diathesis, a constitutional predisposition tuberculosis.—Tubercular laryngitis, tuberculosis of the larynx; laryngeal philisis.—Tubercular leprosy, a form of leprosy characterized by the presence of macules or of nodules of varying size on the surface of the body, especially the face; leontalsis; elephantisis Grecorum.—Tubercular meningitis, an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, usually in children, due to the action of the tuberculous poison; acute lydrocephalus.—Tubercular philisis, tuberculosis, especially tuberculosis of the lungs.—Tubercular process, an elevation on the transverse process of avertebra supporting the facet that articulates with the tubercle of the corresponding inc.—Tubercular sputtum, the sputum of one suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, usually containing large numbers of the tubercle-bacilli. It is a common means of spreading the contagion of tuberculosis.

Tubercularia (tū-ber-kū-lā'ri-lī), n. [NL. (Tode), (L. tuberculom. tubercle see tubercle l

Tubercularia (tū-bėr-kū-lā'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Tode), \(\subseteq L \) tuberculum, tubercle: see tubercle.

Tubercularieæ (tū-bėr'kū-lū-ri'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818), 〈 Tubercularia + -æ.] A family of hyphomycetous fungi, typified by the genus Tubercularia.

the genus Iuvercularia, tubercularize (tū-ber'kū-lār-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. tubercularized, ppr. tubercularizing. [\(\xi\) tubercular + -ize.] To infect with tuberculosis.

Spittoons should always be emptied into the fire, and cleansed with boiling water. They should never be emptied on dung heaps, on garden soil (where they may tubercularize fow). Science, XIV. 177.

tubercularly (tū-ber'kū-lär-li), adv. With re-

tubercularly (under Kulfirlin, acc. With regard to a tubercle or tubercles; so as to exhibit tubercles. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 260. tuberculates (tū-ber'kū-lāt), a. [< NL. tuberculatus, < L. tuberculum, tubercle: see tubercle.] Same as tubercular.

Same as tubercular.

tuberculated (tū-ber'kū-lā-ted), a. [\(\) tuberculated.

tuberculation (tū-ber-kū-lā'shon), n. [\(\) tuberculate.

tuberculation (tū-ber-kū-lā'shon), n. [\(\) tuberculate + -ion.] The formation of tubercles; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubercles; a tubercular part, organ, or system. tubercule (tū'ber-kū), n. [\(\) F. tubercule, \(\) L. tuberculum: see tubercle.] 1. A tubercle or tuberculum.—2. In bot., any root of a class embracing both tubercus roots and tubercles: used specifically by Lindley.—Cineritious tubercule.

(a) The tuber chiercum. (b) The tuberculum cinercum of Rolando.

(a) The tuber cinercum. (b) The tuberculum cinercum of Rolando.
tuberculii, n. Plural of tuberculus.
tuberculiiform (tū-bėr'kū-li-form), a. [< L. tuberculum, tubercle, + forma, form.] Like a
tuberculiin (tū-bėr'kū-lin), n. [< tuberculum +
-in².] 1. A liquid prepared by Koch (first in
1890) from cultures of tubercle-bacillus, administered by hypodermic injection in tuberculosis as a therapeutic or diagnostic measure.
Also called Koch's lymph, Koch's specific, and
paratoloid.—2. A ptomaine formed by the
action of the tubercle-bacillus.
tuberculization (tū-bėr'kū-li-zū'shon), n. [=F.

tuberculization; (tū-ber'kū-li-zā'shon), n. [=F. tuberculisation; as tubercule + -ize + -ation.] In pathol., the formation of tubercles, or the con-

dition of becoming tubercled. tuberculize (tū-bėr'kū-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. tuberculized, ppr. tuberculizing. [t tubercule + -ize.] Same as tubercularize. Medical News, -i.c.] Same as tubercularize. Medical News, LIII. 187. tuberculoid (tū-ber'kū-loid), a. [\(\text{tubercule} + \)

tuberculoid (tū-bėr'kū-loid), a. [< tubercule + -oid.] In zoöl., having the appearance or shape of a tubercle; tuberculiorm.
tuberculose (tū-bėr'kū-lōs), a. [< NL. tuberculosus: see tuberculous.] Tuberculate. tuberculosed (tū-bėr'kū-lōst), a. [< tuberculosis + -cd².] In pathol., affected with tuberculosis. Medical News, LiII. 216. tuberculosis (tū-bėr-kū-lō'sis), n. [NL., < L. tuberculum, tubercle, + -osis.] A specific disease affecting most of the tissues of the body. characterized

body, characterized by the formation of tubercles and the presence in the dis-



tubercles and the presence in the disensed parts of the tubercle-bacillus. Acute miliary tuberculosis, an acute affection characterized by the deposit of large numbers of minute tubercules in various organs of the body, accompanied by high fever, rapid pulse, and marked prostration; galloping or quick consumption. The disease is almost always rapidly fatal.—Laryngeal tuberculosis. Same as tubercular laryngitis (which see, under tubercular).—Pulmonary tuberculosis, tuberculosis of the lungs, popularly called consumption. tuberculous (tū-bor'kū-lus), a. [= F. tuberculeux = Sp. Pg. tuberculoso = It. tuberculoso, \(\lambda \text{ML}. "tuberculosus, \lambda L. tuberculum, a tubercle see tubercle.] 1. Tubercular; tuberculosis or containing tubercles.—3. Pertaining to or of the nature of tuberculosis.

Greek elephantiasis . . . is a tuberculous disease affecting especially the skip the mouth and the pass of essentials.

Greek elephantiasis . . . is a tuberculous disease affecting especially the skin, the mouth, and the nasal fossæ, and the organs of voice and respiration.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 39.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 39.
Tuberculous arthritis, tuberculosis of a joint.—Tuberculous inflammation, inflammation caused by the presence of the tubercle-bacillus.
tuberculum (tū-ber'kū-lum), n.; pl. tubercula (-lä). [L.: see tubercle.] 1. A little tuber; a small tuberosity.—2. In pathol.: (a) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation of small size on the surface of the body or an organ. (b) A nodule, of varying size, composed chiefly of granulation-cells: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.—Tubercula guadrigemina the corticological statements. on the surface of the body or an organ. (b) A nodule, of varying size, composed chiefly of granulation-cells: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.—Tubercula quadrigemina, the corpora quadrigemina. See corpus.—Tuberculum annulare, the post Varolii.—Tuberculum cinercum Rolandi, an eminence between the cuneate functulus and the posterolateral groove of the oblongata, formed by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface.

—Tuberculum dolorosum, a small painful nodule;

neuroma.—Tuberculum hypoglossi. Same as trigonum hypoglossi.—Tuberculum mallel. Same as short process of malleus (which see, under process).—Tuberculum of a rib, the protuberance or shoulder by which a rib sbuts against a transverse process of a vertebra, as opposed to its head or capitulum. See cut under endoskeleton.—Tuberculum pubis, tuberculum pubicum. Same as pubic epine (which see, under pubic.)—Tuberculum selle, the olivary eminence. See olivary.

tuberculus (tū-ber'kū-lus), n.; pl. tuberculi (-lī). [NL: see tuberculum, tubercle.] In entom., same as supplementary eye (which see, under supplementary).

same as supplementary eye (which see, under supplementary).

tube-retort (tūb'rē-tôrt'), n. A chemical retort consisting of a glass tube having one end closed, and sometimes made with an enlarged bulb. E. H. Knight.

tuberiferous (tū-be-rif'e-rus), a. [< L. tuber, a tuber, + ferre = E. bear¹.] Producing or bearing tubers: as, a tuberiferous cot. See cut under moniliform.

tuberiform (tū'ber-i-fôrm), a. [< L. tuber, a tuber, + forma, form.] In bot., tuber-shaped. tuberont (tū'ber-on), n. [< OF. tiburon, < Sp. tiburon, a shark.] A shark.

There waited on our ship fishes as long as a man, which they call Tuberones.

T. Stevens, 1579 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 133). (Davies.) tuberose¹ (tū'ber-ōs), a. [< L. tuberosus, tuber-

tuberose¹ (tū'bėr-ōs), a. [(L. tuberosus, tuberous: see tuberous.] Tuberous; having knobs

tuberose¹ (tū'bėr-ōs), a. [(L. tuberosus, tuberous: see tuberous.] Tuberous; having knobs or tubers.
tuberose² (tū'be-rōs or tūb'rōz: see the etymology), n. [= F. tubéreuse = Sp. Pg. tuberosa = It. tuberoso = G. tuberose, < NL. tuberosa, the specific name of Polianthes tuberosa; prop. fem. of L. tuberosus, tuberous: see tuberose², tuberous. The name has become popularly confused with received in the tuberose tuberose. of L. twberosus, tuberous: see twberose!, twberous. The name has become popularly confused with rose, and is, though prop. pronounced tū'be-rōs, commonly pronounced tūb'rōz, as if < tūbe + rose!.] A garden and greenhouse bulb, Polianthes twberosu, much cultivated for its creamywhite, exceedingly fragrant flowers. These have a funnel-shaped perianth with thick lobes, often doubled, and are racemed at the summit of a wand-like stem 2 or 3 feet high. An American variety called the pearl has a much lower stem with larger flowers, and is preferred for forcing. In northern latitudes the bulbs are imported—in Europe, from France and Italy, and in the northern United States, formerly from Europe, but they are now grown in Flofida and Georgia, or even in New Jersey. Where the season is short, the bulb is sprouted under cover before setting out. The tuberose affords a perfumer's oil.—Wild tuberose. See Spiranthes.

(-tiz). [< F. tuberosite = Sp. tuberosidad = Pg. tuberosidade = It. tuberositid, M.L. *tuberosities (-tiz). [< F. tuberosite = Sp. tuberosidad = Pg. tuberosidade = It. tuberosity, in anat. and zool., a large rough projection or protuberance of bone; a bony tuber, generally serving for the attachment of a muscle: as, the tuberosity of the ischium, or tuber ischii; the greater and lesser tuberosities of the humerus. Small tuberosities of bone are generally called tubercles. See cuts under crus, femur, humerus, and innominatum.

Whether he . . . swell out in starked ruffs, buckram stuffings, and monstrous tuberosities.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 5. Gluteal tuberosity. Same as gluteal ridge (which see, under gluteal).

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, 1.5. Gluteal tuberosity. Same as gluteal ridge (which see, under gluteal). tuberous (tū'ber-us), a. [< OF. tubercux, F. tubercux = Sp. Pg. It. tuberoso, < L. tubeross, full of lumps or protuberances, < tuber, a knob, lump: see tuber.] 1. Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed.—2. In bot., of the nature of or resembling a tuber; bearing of the nature of or resembling a tuber; bearing tubers.—Tuberous angloma, a subcutaneous form of angloma, resembling at times lipoma.—Tuberous pea. Same as heath-pea. See also Lathyrus and knapperts.—Tuberous root, a true root, commonly one of a fascicle, so thickened by the storage of nutriment as to resemble a tuber. It bears no buds itself, but nourishes those produced on the persistent base of the stem. The root of the dahlia is an example. See cut under root!. tuberously (tū'ber-us-li), adv. With tubers or with tuberosity. Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, Il 98

II. 28.

II. 28.
tuberousness (tū'bėr-us-nes), n. The state or character of being tuberous; tuberosity.
tuberous-rooted (tū'bėr-us-rö'ted), a. An epithet properly of plants with tuberous roots, but more often applied to those bearing true tubers.
tube-scaler (tūb'skā'lėr), n. A tube-cleaner for cleansing the interior of steam-boiler flues from soot and investorious.

Tubicolidæ, as the watering-pot shell and re-Tubicolidæ, as the watering-pot shell and related forms. They agree in secreting a shelly tube about the long siphons, and in extreme cases this formation makes them look very unlike ordinary bivalves. The case is like that of the related teredos or ship-worms. Both valves may be of considerable size and separate from the tube (see cut under Gastrochana), or one may be free from the tube and the other fixed to it, as in Claragella; or both may be very small and soldered to a large tube of singular construction, as in the true watering-pots. See cut under watering-pot, because the cut under watering-pot, tube-spinner (tūb'spin"er), n. A tube-weaver tube-stopper (tūb'stop"er), n. In steam-engin., a tube-plug.

tube-stopper (tūb'stop'er), n. In steam-engin., a tube-plug.
tube-valve (tūb'valv), n. A valve consisting of a tube, which is held against its seat by a ball-weighted lever. E. H. Knight.
tube-vise (tūb'vīs), n. A vise especially adapted for seizing tubes or pipes; a pipe-vise.
tube-weaver (tūb'wewver), n. Any spider of the group Tubicolw or Tubitelw; a tube-spinner. Compare orb-weaver, tunnel-weaver, etc.
tube-well (tūb'wel), n. A device for obtaining water from beneath the ground, consisting of a wrought-iron pipe armed with a sharp point, and having a series of perforations at the lower end above the point. It is driven into the soft ground until water is reached. For many localities, where water is comparatively near the surface, a tube-well answers for all domestic purposes. In soils where the water is abundant near the surface, on or more tube-wells may be driven a few feet apart and united at the top by branch pipes, and may serve to supply a steam fire-engine, etc., by a direct connection, or to feed a steam-pump. It is commonly called, in the United States, a driven well, or drive-rell. tube-worm (tūb'werm), n. A tubicolous worm; one of the sedentary annelids which live in eases; especially, a serpula. See Tubicolæ, 2(b).

one of the sedentary annelids which live in cases; especially, a serpula. See Tubicolæ, 2(b). tube-wrench (tüb'rench), n. A pipe-wrench. tub-fake (tub'fāk), n. A coil of tow-line in the line-tub of a whale-boat. J. W. Collins. tubfast; (tub'fāst), n. A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which trivit shifteness hed to be absorbed.

which strict abstinence had to be observed.

Bring down rose-checked youth To the tub-fast and the diet. Shak., T. of A , iv. 3. 87.

tub-fish (tub'fish), n. The sapphirine gurnard, Trigla hirundo. See gui nard. [Local, Eng.] tubful (tub'ful), n. [\(\lambda tub + \text{-ful.}\)] A quantity sufficient to fill a tub; as much as a tub will

tub-gig (tub'gig), n. A Welsh car. See the

The brothers [Carlyle] went in a steamer from Liverpool to Bangor, and thence to Llamberis, again in a tub-gig, or Welsh car.

Froude, Carlyle (Life in London, xi.).

Welsh car. Froude, Carlyle (Life in London, xi.).

tubi, n. Plural of tubus.

tubicen (tū'bi-sen), n. [L., a trumpeter, \(\) tuba,

trumpet, + cancre, sing, play.] A trumpeter.

tubicinate (tū-bis'i-nāt), r. i.; pret. and pp. tubicinate (tū-bis'i-nāt), r. i.; pret. and pp. tubicinate (see tubicen), + -atcl.] To blow a

trumpeter (see tubicen), + -atcl.] To blow a

trumpet. [Rare.]

Tubicolæ (tū-bik'ō-lē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of tubicola: see tubicole.] 1. A group of spiders

which spin and inhabit a tubular web of silk,

often strengthened outside with leaves or other

often strengthened outside with leaves or other materials; the tube-spinners. Compare Tubitclæ.

often strengthened outside with leaves or other materials; the tube-spinners. Compare Tubitelæ.

—2. A group of annelide. (at) In Cuvier's classification, the first order of Annelides. consisting of such genera as Serpula, Sabella, Terebella, Amphirite, and Dentalism: thus a heterogeneous association of certain mollusks and worms. (b) Now, the sede-atary or tubicolons annelids, or those worms which live in tubes. They comprise a part of the polychaetous annelids, and include several families, as Serpulidæ, Sabellidæ, Terebellidæ, Amphictendæ, and others. They are also called Sedentaria, from their habits (as distinguished from Errantia), and Cephalobranchia or Capitibranedæ, and others. They are also called Sedentaria, from their habits (as distinguished from Errantia), and Cephalobran-chia or Capitibranedæ, and others. They are also called Sedentaria, from their habits (as distinguished from Errantia), and Cephalobran-chia or Capitibranelia, for the reason that the branchia or Capitibranelia, or Capitibranelia, for the reason that the branchia or Capitibranelia, or Capitibranelia, for the reason that the branchia or Capitibranelia, for the reason that the branchia or Capitibranelia, for the reason that the branchia or the reason



protection. Also Tubicolidæ. See also cuts under Protula and Serpula.

tubicolar (tū-bik'ō-liir), a. [< tubicole + -ar3.] Same as tubicolous.

Spirorbis and other tubicolar annelids occur as early as the Silurian period.

Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 62 tubicole (tū'bi-kōl), a. and n. [< NL. tubicola, living in a tube (i. e. in a tubular web), < L. tubus, tube, + colere, dwell, inhabit.] I. a. Inhabiting a tube or a tubular web, as a spider; tubicolar or tubicolous, as an annelid.

tubicolar or tubicolous, as an annelid.

II. n. A tubicolous annelid.

Tubicolidæ (tū-bi-kol'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Tubicolæ + -idæ.] 1. In conch., a family of bivalves: same as Gastrochænidæ. See tube-shell.

—2. Same as Tubicolæ, 2 (b).

tubicolous (tū-bik'ō-lus), a. [< tubicole + -ous.]

In zoöl., inhabiting a tube; tubicole; tubicolar;

spinning a tubular web, as a spider; secreting tubipore (tū'bi-pōr), a. and n. [(L. tubus, tube, a tubular case, as an annelid or a rotifer; having a tubular or fistulous shell, as a mollusk, largorallites, each one of which opens by a pore: See Tubicolæ, tube-shell, and euts under Protula and Serpula.—Tubicolous rotifers, those wheel-animalenles, as distinguished from the free forms, which are inclosed in gelatinous cases which they secrete. The clongated body ends behind in an adhesive disk, by which the animaleules, singly or several together, are fixed. The foot or peduncle, by which they are attached, is a process of the neural side of the body, and thus differs from the foot of most free rotifers, which is a median process from the opposite side of the body, usually segmented and ending in a pair of movable stylets. tubicorn (tū'bi-kōrn), a. and n. [< L. tubus, tube, + cornu, horn.] I. a. Hollow-horned, as a ruminant: eavicorn. See Tubicolie, tube-shell, and cuts under Protula

tube, + facien(t-)s, ppr. of facere, make.] Contube, + facien(t-)s, ppr. of facere, make.] Contube in which to dwell; tubicolous. rites.

tubifer (tū'bi-fer), n. [\lambda L. tubus, tube, + ferre tubiporous (tū'bi-pō-rus), a. [As tubipore +

Tubinares (tū-bi-nū'rēz), n. pl. [NL. (Illiger, 1811), \(L. tubus, \taube, + narcs, \text{ nostrils.} \)] The tube-nosed or tubinarial water-birds, having the nostrils formed into a tube which lies upon the base of the culmen, as in the petrels, or into a pair of tubes, one on each side of the base of a pair of tubes, one on each side of the base of the bill, as in the albatrosses; the petrel family, or Procellariidæ. Also called Nasutæ. See cuts under albatross, fulmar, hagden, and Œstrelata. tubinarial (tū-bi-nā'ri-al), a. [As Tubinares +-ial.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tube-nosed; of or pertaining to the Tubinares. tubing (tū'bing), n. [Verbal n. of tube, v.] 1. The act of making tubes, or providing with tubes.—2. A tube or tubes collectively: as, ten feet of tubing.—Rubber tubing, flexible tubing made of caoutchouc. Such tubing is made impervious to coal-gas by coating it with a solution of sodium silicate, or water-glass.
Tübingen school. See school. Tübingen school. See school¹.

tubiparous (tū-bip'a-rus), a. [< L. tubus, tube, + parere, produce.] Giving rise to tubes or tubules: as, a tubiparous gland. Micros. Sci., XXXI. 186.

Tubipora (tū-bip'ō-rii), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1748), < L. tubus, tube, + porus, pore, passage.] The leading genus of Tubiporidæ, or organ-pipe corals. T. musica is the best-known species.

see cut in next column.

Tubiporaceæ (tū/bi-pō-rā/sō-ō), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of tubiporaccus: see tubiporaccous.]

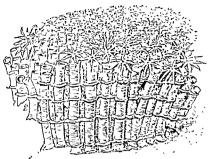
An order of aleyonarian polyps, containing the

An order of aleyonarian polyps, containing the Tubiporidæ or organ-pipe corals.

tubiporacean (tū"bi-pō-rā'sṣ̄-an), a. and n. [< tubiporace-ons + -an.] Same as tubipore.

tubiporaceous (tū"bi-pō-rā'shius), a. [< L. tubus, tube, + porus, pore, passage, + -accous.]

Having the character of organ-pipe coral; beloving to the Tubiporace longing to the Tubiporacea.



Organ pipe Coral (Tubipora musica).

+ porus, poro, passage.] I. a. Having tubu-lar corallites, each one of which opens by a pore;

lar corallites, each one of which opens by a pore; tubiporaceous; belonging to the *Tubiporidæ*.

II. n. An organ-pipe coral.

Tubipora + -idæ.] A family of aleyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Tubipora*, which secrete a hard corallum in the form of tubular theem bound together by epithecæ and withfrom the foot of most free rotifers, which is a median process from the opposite side of the body, usually segmented and ending in a pair of movable stylets.
tubicorn (tū'bi-kōrn), a. and n. [< L. tubus, tube, + cornu, horn.] I. a. Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; cavicorn.

II. n. A tubicorn or cavicorn ruminant.
Tubicornia (tū-bi-kōr'ni-ii), n. pl. [NL: see tubicorn.] The hollow-horned ruminants: same as Cavicornia.

as Caricornia.

ism.

tubifacient (tū-bi-fū'shient), a. [〈 L. tubus, Tubiporites (tū"bi-pō-rī'tēz), n. [NL. (Schlot-tube. + facien(t-)s, ppr. of facere, make.] Conheim): see tubiporite.] A genus of tubipo-

tubifer (tū'bi-fēr), n. [< L. tubus, tube, + ferre toselous annelid.

± E. bear¹.] That which bears a tube, as a tubicolous annelid.

± tubiflorous (tū'bi-flō-rus), a. [< L. tubus, tube, + ferre toselous annelid.

± tubiflorous (tū'bi-flō-rus), a. [< L. tubus, tube, + flore flowers] In bot., having tubular flowers or florets.

± tubiform (tū'bi-flōrm), a. [= F. tubiforme, < L. tubus, tube, + forma, form.] Tubular; canalicular; having the form or character of a tube. Also tubaform.

± tubilingual (tū-bi-ling'gwal), a. [< L. tubus, tube, + lingua, tongue: see lingual.] Having a tubular tongue, as various honey-suckers and other birds.

± tubilinguaes (tū-bi-ling'gwēz), n. pl. [NL.: see tubilinguaes (tū-bi-ling'gwēz)

a tube-shell.

II. a. Having a tubular or fistulous shell. tubman (tub'man), n.; pl. tubmen (-men). A barrister in the Court of Exchequer in England who had a precedence in motions. See post-

man1.
tubo-abdominal (tū"bō-ab-dom'i-nal), a. [〈L.
tubus, tube, + abdomen (-min-), abdomen, +
-al.] Pertaining to a Fallopian tube and to
the cavity of the abdomen.—Tubo-abdominal
pregnancy, a form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which
the ovum is arrested near the fimbriated extremity of
the Fallopian tube, projecting thence in the course of its
development into the abdominal cavity.
tub-oar (tub'ōr), n. In whale-fishing, the oar
which is pulled opposite the line-tub; also,
the tub-oarsman.

tub-oarsman (tub'orz"man), n. In whale-fishing, a man whose place in a whale-boat is near the tub containing the whale-line, and whose business is to see that no entanglement of the line takes place.

tubo-ovarian (tū"bō-ō-vā'ri-an), a. [<L. tubus. tube, + orarium, ovary, + -au.] Pertaining to the ovary and to the Fallopian tube.

tubovarian (tū-bō-vā'ri-an), a. Same as tuboorarian.

tub-preacher (tub'pre "cher), n. [\(tub, a \) kind of pulpit, + preacher.] A contemptuous term for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher. Also tubster.

Here are your lawful ministers present, to whom of late you do not resort, I hear, but to tub-preachers in conventicles.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 165. (Davies.)

tub-race (tub'rās), n. A race in which the contestants paddle with the hands in tubs. tu-brugget, n. [ME., \lambda tu, a form of tow1, + brugge, bridge: see tow1 and bridge1.] A drawbridge. Halliwell.

Non stout the heved above the tu-brugge
Faste bi Waleis.
 Execution of Sir Senson Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

tub-saw (tub'sâ), n. A cylindrical saw which cuts staves from a block, and rounds them transversely: same as annular saw (a) (which see, under saw1). E. H. Knight, tub-size (tub'sīz), r. t. See the quotation.

MD-8429 (11th 812), r. a. a specially quantum.

If major is to be tub-sized as well as engine-sized, an articul size, made by sorking out the gelatine from clippings of home, hides, etc., is mixed with dissolved alum and pleced in a tub or vat, through which the web of professional free beaung the first set of driers.

Harper's Mag., LNV, 124.

tubster* (tabescence).

(as tubspecialise).

Here will ture be) that would be rich according to the profile of the well of age must play the thier or the life of the well of age must play the thier or the life.

Town Brown, Works, III. 63. (Daries.)

Sugar packed in

tub-sugar (tub'shug'ar), n. Sugar packed in chests, and covered over with fine clay.

tub-thumper (tub'thum'pèr), n. A violent or gesticul (ting preacher; one who employs violent action to give the effect or appearance of earnestness to his sermons. [Slang.] tub-thumping (tub'thum'ping), a. Ranting.

[Slang.]

Very no lest gifts, belonging to what may be called the twbsthempone school of oratory, have been known to fill a 1, rge church with eager congregations

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 253.

tubular (tū'bū-lar), a. [= F. tubulaire = Sp. Pg. tubular = It. tubulare, tubulare, <NL. †tubularis, < L. tubular, a small pipe: see tubulc.]

1. Having the form of a tube or pipe, without reference to size; tubuliform; tubiform; tubar; fistulous.—2. In bat, tube-like; tube-shaped; being tubularis tubularis. having a tube; tubulous: as, a tubular corolla or calvx.

3. As applied to respiratory sounds, noting a sound like that produced by a current of air through a tube. Horizontal tubular steam-boiler. See steam-boile. Rotary tubular steam-boiler. See steam-boile. Rotary tubular steam-boiler. See rotary.—Tubular-arch bridge. See bridge!.—Tubular bridge. See bridge!.—Tubular car, a cur of which the sile and floor-fi mine are made of iron gas-pipe.—Tubular crane, a came with a hollow or tubular fib. Large tubular crane is sometimes have fibs made of boiler-plate rolled into tubular form and joined with rivets.—Tubular flating dock, a dock formed of capacious tubes, which may be sunk or flotted, necerding as the tubular spaces are filled with water or with air.—Tubular garder, any hollow carder of metal, whatever the form in section. See gister!.—Tubular glands, compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a tubular form.—Tubular lantern, a lantern having no guade several a rectangular frame of tubes through which the au-supply is carried. Car-liniader's Dict.—Tubular respiration. See respiration.—Tubular retort. Same as tube-retort.—Tubular steam-boiler. See steam-boiler.—Tubular surface, in geom. See surface.
Tubularia (tū-bū-lū-fu-fu), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1755), ncut. pl. of sound like that produced by a current of

1755), neut. pl. of *tubularis, tubular: see tubular.] An old genus of tubularian hydroids, now restricted as the type of a family Tubidariida. T. ir diriisa is an example. Tubulariæ (tū-bū-lā'ri-ē), n. pl. [NL.: see Tabularia.] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic hydromedusans; Athecata or Gymno-

tubularian (tū-būlā'ri-an), a. and n. [< Tubularia + -an.] I. a. Hydriform in tubular shape with a wide disk, a manu-brium, and solid ten-

11/1/10

Tubularian Polyp (Tubularia indi-1, group of polypites, half natural size; 2, single hydranth, enlarged; a, mouth, surrounded by tentacles; o, ovaries.

tacles; of or pertaining to the Tubularia, or gymnoblastic hydrozoans. - Tubularian hydroids, the

II. v. A member of the Tubularie. The tubu-11. n. A member of the Tumulariae. The tubularian polyps form an extensive series, by some authors divided into many families. Some of them resemble slender-stemmed composite flowers, as a dandellon, for example. In the usual forms the hydranth is flower-like and borne upon the end of a slender stalk (hydrocaul), several of which may unite below into a root-like part (hydrorhiza). The hydranth bears the gonophores upon stalks (blastostyles); these may be permanently attached (sporosaes), or may become detached and float off as free medusoids. Both hydranths and gonophores are naked (gymnoblastic or athecate).

tubularidan (tū-bū-lar'i-dan), a. and n. Same

Tubulariidæ (tū"bū-lā-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., <

tubster* $(\operatorname{tib}(s), r), n$. [$\langle tub + ster^1 \rangle$] Same tubulate $(\operatorname{tu}(bu-\operatorname{lat}), a)$. [$= \operatorname{F.} tubule = \operatorname{Pg.} tubulate, some dike a pipe, <math>\langle tub + ster^2 \rangle$] that would be rich according to the state of the

Tubulated retort, a retort having a small tube, furnished with a stopper, so placed above the bulb that substances can be introduced into the retort without soiling the neck. A receiver with a similar tube and stopper is called a tubulated receiver.

tubulation (tū-bū-lū'shon). n. [(tubulate + -ton.] The formation of a tube or tubule; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubes.

tubulibranch (tữ hũ-li-brangk), a. and n. [〈L. tubulus, a tube, + branchir, gills.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Tubulibranchiata; tubulibranchians chian; tubulibranchiate.

n. A member of the Tubulibranchiata. tubulibranchian ($t\bar{u}''b\bar{u}$ -li-brang'ki-an), a. and n. [As Tubulibranchi(ata) + -an.] Same as tubulibranch.

Tubulibranchiatat (tū"bū-li-brang-ki-ā'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of tubulibranchiatus: see tubulibranchiate.] In Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of gastropods, having a more or less irregularly tubular shell, and consisting of 3 genera—Vermetus, Magilus, and Siliquaria: an artificial group. See cuts under the generic

tubulibranchiate (tū"bū-li-brang'ki-āt), a. and n. [< NL. tubulibranchiatus, < L. tubulus, tube,

n. [\langle NL. lubulibranchiatus, \langle L. tubulus, tube, + branchiæ, gills.] Same as tubulibranch.

Tubulicolæ (tū-bū-lik'ō-lē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *tubulicola: see tubulicole.] In Cuvie's classification, an order of polyps, including the tubularians

tubulicole (tū'bū-li-kōl), a. and n. [< NL. *tu-bulicola, inhabiting a tube, < L. tubulus, a tube, + colerc, dwell, inhabit. Cf. tubicole.] I. a. Inhabiting a tubule, as a polyp; belonging to the Tubulicola.

The Labourcoire.

II. n. A polyp of the group Tubulicolre.

Tubulidentata (tū"bū-li-den-tā'ti), n. pl.

[NL., neut. pl. of "tubulidentatus: see tubulidentate.] One of the groups of the Entomopha-

qa, or insectivorous Edentata, represented by the aardby the aard-vark, or Cape ant-eater of South Africa Orycteropus capensis. They furnish the only instance known among mammals



among mammas of truly compound teeth, these organs being composed of bundles of parallel upright denticles, so that their substance is traversed by a number of parallel vertical canals. See also cut under aardyark.

tubulidentate (tū"bū-li-den'tāt), a. *tubulidentatus, < L. tubulus, a tube, + dentatus, toothed: see dentate.] Having compound teeth composed of tubular bundles of denticles; of or pertaining to the Tubulidentata..

Tubulifera (tū-bū-lif'g-ri), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1807), neut. pl. of *tubulifer: see tubu-

liferous.] 1. In Latreille's system, the second tribe of hymenopterous insects, including the families Proctotrupii and Chrysidides, by MacLeay and Westwood restricted to the family

Tubulariidæ (tū/bū-lā-ri'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Tubularia + -idæ.] A restricted family of tubularia hydromedusans, represented by the genus Tubularia, having the polyp-stock invested with a hard perisare. Also Tubularia.

See cut under Tubularia.

Tubularity (tū-bū-lar'i-ti), n. [< tubular + -ity.] The quality of a tubular sound. See tubular, 3.

Utubularity (tū-bū-lār'i-ti), adv. In the form of a tube.

Cells, either expanded or tubularly or vesicularly concreted. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Alge, p. 182.

Utubulate (tū'bū-lār), a. [= F. tubulé = Pg. tubulado, < L. tubulats, formed like a pipe, < tubulate (tū'bū-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. tubulate (tū'bū-lū-lāt), v. t.; pret

taining to the Tubulifloræ.

tubuliform (tu bū-li-form), a. [< L. tubulus, tube, + forma, form.] Having the form of a small tube or tubule; tubular. Huxley, Anat.

Invert., p. 381.

Invert., p. 381.

Tubulipora (tū-bū-lip'ō-rii), n. [NL. (Lamarck), < L. tubulus, a tube, + porus, pore.]

The typical genus of Tubuliporida, containing such species as T. scrpens.

the standers are the standers and the standers are the standard and the standard properties.

The domain and Decaise, Botany (trans.), p. 917.

A supplied to respiratory sounds, noting a table standard of the standard properties of the s

family of polyzoans, typified by the genus Tubulipora, and characterized by the tubular calcareous calyeles.

tubuliporoid (tū*bū-li-pō'roid), a. [< tubuliporoid + -oid.] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to the Tubuliporudæ.

Tubulosa (tū-bū-lō'sä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *tubulosus, tubulose: see tubulose, tubulous.] A group of Paleozoic corals of doubtful character, named by Edwards and Haime for such forms as Aulonga and Purgia. They have compound or

named by Edwards and Haime for such forms as Aulopora and Pyrgia. They have compound or simple corallum (in the former case the coralites united by branches and creeping comenchyme), tubular or pyriform thece, rudimentary septa, and no tabulæ. tubulose (tū'bū-lūs), a. [< NL. *tubulosus: see tubulous.] Tubular or tubuliform; fistulous. Specifically—(a) of or pertaining to the Tubulosa. (b) In entom., noting the lingua or tongue when it is very long, tubular, and capable of inflation, but without any terminal orifice, so that liquids cannot be sucked through it, as in the bees. (c) In bot., tubular.

tubulous (tū'bū-lus), a. [< F. tubulcux = Pg. tubuloso = It. tubuloso, < NL. *tubulous, tubular, tubular. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIV. 160.

tubulure (tū'bū-lūr), n. [< F. tubulcure; as tubulcu+-urc.] In chem., a short open tube at the top of a retort, or in a receiver or bell-jar. tubulus (tū'bū-lūs), n.; pl. tubuli (-lī). [NL.,

tubulus (tū'vū-lus), n.; pl. tubuli (-lī). [NL., \(\) L. tubulus, tube: see tubulc.] 1. In anat. and zoöl., a tubule: chiefly in the plural: as, tubuli lactiferi, the milk-duets; tubuli wriniferi, the urinary tubules.—2. In entom., a prolongation of the abdomen, consisting of several rings which can be retracted one into another like a pocket-telescope, serving as an ovipositor. It is found in the females of many flies and of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididw*. See *Tubu*lifera, 1.—3. In hot., in Hymenomycetes, a tube on the surface of the pileus which is lined with the hymenium; in Pyrenomycetes, same as neck (see porc2, 3); in Diatomacew, same as cornu, 2 (see porc², 3); in Diatomaccae, same as cornu, 2
(b).—Tubuli lactiferi. See def. 1, and galactophorous ducts, under duct.—Tubuli of Ferrein, the tubules composing the pyramid of Ferrein. Also called tubes of Ferrein.—Tubuli recti, short straight sections of the seminiferous tubules situated between the convoluted secreting tubules and the ret cestis.

Tuburcinia (tū-bėr-sin'i-ii), n. [NL., < L. tuburcinari, eat greedily, devour.] A genus of molds. T. scabies is known by the name of patters, sech.

potato-scab.
tubus (tū'bus), n.; pl. tubi (-bī). [NL., < L. tubus, a pipe, tube: see tube.] 1. In anat. and zool., a tube. [Little used.] 2. In anat. and mentum, or basal part of the labium, of a bee, forming with the bases of the maxille a tube leading to the labius. leading to the opipharynx.—Tubus Astronomicus, a constellation; sum as The sopium.—Tubus vertebralis, tubus medullaris, the spinal canal; the hollow of the spinal column, containing the spinal cord. tub-wheel (tub'hwēl), n. 1. A form of water-wheel which has a vertical axis and radial spiral floats placed between two cases attached to the

axis. The water is precipi-tated between the cases from tated between the cases from a chute, and is discharged at the bottom of the wheel. E. H. Knight.—2. In tanning, a hollow revolving drum in which skins or leather are washed by being tumbled in water. Similar wheels are used in other industries.



water. Similar wheels are to the wheel, I used in other industries.

The an (to knn), n. [(Mex. tucan (Hernandez).]

The Mexican pocket-gopher, Geomys mexicanus, It is one of the largest gophers, 10 or 11 inches long, or, with the tail, from 13 to 14 inches, and resembles the quachil, but has soft, steek fur. The incisors are each bisected by a single median furrow, which distinguishes the animal from all United States gophers except G. castanops. The tail and feet are clothed as usual in the genus. The coloration is a pure chestnut-brown, the hind feet and tail are mostly whitish, and sometimes there are small white patches on the under parts. The under fur is plumbeous, and some specimens vary from the normal cleestnut to a plumbago or anthracite color. Also tugan, tuca, tuza.

Tucana (tū-kā niṣ), n. [NL., < toucan, q. v.]

1. A southern constellation, the Toucan, south of the Phænix, made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century.—2. In ornith., same as Ramphastos. Brisson, 1760.

tuceti (tū'sot), n. [(L. tucctum, tuccctum, a thick gravy: see tucket?] A steak. See tucket?.

The Cisalpue tucets or gobbets of condited bull's flesh. Jer. Taylor, Semons (1653), p. 212. (Latham.)

An obsolete spelling of touch. tuck! (tuk), r. [(ME. tucken, tukken, also touken; partly (AS. tucan, pull, pluek, tull (cloth); partly (MLG. tucken, LG. tukken, tokken, pull partly \(\lambda\) MLG. tucken, LG. tukken, tokken, pull up, draw up, tuck up, also entice, LG. also tuken, wrinkle, as a badly made garment, = MD. tocken, entice, = OHG. zucchen, zul ken, MHG. G. zucken, zücken, draw in, draw together, shrug, etc.: a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. teon (pret. teāh, pl. tugon) = OS. tohan = MLG. ten, tin, LG. teen = OHG. zuchen and G. zuchen = Goth. tuhan, draw: see teel, and cf. tow'l, tug, tuck'l, touch. Hence tucker'l, tucker's.] I, trans. 1. To draw close together; bull together. Smedically (a) To thicken; full, said pull together. Specifically - (a) To thicken; full, said of cloth. Compare tucking-mill [Now prov. Eng.]

(b) To gather up; draw or pull up, or in any direction; draw into folds, frequently followed by up

And you tucke not your gowne rounde aboute you, you shall be daggled by youde all mercy. Palegrare, p. 763. They tuck up the skirts of their coats when they fight r march.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 38.

She tuckt her girdle about her middle, And ranne close by his side

The Knight and Shepherd's Daughter (Child's Ballads, 111.

So, Dick Adept, took back thy Hair, And I will pour into thy Ear Remarks, which none did e'er disclose.

Prior, Alma, Ill.

(c) In needlework, to lay and sew tucks in as, the waist was tucked lengthwise. See tuckl, n., 2.

2. To press or crowd into a narrow space or compass; stuff; cram.

I. carry pistols about me, which I have always tucked within my girdle Steele, Tatler, No. 164.

They [footmen] would come to an honest labourer's cottage, eat his paneakes, tack his fowls into their pockets, and cane the poor man himself.

Macaulay, St. Denis and St. George.

The little cushions tucked in around her spine were of silk-covered eider-down.

The Century, ML, 269.

Hence-3. To pack in barrels. [Prov. Eng.] 185 hogsheads (of pilehards) were tucked on Sunday Morning Chronicle, Aug. 28, 1857. (Energ. Diet.)

4. To gird; clothe tightly or compactly; hence, to cover snugly with wrappings, as with bedclothes or rugs.

He departed from Blaase and com to Bredigan, and he was tukked, and on his beede a felt, and bar a longe staif on his bakke, and he was sklender and lene.

Merlin (E. E. T. 8.), H. 270.

A bonnie lasse she was, verye well tuckt up in a russet etticoate Greene's Vision.

The pigeons were snugly put to bed in a comfortable pie, and tucked in with a coverlet of crust.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p 428.

5. To put into one's stomach; eat: usually with tuck3 (tuk), r. i. [\lambda tuck3, n.] To beat; tap: m. [Slang.]—6. In some-fishing, to gather or draw (fish) out of a seine by means of a tucksoine which is shot inside of the soine.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds, The dandring drums alloud did touk.

Butter the above the content of the soine.

Tucking the fish is the next operation, and this is performed with the tuck-scan, which we described as being very deep in the initiale.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 254.

Lacyc. Brit., IX. 254.

**La

To tuck up. (a) To gather or draw up. (b) To string up; hang. [Slaug.]

nang. [Stang.]

I never saw an execution but once, and then the hangman asked the poor creature's pardon, and wiped his mouth as you do, and pleaded his duty, and then calmly tucked up the criminal.

Richardson, Pamela, I. 141. (Davies.)

II. intrans. 1. To contract; draw together.

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges tuck in, and, growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. Sharp, Surgery. 2. To make tucks: as, a sewing-machine that

tucks and gathers.
tuck1 (tuk), n. [< tuck1, v.] 1†. A garment
tucked, girt, or wrapped about one; in the following quotation, a turban.

Vpon his head a goodly white tucke, containing in length by estimation fifteene yards. Halluyt's Voyages, II. 113. 2. In needlework, a flat fold in a fabric, or in a 2. In necellework, a flat fold in a fabric, or in a part of a garment, fixed in place by stitches, and frequently one of a sories laid parallel. Tucks are used either by way of decoration, or in order to dispose of extra material in a garment, with a view to letting it out as the wearer grows or as the fabric shrinks.

3. A short pinafore. **Inalliwell**. [Prov. Eng.]**
—4. In bookbinding, a flap on one side of the cover, made to fold over the other side and tuck in the stress which held it fast. into a strap which holds it fast .- 5. A kind of

The Tucke . . . is narrower meashed, and (therefore scarce lawfull) with a long bunt in the midst.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

Gt. A pinch; a nip. See the quotation under $tuck^1$, r, t, τ .

If dull, nothing was given to him [the freshman] but salted Drink, . . . with tucks to hoot.

Life of A. Wood (by himself), p. 46.

7. Nant., that part of a vessel where the after ends of the outside planking come together under the stern.—8. Eatables: viands: especially, sweets or pastry. Also tucker, in Australia. [Slang.]

Nothing can stop the mouth of a *tuck*-hunter. A. Bunn, The Stage, I. 205.

The Slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exercise and ate too much tuck.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 5.

An appetite. Halliwell. [Slang.]-Nip and

tuck. Scenipl.

tuck's (tuk), n. [COF. estoc, a rapier, also the stock of a tree, also a thrust (see tuck's), = It. stocco, a truncheon, short sword, tuck: see stock's, stuck's. For the form tuck, COF. estoc, cf. ticket, COF. estiquet, etiquet.] A rapier. See

That wicked pernicious fashion to fight in the fields in duels with a rapier called a tucke only for the thrust. Durcie, Annals of Elizabeth, quoted in Encyc, Brit., IX, 70.

Dismount thy tuck, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly.

Shak., T. N., lii. 4. 244.

Now with their long Tucks thrusting at the face, now with their piked Targets bearing them down.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

tuck³ (tuk), n. [(ME. tuk (Sc. tuick, touk), \(\) OF. cstoc, a thrust, = OIt. tocco, a knock, stroke, as on a bell, peal of a bell; cf. tuck², tuckcl¹, and tuck¹.] 1. A blow; a stroke; a tap; a beat; especially, the beating of a drum. See beat or tuck of drum, under beat¹. [Seoteh.]

Hercules it smytis with ane mychty touk.

G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 249.

Pannuir with all his men did cum, The provest of braif Aberdene, With trumpets and with tulek of drum, Came schortly in thair armour schene, Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

Battle of Harian Comes So gallantly you come, I read you for a bold Dragoon, That lists the tuck of drum. Scott, Rokeby, Ili. 17.

2. A blast; a flourish; a tucket. With the tuk of a trump, all his tore knightes He assemblit full sone.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 7107. Wherever death has his red tiag a flying, and sounds his own potent tuck upon the cannons.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 101.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds, The dandring drums alloud did touk. Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 180).

7t. To pinch; nip; wound by the pressure of the finger-nail.

If any of the Freshmen came off dull, or not eleverly fin speaking), some of the forward or pragmatical Seniors would Tuck them—that is, set the nail of their Thumb to their chin, just under the Lipp, and by the help of their other Fingers under the Chin they would give him a Mark which sometimes would produce Blood.

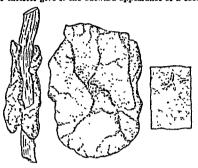
To tuck up. (a) To gather or draw up. (b) To string up; Virginia as food. Virginia as food.

Virginin as 1000.

They (the aborigines of Virginia) haue two 100ts; ... the other called *Tockawhough*, growing like a flagge, of the greatnes and taste of a Potato, which passeth a fiery purgation before they may eate it, being poyson whiles it is raw.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

2. A subterranean fungus, Pachyma Cocos, otherwise known as Indian bread, Indian head, and Indian loaf, found widely in the southern United States. It grows in light leamy soils on old roots as a saprophyte, or perhaps a parasite. Its size, form, and bark-like exterior give it the outward appearance of a cocca-



Tuckahee (Pachyma Cocos).

a, a root with growth of tuckahoe; b, mass o

c, microscopical section of the sair

nut; within it presents a compact white mass without apparent structure. When first taken from the ground, it is moist and yielding; but in drying the white substance becomes very hard, cracking from within. It is entirely tasteless, insoluble in water, without starch, and is composed in large measure of pectose.

tuck-creaser (tuk'krë'sèr), n. An attachment to a sewing-machine which creases the fabric as it passes through the machine, in order to make a guiding line for the next tuck. It usually consists essentially of an adjustable spring-lar.

spring-bar.
tucked (tukt), p. a. [Also tuckt; < ME. tukked;
pp. of tuck¹, v.] Treated, affected, or arranged
in any manner noted by the verb tuck¹.

A short tuckt garment of flame-colour, B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment. Tucked up. (a) Having the clothes drawn up so as to clear the ground.

The luck'd-up sempstress walks with hasty strides, While streams run down her oil'd umbrella's sides. Swift, A City Shower.

(b) Hung high in the stock, so that the top is above the pivots or gudgeons: noting large bells.

It is difficult to set a much tucked-up bell tolling, though easy to keep it up afterwards.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 380.

(c) Contracted; narrow; as, a tucked-up room. [Colloq.]
(d) Cramped. [Colloq.]

(d) Cramped. [Colloq.]

If a man is riding an ordinary fifty-eight inch roadster, it is clear that a closely built fifty-eight inch racer will be noticeably too short in the reach for him, and he will feel that he is what cyclists call "tucked up," "cramped," or "going short."

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 189.

tucker¹ (tuk'ér), n. [< ME. "tucker, tokker, touker, touker, tuker, toucher, a fuller, < tuken, < AS. tucian, pluck, pull, tease, full: see tuck¹.] A fuller.

Wollene websteris and weueris of lynen, Talliours, tanneris, & tokkeris bothe, Piers Plowman (A), Prol., 1, 100.



Tucker, 18th century

rie, covering the neck and shoul-ders of a woman above the top of the above the top of the bodice. Its form varied greatly at different times from the middle of the seventeenth till the middle of the eighteenth century; it was sometimes drawn close with a string passed through a hem at the top, and sometimes was merely arranged like a kerchief, the two ends being crossed and

tucked in. It was also sometimes a narrow ruffle. In its latest form the tucker is a kerchief or other piece of thin material covering the shoulders and neck loosely above the edge of the bodice, often merely a frill or fold in the neck of a high waist. Compare modesty-piece.

There is a certain female ornament, by some called a tucker, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge, of the women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom.

Addison, Guardian, No. 100.

Mr. Green says will you give Jackson tea and tucker for ten men? . . . I expect they would like their tucker now; they won't have time to eat when the fire comes.

Chambers's Journal, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, [May 17, 1890.]

Hence—4. Work by which a miner is hardly able to make a living. [Slang, Australia.] tucker³ (tuk'er), v. t. [Appar. < tucker², the phrase tucker out being appar. equiv. to ravel out.] To tire; weary; cause to be tired or exhausted: commonly in the phrase tuckered out, as a fish by struggling on the hook. [New Eng.]

Hard work is good an' wholesome, past all doubt;
But 'taint so of the mind gits tuckered out.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

She's tired to death—quite tuckered, you know,
W. D. Howells, Lady of the Aroostook, axii.

W. D. Howells, Lady of the Aroostook, axii.

tucker³ (tuk'ér), n. [\(\text{tucker}^3, r.\]\) A state
of fatigue or exhaustion: as, to put one in a
mighty lucker. [New Eng.]

Tucker circle. See circle.
tucker-in (tuk'ér-in'), n. A chambermaid. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
tucket¹ (tuk'et), n. [\(\text{\colorata}\), touching, touch,
\(\text{\colorata}\) toecare, touch: see touch. Cf. tuck³] A
flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. The term
may originally have been used of a drummay originally have been used of a drumsignal.

Let the trumpets sound
The tucket sonance and the note to mount.
Shak, Hen. V., iv. 2, 35.

B. Joneon, Case is Altered, i. 2. A tucket sounds. tucket²† (tuk'et), n. [\langle It. tocchetto, a ragout of fish or flesh, \langle tocco, bit, morsel, appar. not connected with LL. tucctum, tucctum, a thick

gravy: see tucet.] A steak; a collop. tucket³ (tuk'et), n. [Origin obscure.] A small car of maize in the green and milky stage of growth. Also used attributively: as, tucket corn. [Local, U. S.]

He had made, during the day, frequent deposits of green corn, of the diminutive species called *tucket*,

J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 253.

tuck-folder (tuk'föl'dev), n. An attachment to a sewing-machine which folds a tuck ready for the machine to sew. It consists of a gage for the interval between the tucks, and a kind of mold or form in passing through which the stuff is folded in tucks.

tuck-in (tuk'in), n. Same as tuck-out. [Slang.] They set me down to a jolly good tuck-in of bread and meat.

Duily Telegraph, Jan. 1, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

tucking-gage (tuk'ing-gāj), n. A creaser. tucking-girdlet (tuk'ing-ger"dl), n. A girdle by means of which the skirt was tucked up for work or for running.

Tuckyng kyrdell [read gyrdell]—saincture a ecourser. Palsgrave, p. 283.

tucking-mill; (tuk'ing-mil), n. A fulling-mill. tuck-joint (tuk'joint), a. Jointed so as to give the appearance of tucks: said of pointing in

masonry. See pointing.
tucklers (tuk'lerz), n. pl. [Prob. ult. < tuckl,
draw.] Short chains by which men were formerly raised or lowered in a shaft. [Leices-

merly raised or lowered in a shaft. [Leicestershire, Eng.] tuck-marker (tuk'mür'kėr), n. A tuck-creaser. tuck-net (tuk'net), n. A small net used to take fish from a larger one. tuck-out (tuk'out), n. A full meal, especially of dainties; a treat. Also tuck-in. [Slang.]

His father . . . gave him two guineas publicly, most of which he spent in a general tuck-out for the school.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

"What a tuck-out I had!" said Sandy, after a very boun-tiful and well-cooked dinner had been disposed of by the party. St. Nicholas, XVIII. 125.

tuck-seine (tuk'sān), n. A small fishing-seine

used in tucking. It is from seventy to eighty fathoms long, eight fathoms at the wings, and ten fathoms in the middle or bunt. See tuck*, v. t., 6. tuck-shop (tuk*shop), n. A shop where tuck or food, particularly sweet stuff, pastry, etc., is sold. [Slang.]

Come along down to Sally Harrowell's; that's our school-house tuck-shop—she bakes such stunning murphies. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

tuck-stick (tuk'stik), n. A sword-cane or dag-

tucum (tö'kum), n. [Braz.] A Brazilian palm, tucker, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin that used to run in a small kind of rullie round the uppermost verge, of the women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom.

Addison, Guardian, No. 10 strong wrulgare. It is of great importance to the Indians, who make cordage, bowstnings, fishing-nets, etc., of the women's stays, and bosom.

Brown dresses, made high, and surrounded by a narrounder and the strong wrucker about the throat.

Charlotte Bronté, Jane Eyre, v.

3. Food: same as tuck¹, n., 8. [Slang. Ausstralia.]

Mr. Green says will you give Jackson tea and tucker for ten men¹, . . . I expect they would like their tucker now; times and a fruit prized by the nate men², . . . I expect they would like their tucker now; times and a fruit prized by the nate men², . . . I expect they would like their tucker now; times and tucker for the men and the strong was a strong the strong the strong transfer of the stron

tives. Another relate bears the same name. Another related species, A. tucumoides,

trout-tucu (tö'kö-tö'kö), n. [Braz.] A small rodent of South America, Ctenomys brasiliensis, belonging to the family Octodontidæ. It is of nocturnal habits, lives underground, forms extensive burrows, and is about as large as the common rat, with fur like that of a squirrel. Also tuco-tucu, tuko-tuko. See cut under Ctenomy.

rows, and is about as large as the common rat, with furlike that of a squirrel. Also two-two, twko-twko. See cutunder Ctenomy.

-tude. [⟨F.-tude = Sp. Pg.-tud = It.-tudine, ⟨
L.-tudo (-tudin-), a formative of abstract ferm.
nouns from adjectives, as amplitudo, largeness, ⟨ amplus, large.] A suffix of many nouns of
Latin origin, as amplitude, luttude, aptitude,
attitude, lassitude, rectitude, turpitude, etc.

Tudor (tū'dor), a. [⟨ W. Tewdyr, an accom.
form of LL. Theodorus, ⟨ Gr. Θιόδορος, a man's
name (⟩ E. Theodore), ⟨ θεός, god, + δόρογ, a
gift.] 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from
Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catnerine
of France, the widowed queen of Henry V. The
first of the Tudor sovereigns was Henry VII.;
the last, Elizabeth.—2. Of, pertaining, or belonging to the Tudor style of architecture: as,
a Tudor window or arch. a Tudor window or arch.

A Tudor-chimneyed bulk
Of mellow brickwork on an isle of bowers,
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

Tudor rose. (a) The conventional five-lobed flower adopted as a badge by King Henry VII., and occurring in



rom gate of St. John's College, Cambridge

decorative art of his and succeeding reigns. (b) In her. See rose!.—Tudor style, in arch., a name frequently given to the latest English medieval style. It was the hast phase of the Perpendicular, and is sometimes called Florid Gothic. The period of this style begins in 1485, and is com-



Tudor Architecture. - Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, 1539

monly extended to the end of the Elizabethan epoch in 1603. The style resulted from the influence exercised upon the Perpendicular by the Renaissance styles of the

Continent. It is characterized by a flat arch, shallow moldings, debased and inorganic carved decoration, and a profusion of paneling on the walls.

Tudor-flower (tū'dor-flou"er), n. A trefoil or-

nament much used in Tudor architecture. It



idor-flower .- From a cast in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

is placed upright on a stalk, and is employed in long rows as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, ridges, etc. tue1 (tū), v.; pret. and pp. tued, ppr. tuing. See

twe¹, tui (tö'e, -i), n. [Maori.] The New Zealand parson-bird or poë-bird, Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ. See cut under parson-bird.

Tuedian (twe'di-nn), a. [CML. Tueda (< E. Tweed) + -ian.] "Of or belonging to the river Tweed in Scotland, or the vicinity of that stream; specifically, in geol., the name applied by G. Tate to distinguish the lowest beds of the Carboniferous as developed in Northumberland Carboniferous as developed in Northumberland and the Tweed valley.

tuefall (tū'fāl), n. An erroneous spelling of

tue-iron (tū'ī"ern), n. [Said to be a corruption (simulating iron) of twyer, tuyere.] 1. Same as twyer.—2. pl. A pair of blacksmiths'

tongs. tuelt ($t\bar{u}'el$), n. An old spelling of tewel.

tuel; (tū'el), n. An old spelling of tewel.

Tues. An abbreviation of Tuesday.

Tuesday (tūz'dā), n. [\langle ME. Tewisday, Tiwes
day (cf. Tisdæi, Tisdei, \langle Icel. Tysdagr], \langle AS.

Tiwes dæg (= OHG. Ziestac, MHG. Ziestac,
Ziestag, Zistac, Zīstag = Icel. Tysdagr = Sw.

Tisdag = Dan. Tirsdag): Tīwes, gen. of Tīw
(not found except in the name of the day) =
OHG. Zio = Icel. Tyr = Gr. Zeiç (gen. $\Delta \iota \delta_{\varsigma}$ for

* $\Delta \iota F i \varphi_{\varsigma}$) = OL. Diovis, later Jovis (nom. rare;
gen. Jovis used with nom. Jumiter) = Skt. day. *\(\text{\(\alpha \) for \) is vis, later \(\alpha \) vis (nom. \(\text{rar} \) is vis, used with nom. \(\alpha \) uppiter) = \(\text{Skt.} \) \(dyu \) (gen. \(divas \)); orig. the sky, heaven, day, then personified as a god, and in Gr. myth. the chief god, and so in Teutonic thought the god of war. \(\text{Seo Dove, Jupiter, Zeus, deity.} \)] The third day of the week. \(\text{Seo week}^1 \). In the tyme that kynge Leodogan hadde somowned so his peple, it be fill on a \(\text{Tewisday,} \) at euen, in the entreynge of \(\text{May.} \).

of May.

He swore a thing to me on Monday night which he for swore on Tuesday morning. Shak, Much Ado, v. 1. 170.

Fastens Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday. [Scotch.]—Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday. See pancake.—Shrove Tuesday. See shrow!.

tufa (tö'fii), n. [< It. tufa, calcareous rock, tufa: see tuffa.] A rock having a rough or cellular toxture sometimes a fragmental valence management.

texture, sometimes a fragmental volcanic ma-terial, and sometimes a calcareous deposit from springs. The word tufa is rarely used by English geologists except with the epithet calcareous, when it has the same meaning as the tophus of Virgil and Pliny, or the travertino of the modern Italians. See travertin and tuff.

Calcarcous tufa, travertine, pisolite, osteocolla, &c., are deposits formed by the chemical precipitation of carbonate of lime from waters holding bicarbonate of lime in solution.

Rutley, Study of Rocks, xiv.

tufaceous (tō-fā'shius), a. [

**It. **Infaceous (tofus, sandstone: see tuff³, tufa, toph.]

**Infaceous (tofus, sandstone: see tuff³, tufa, toph.]

**Infaceous (tofus, sandstone: see tuff³, tufa, toph.]

**Infaceous (tofus, sandstone: see tuff³, tufa, tufa, sandstone: see tuff³ (tuf), n. [

**Infaceous (tofus, sandstone: see tuff³, tufa, sandstone: see tuff³, sandstone: see t

well.

tuff² (tuf), a. An old spelling of tough.

tuff³ (tuf), n. [\lambda F. tuf, formerly also tuffe, soft stone, \lambda I. tuf\rho, soft stone, tuf\rho, \lambda, \lambda L. to-phus, tofus, a soft sandy stone. Cf. toph, tuf\rho, \lambda I. toek, varying from coarse deposits made of materials resembling fine ground in time to these which are like the

fine gravel in size to those which are like the finest sand. Corsidennes tufo as being similar in composition to peperino, but bearing the marks of having been transported by and deposited from water. The tophus of Vittuvius and Columbia was of volcanic origin; that of Vitgil and Pliny was calcareous. The tufo of the Italians, at the present time, is volcanic, and is the same rock which was designated by the Romans as lapis ruber; it closely resembles peperino (the lapis Albanus of the Romans), and does not differ, except in color and degree of compactness, from the modern sperone (lapis Gabinus), or from the so-called manziana (lapis Anilianus). These are all fragmental rocks made up of more or less firmly compacted volcanic cinders and ashes, and are all included under the term tuf as used by English geologists. tuff-cone (tuf'kōn), n. A conical elevation made up of ashes or other fragmentary cruptive material accumulated around a volcanic cuifeco.

tuffoont, n. An obsolete form of typhoon.

Tufnell's bandage. An immovable bandage stiffened with a paste of white of egg and flour.

Also called egg-and-flour bandage.

tuft¹ (tuft), n. [⟨ ME. toft, a piece of ground, ⟨ AS. toft, ⟨ Icel. topt, tupt, toft, tuft, tomt, a piece of ground: see toft¹.] 1. A green knoll. See toft¹.—2. A grove; a plantation; a clump.

If you will know my house, 'Tis at the *tuft* of olives, here hard by, Shak,, As you Like it, ili, 5, 75.

You tuit of hazel-trees. Wordsworth Green Linnet. ${f tuft^1}$ (tuft), $v.\ t.\ [\mbox{$\langle$ tuft^1$, $n.$}]$ To beat up (a thicket or covert) in stag-hunting.

Thicket or covert) in Stag-room.

With his hounds
The labouring hunter tufts the thick unburbed grounds
Where harbour'd is the Hart.

Drauton, Polyobbon, Sill. 112.

tuft² (tuft), n. [Also tuft; \(\)

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade A werte, and the reon stood a last of heres. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1, 555. With a knoppe, othirwise called a task, of blak sylke, Eury Will* (cd. Tymns), p. 70 (in a will of 165).

A light green trit of plumes she bore, Closed in a golden ring Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

Tiara, a Turkish tufe, such as the Turkes weare at this day on their head Nominclator, 1885. (Nares)

day on their head

Antonius, being brought to the king where hee winter see,
was gladly received and graced with the promotion to
weare a taken turbunt (which henour they enjoy that be
allowed to sit at the kings boord, and who for good desert
among the Persians may open their mouthes in solutine
assembles, to persiand and deliver their minds).

Ammunius Marcellinus (102), (Narce)

3t. A crest.

He is my nephew, and my chief, the point, Tip, top, and toft of all our family! B. Jonson, Staple of News, H. 1.

4. An imperial. [Colloq.]

Do you like those tufts that gentlemen wear sometimes on their chins? Thackeray, I itz Boodle's Confessions.

5. In anat., a rete; a glomerulus. See cut under Malpaphan.—6. In bot., a fascicle of flowers on their several partial peduncles; a cluster of radical leaves; a clump or tussock of stems from a common root, as in many grasses and sedges; hence, any analogous bundle.

The round tufts or heads of Fenoell which contains the seed, are exceeding wholsome to be eaten T. Venner, VI. Recta (ed. 1657), p. 219.

An undergraduate who bears a title: so tuft-gilled (tuft'gild), a. Having tufted gills; called from the tuft worn on his cap to indicate his rank. [Eng. university slang; compare quotation under tufted, 1.]

He used to give the young noblemen the most painful and claborate breakfasts . . . It was good to watch him in the midst of a circle of young totts, with his mean, smiling, cager, uneasy familiarity.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xix.

Branchial, Malpighian, etc. tuft. See the adjectives.—London-tuft. Same as London pride, 2.—Spanish-tuft. See Thalietrum tuft. (tuft), v. [\(\xi \text{tuff}^2, n. \] I, trans. 1. To separate or combine into tufts.

tuft2 (tuft), r.

Weeds cluster and tuft themselves on the cornices of Hauthorne, Marble Laun, viil.

2. To affix a tuft to; cover or stud with tufts, or as if with tufts.

The tuffed tops of sacred Lib mon,
To climb Mount Sion, down the stre un are gon.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartay's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

To make old bareness pleturesque, And taft with grass a feutal tower Tennyson, In Memorian exxviii

Pines begin to taft the slopes of gently rising hills

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 295.

3. In upholstery, to draw together (a cushion or an upholstered covering) by passing a thread through it at regular intervals, the depressions thus produced being usually covered with tufts or buttons.

A taffeta (tuf-taf'e-tä), n. [(tuf-1 + taffeta.]
A taffeta woven with a pile like that of velvet, arranged in tufts or spots.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen) become tuffaffatu.

This fellow! that came with a tuffaffata jerkin to town but the other day, and a pair of pennyless hose.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

orifice.

The materials of a tuff-cone are arranged in more or less

E. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 227.

Having a tuft or tufts; especially, crested: as,

The gold-tufted cap, which at Cambridge only designates a John ian or Small-College Fellow-Commoner, is here fat Oxford) the mark of nobility.

C. A. Bristed, English [University, p. 176.

Formed into a



Tufted Structure. - Stilbite

tuft or cluster; growing in tufts; tufty: as, tufted moss; tufted growing in turis; turity; as, alpea moss; tafter structure in mineralogy.—Tufted columbine. See Thalictrum — Tufted duck, Fulipula cristata, a common duck of the Palearette region, very near the seaup and the pochard, with cristed head. The male is 17 inches long, with a leaden-blue bill having a black nall; the feet



Lufte I De & (Puligula cristata).

are dusky, the general plumage is black, Iridescent on the head, on the back minutely dotted with gray; the belly and a large wing are a are pure white; the female is mainly brown where the male is black.—Tufted fabric, a fabric in which tufts are set, as in the old form of Turkish and Pers'in carpets, in which tufts are set in on the warp and then locked in by the shooting of the wift and the crossing of the warp-threds. E. H. Knight.—Tufted loosestrife. See lowerife.—Tifted umber. See number, but, and cut under timours.—Tufted wrote. See retch, and cut under Scopus.—Tufted votch. See retch. tufter (tuf'tier), n. [\(\text{tuffl} + \cdot \text{rl}. \] A staghound employed to drive a deer out of cover. Energ. Brit., XII, 394. tuftgill (tuft'gil), n. A tuft-gilled fish, or lopho-

tuftgill (tuft'gil), n. A tuft-gilled fish, or lopho-

cirribranchiate or lophobranchiate. Specifically—(a) Noting the tooth-shells or Dentaliide. See Cirribranchiata and cut under tooth-shell. (b) Noting the seahors s and related fishes. See Lophobranchii, and cuts under Hippocampide, pipe-jih, and Solemotomus.

tuft-hunter (tuft'hun'tër), n. One who seeks or covets the society of titled persons; one who courts the near-pipe seahors of calculations.

courts the acquaintance of celebrities at any sacrifice of personal dignity; a toady; a sycophant. The term took its rise at the English universities from a tuft worn on the cap by young noblemen. [Slang, Eng.]

[Slaog, Eng.]
At Eton a great deal of snobbishness was thrashed out of Ford Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of sucking topt-hunters followed him. Thackeray, Book of Snobs, v. He was at no time the least of a toptimizer, but rather had a marked natural indifference to tufts.

Cartyle, Sterling, if. 3.

tuft-hunting (tuft'hun'ting). n. The practice of a tuft-hunter. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 8. tufting-button (tuf'ting-but'on), n. A style of button used in upholstery. See tuft', v. t., tug-carrier (tug'kar'i-èr), n. An attachment 3. Car-Builder's Dict.

tuft-moccadot (tuft'mok'n-do), n. Tufted moccado. See moceado.

Shee had a red lace, and a stomacher of tuft mockado.

Greene's Vision.

tuggingly

II. intrans. To grow in tufts; form a tuft or $tufty^1$ (tuf'ti), a. [$\langle tuft^1 + -y^1$.] Abounding in tufts; wooded.

The sylvans... about the neighbouring woods did dwell, Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 387.

tufty² (tuf'ti), a. $[\langle tuft^2 + -y^1 \rangle]$ 1. Abounding in tufts or knots.

Here the ground lay jagged and shaggy, wrought up with high tufts of reed. . . . this tufty, flaggy ground.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lix.

2. Growing in tufts.

Where tufty daisies nod at every gale.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

tug (tug), v.; pret. and pp. tugged, ppr. tugging. [(ME. tuggen, toggen, togen, a secondary form of tukken, pull: see tuck¹, tow¹, tec¹.] I. trans.

1. To pull or draw with sturdy effort or violent strain; haul with force; pull.

Toquel with tene [sorrow] was god of prys;
To don hym sorwe was here delys [their delight];
He seyde no word loth.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

Turkes slauish tugging oares.

Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

As when a slaughter'd bull's yet-reeking hide, Strain'd with full force, and tugg'd from side to side, The brawny curriers stretch. Pope, Iliad, xvii. 451. And [the satyrs] tug their shaggy Beards, and bite with Grief the Ground. Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To tow by means of a steam-tug: as, the

vessel had to be tugged into port.

II. intrans. 1. To pull with great effort; haul: drag.

The meaner sort [of Dalmatians] will tug lustily at one are. Sandys, Travailes, p. 2.

oare. Sandys, travance, p. 2. To exert one's self; labor; strive; struggle; contend; wrestle.

The seas are rough and wider
Than his weak arms can tug with.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.
They tug, they strain!—down, down they go,
The Gael above, Fitz-James below.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 16.

tug (tug), n. [\(\xi\) tug, v.; in part ult. a var. of ture, a rope, etc., and connected with tiel, a band, rope, etc.; all from the ult. verb represented by teel.]

1. The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling with effort, exertion, or diffi-

The lille vessel slides that wat'ry way,
Without the blast or tag of wind or car.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

2. A supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle; a contest; wrestle; tussle.

She had seen from the window Tartar in full tug with two carriers dogs, each of them a match for him in size.

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xx.

3. A vehicle used in some parts of England for conveying timber or fagots.

I have seen one tree on a carriage which they call there [In Sussex] a Tuo, drawn by twenty-two oven.

Defer, Tour through Great Britain, I. 204. (Davies.)

4. A small but powerful steam-vessel, whether serew or paddle, constructed for the purpose of towing other vessels.—5. A chain, strong rope, or leather strap used as a trace; a trace (of a

It [tugge] signifieth the pull or draught of the oxen or horses, and therefore the leathers that beare the chiefe stresse of the draught the cartars call then tugges.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 229.

My fur ahin' [off wheel-horse]'s a wordy (worthy) heast As e'er in tug or tow was trac'd. Burns, The Inventory.

6. In mining, an iron hoop to which a tackle is affixed.—To hold one tugt, to keep one busily employed; keep one in work.

ployed; keep one in work.

There was work enough for a curious and critical Antiquary, that would hold him tugg for a whole yeare.

Life of .t. Wood (by himself), p. 206.

To hold tugt, to stand severe handling or hard work.—

Tug of war. (a) A severe and laborious contest.

When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the tua of War.

Lee, Alexander the Great, iv. 2.

(b) An athletic contest in which a number of persons, generally four on each side and limited to a certain weight, tug at the ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the rope from the other, or to pull the other side over a line marked on the ground between the contestants. Also called rope-

to the back-strap of a wagon-harness. E. H. Knight,

tugger (tug'er), n. One who tugs, or pulls with cffort.

William Morris, Sigurd, 1. The tuggers at the oar. My skin all overwrought with worke like some kinde of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red.

Dr. Dee's Diary, quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 225.

The tuggers at the oar. William Morris, Sigurd, I. tuggingly (tug'ing-li), adv. With laborious pulling.

tugmutton (tug'mut'n), n. 1†. Same as mutton-monger. John Taylor. [Slang.]—2. A great glutton. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. An American wood resembling box, formerly imported into Falland.

cially to protect the hip when the larger tuille covered the front of the thigh, the tuille and

tuillette hanging side by side from the tasset.

tuilyie, tuilzie (töl'yi), n. Same as toolye.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvi. [Scotch.]

tuism (tū'izin), n. [< L. tu, thou, + -ism.] The
doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as to a second

tuition (tū-ish'on), n. [Early mod. E. also tuicyon; \langle OF. tuiton, tuicion = Sp. tuicion, \langle L. tuitio(n-), guard, protection, defense, \langle tueri, pp. tuitio, watch, guard, see, observe. Cf. intuition, tutor.] 1; Guard; keeping; protection; guardianship.

The . . . tuycyon of your seid realme of Fraunche.

Paston Letters, I. 103.

As I can, I shall commend you unto the tuition of our Shepherd Christ.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 127.

2t. The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

The Prince had been a Student in Queen's Colledge in Oxford, under the Tuition of his Uncle Henry Beaufort, Chancellor of that University. Baker, Chronicles, p. 163.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning.

Who, if their sons some slight tuition share, Deem it of no great moment whose, or where. Cowper, Tirocinium, 1. 783.

4. The fee for instruction.

The tvition is usually low. The Century, XXXIX. 474. The trition is usually low. The Centry, XXXIX. 443.

=Syn. 3. Trition differs from the words compared under instruction chiefly in being a rather formal and business-like word: as, the charge for trition is \$100: it represents the act or series of acts, but not the art.

tuitional (tū-ish'on-al), a. [\lambda trition + -al.]

Same as tuitionary. Lancet, 1890, II. 482.

tuitionary (tū-ish'on-ā-ri), a. [\lambda trition + -ary.]

Of or pertaining to tuition. M. C. Tyler, Hist.

Amer. Lit., II. 93.

tult, prep. and conj. An old form of till2.

There they thought tul a [to have] had their prey.

Rookhope Ryde (Child's Ballads, VI. 125).

There they thought tul a [to have] had their prey. Rookhope Ryde (Child's Ballads, VI. 125).

tula (tö'li;), n. [Mex. (?).] Same as istle.

tulasi (tö'la;si), n. [Telugu.] Same as toolsi.

tula-work (tö'li;-werk), n. Niello; nielloworlc; a kind of decorative work somewhat
similar to enameling, done chiefly on silver.

Niello-work has been long known, and is described by
Pliny, by whom its invention is attributed to the Egyptians. It differs from enamel in that this latter is a vitreous compound, while niello is a combination of sulphur
with silver, copper, and lead, the relative proportion
of the incredients, as given by different authors, varying
greatly. The composition of niello, according to Pliny, is
three parts of silver with one of copper, and no lead. All
the more modern recipes demand less silver and some
lead, the quantity of the precious metal diminishing from
century to century. Benvenuto Cellini gives one sixth silver, one third copper, and one half lead as the composition of niello. The nbove has reference to the metallic ingredients of this article; in its manufacture sulphur is
generally added in excess, that which is not taken up by
the metals being volatilized in the process, which is performed in a crucible, a little sal ammoniac being used as
a flux. Niello-work has been done in Russia for many
years, and especially at Tula, which is the best-known
locality for this branch of decorative art, although it is
said that more artistic specimens are turned out at other
places in that country. Niello is called in Russia "black
silver.' See niello.

tug-hook (tug'hūk), n. In saddlery, a hook on the hame to which the trace is attached. E. H. Knight.

tug-iron (tug'ī'ern), n. The hook on the shaft of a wagon to which the traces are attached. tugman (tug'man), n.; pl. tugmen (-men). One who is employed on board a steam-tug. Elect. Rer. (Amer.), XII. ix. 5..

tugmutton (tug'mut'n), n. 1†. Same as mutton-monger. John Taylor. [Slang.]—2. A great glutton. Halliectl. [Prov. Eng.]—3. An Amerirush of either of two species which in California and adjacent regions occupy large areas of overflowed bottom-land and marsh. One of these is the common bulrush, Scirpus lacustris, which there, in the variety occidentalis, becomes sometimes 8 or 10 feet high and an inch or more thick at the base. The other species is the very similar S. Tatora, found eastward to Louisiana, and also in South America. See Scirpus (with cut). tule-wren (tö'le-ren), n. A kind of marshwern, Cistothorus or Telmatodytes palustris, var. publically which abounds in the tule-marshes.

glutton. Haune.
can wood resembling box,
into England for making fans. Camp.
Turning, p. 259.

tug-slide (tug'slid), n. In saddlery, a metallic
frame serving instead of a buckle to adjust the
length of a tng. E. H. Knight.

tug-spring (tug'spring), n. In saddlery, a frame
containing a spring to which the tag is fastened.
It serves to diminish the jerking strain on a
horse in starting and stopping. E. H. Enight.

tui, n. See tuc?
tuille (twel), n. [{ OF. tuile, tuille, < L. tegula,
tile: see tile!.] In armor, a plate of steel hangthe tassets, or forming the lowermost

sometimes two tuilles were
the tassets, or forming the lowermost

also tulipa = MD. tulpa, D. tulp = G. tulpa = Br. tulipa = Br. tulipa (NL. tulipa); also
MD. tulpaan = Dan. tulipan = Sw. tulpan, < OF.
tulipan = Sp. tulipan = It. tulipan, at ulipan, at ulipant, etc., > E.

"In ant, etc., NL. tulpa, etc., a turban: see turhand of the genus Tulipa, of which
coll-known garden bulbs

"Alowers, bloom." lar use of OF. *tulipan, tulipant, tulpant, etc., >E. tulipant, etc., NL. tulipan, etc., a turban: see turban.]

1. A plant of the genus Tulipa, of which several species are well-known garden bulbs with highly colored bell-shaped flowers, bloomseveral species are well-known garden bulbs with highly colored bell-shaped flowers, blooming in spring. The common garden tulips are derived chiefly from T. Generiana, a native of central and southern Europe and adjacent parts of Asia, having shining scarlet flowers with purple-black: spots at the base of the divisions, or a partly yellow claw. Varieties of this species have been developed with great care, especially in the Netherlands, the seat at one time of a "tulipomania." The catalogue of a Haarlem florist of recent date offered 1,800 varieties. They are divided into four classes: namely, "breeders" or "self-flowers," with the natural plain color; "bizarres," having a clear yellow ground with red, brownish, maroon, or purple markings; "byblomens," with a white background marked prevailingly with red or shades of purple; and "roses," with white background variegated with shades of rose-color, deep-red, or scarlet. It is said that when a self-tulip once "breaks," the new variety remains always the same. Another thong-cultivated tulip is the Duc Van Thol. T. suaveolens, with fragnant scarlet, yellow, or variegated flowers, early, and especially suited for pot-culture and forcing. T. precox, having scarlet flowers with large black-purple spots surrounded with yellow near the base, also affords vanieties. Less conspicuous or less known species are T. Oculus-solis, the sun's-eye tulip, with a brilliant scarlet peinath, having black spots at the base of the segments; T. australis (T. Celsiana), with bright-yellow flowers smaller than the common kinds; T. Clustana, low and delicate, having the three inner divisions purewhite, the three outer stained with pink; T. pudchella, type of a group of very pretty dwarf species; and T. Greigi, the Turkestan tulip, one of the most showy and desirable of all known tulips, bearing goblet-shaped flowers, commonly of a vivid orange-scarlet hue, also purple or yellow, from 4 to 6 inches broad when fully expanded.

2. In ordnance, a bell-shaped outward swell of the muzzle of a gu

modern ordnance

the muzzle of a gun, as a rule abandoned in modern ordnance.

The armament of the Collingwood consists of four 45-ton steel breech-loading guns, 27 it. 4 in. long, and gradually tapering from a diameter of 4 ft. 7 in. at the breech to 17 in. near the muzzle, which possesses what artillerists call a tulip or "swell."

The Engineer, LXVIII. 314.

African tulip, a plant of the genus Hemanthus.—Butterfly-tulip, the mariposa-lily or pretty-grass, Calochortus, of California.—Cape tulip. (a) See Hamanthus. Oh Aliliaceous plant, Reometra columellaris (Tulipa Breymana), of the Cape of Good Hope.—Checkered tulip, drooping tulip. See util tulip (a), below.—Duc Van Thol tulip. See def. 1.—Parrot-tulip, varieties of T. acaminata (T. Turcica), of a dwarf habit, with the petals curved and fantastically fringed, variegated, partly green, the form and color suggesting the name; also, a variety of the common tulip: the former sometimes distinguished as Florentine parrot-tulip.—Sun's-eye tulip. See def. 1.—Turkestan tulip. See def. 1.—Van Thol tulip. Short for Duc Van Thol tulip. See above.—Wild tulip. (a) In England, Tulipa sylvestris, the only native species; also, provincially, the guinea-hen plant, Fritillaria Meleagris, similarly called checkered and drooping tulip. (b) In California, same as butterfly-tulip: see above.

Tulipa (tū'li-pii), n. [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Lobel, 1576): see tulip.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, the tulips, type of the tribe Tulipear. It is characterized by flowers which are usually creet, bell-shaped, and marked by spots near the base, but without nectar-bearing glands; and by oblong, linear, erect, basifixed anthers. There are about 50 species, natives of Europe and Asia, extending from England to Japan, and southward into northern Africa. They are bulbous plants, with a simple stem bearing few leaves, linear or broader, and a handsome solitary flower, rarely two or three. See tulip.

2† [l. c.] A tulip.

**Tulipeæ*(tū-lip'ē-ē-0), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1845),

tulipant, n. An obsolete form of turban.
Tulipeæ (tū-lip'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1845),

Tulipa + -ex.] A tribe of liliaceous plants.
characterized by solitary or loosely racemed
flowers, and a leaf-bearing stem produced from a coated or scaly bulb. It includes over 200 species

belonging to 7 genera, of which Tulipa is the type. They are natives of north temperate regions, usually producing large and handsome flowers. The tribe includes the lity, crown-imperial, tulip, doz-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, and mariposa-lity. The genera Lilium, Erythronium, and Lloydia are partly American, and Calochortus wholly so; for the others, see Fricillaria, Gagea, and Tulipa. tulip-ear (tū'lip-ēr), n. An upright or prickear in dogs. Shaw. tulip-eared (tū'lip-ērd), a. Prick-eared, as a dog.

tulipiet, n. An obsolete form of tulip.
tulipist (tū'lip-ist), n. [< tulip + -ist.] A cultivator of tulips. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, Ep. Ded.

Ep. Ded.

tulipomania (tū"li-pō-mā'ni-ā), n. [= F. tulipomanie (Ménage); as E. tulip + Gr. μανία, madness: see mania. The D. term is tulpenhandel,
tulip-trade.] A craze for the cultivation or
acquisition of tulips; specifically, that which
arose in the Netherlands about the year 1634, seized on all classes like an epidemic, and led to disasters such as result from great financial to disasters such as result from great financial catastrophes. Tulip-marts were established in various towns, where roots were sold and resold as stocks on the exchange. A single root of Semper Augustus was sold for 13,000 florins. After several years the government found it necessary to interfere. tulipomaniac (tū'li-pō-mā'ni-ak), n. [< tulipomania +-cc.] One who is affected with tulipomania. H. Spencer, Education, p. 66. tulip-poplar (tū'lip-pop"lir), n. Same as tuliptree.

tulip-root (tū'lip-röt), n. A disease of oats, caused by a nematoid worm of the family Anguillulidæ, Tylenchus devastatrix, which causes the base of the stem to swell until it somewhat

resembles a tulip-bulb. tulip-shell (tu'lip-shell), n. A shell of the family Fasciolariidæ; specifically. Fasciolaria tu-lipa. See cut under Fasciolaria.

ily rasciolaridæ; specifically. Fasciolaria tulipa. See cut under Fasciolaria. tulip-tree (tū'lip-trē), n. A tree, Liriodendron Tulipifera, found in North America, where, among deciduous trees, it is surpassed in size only by the sycamore (Platanus occidentalis) and the bald cypress (Taxodium distichum). A tree believed to be identical with it is found in China. The wood is soft, fine, and straight-grained, and is easily worked; it is used in construction and for inside finish, cabinct-work, pumps, woodenware, etc. The bark, especially of the 100t, is acrid and bitter, and is used domestically as a stimulant tonic. The tulip-tree is quite hardy, and is a much-admired shade and ornamental tree. Its timber, or the tree itself, is known as whitewood, though the wood turns yellow poplar. An old name, saddletree or saddle-leaf, refers to the form of the leaf; another, canoe-wood, to the use in which it was found among the Indians. The present name (the best of the common names) has reference to the flowers, which in form and size resemble a large tulip, the petals greenish-yellow marked with orange. See Liriodendron (with cut).

The large tulip tree, which we call a poplar.

dendron (with cut).

The large tulip tree, which we call a poplar.

Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. § 18.

Chinese tulip-tree. (a) The North American tree defined above. (b) Michelia (Magnolia) fuscata.— Laurelleafed tulip-tree, the magnolia, especially Magnolia
grandifora (M. fætida).— Queensland tulip-tree. Senocarpus.—Tulip-tree of the West Indies, Hibiscus
(Paritium) elatus, a tree of the size of the horse-chestnut,
with large flowers, which are pale primrose-color in the
morning, and become orange and deep-red as the day advances.

tulip-wood (tū'lip-wud), n. 1. The wood of the tulip-wood (tū'lip-wūd), n. 1. The wood of the tulip-tree.—2. One of several other woods, so called from their color and markings. (a) A choice rose-colored and striped wood imported into Europe from Brazil, the product of Physocalynma floribundum. It is used for inlaying costly furniture, in turnery, etc. (b) See Harpullia. (c) See Owenia.

tulkt, n. [ME., also tolk, < Icel. tūlkr, an interpreter, spokesman, broker, = Dan. Sw. tolk = MD. tolch, D. tolk = MLG. tolk, tollik, an interpreter, prob. (the D. and LG. through the Scand.) < Lith. tulkas, an interpreter. See talk¹.] A man.

Telagonius full tite at a tulke asket

Telagonius full tite at a tulke asket
Who the freike was in faith that fraynit his nome.

Destruction of Troy (C. E. T. S.), 1.13925.

tulkt, v. t. [ME. tulken, < Icel. tulka = Sw. tolka = Dan. tolke = MD. tolchen, D. tolken = MLG. LG. tolken, interpret, translate; from the noun: see tulk, n.] To speak to; address.

The Tebies tulked us with tene. King Alexander, p. 83. tullt, v. t. An obsolete form of till3.

With empty hand men may none haukes tulle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 214.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 214. tulle (töl), n. [So ealled from Tulle, a city in the department of Corrèze, France.] A fine and thin silk net, originally made with bobbins (compare bobbin-net), but now woven by machinery. It is used for women's veils and in dressmaking; it is sometimes ornamented with dots like those of blondelace, but is more commonly plain.—Tulle embroidery, needlework done with floss-silk or similar material on a background of tulle

tullibee (tul'i-bē), n. [Amer. Ind. (?).] The mongrel whitefish, Coregonus tullibee, of the Great Lakes.

Tully limestone. [\(\textit{Tully}, a town in Onondaga \) county, New York.] A thin and not very persistent bed of limestone, lying between the Genesee shale and the Hamilton beds, divisions of the Devonian as developed in western New

Tully's powder. See powder.

Tully's powder. See powder.

tulwar (tul'wir), n. [Also tulwaur and erroneously thulwar, (Hind. tulwār, tarwār, late Skt.

taravāri, a saber.] A saber carried by the people of northern India, as the Sikhs.

The lance is the favorite weapon of the Indian cavalry-soldier, although he can also make very deadly use of his tulter (sword), which, kept in a wooden scabbard, has an edge so sharp that it cuts all it touches. Sir Garnet Welsdey, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 155.

tuly, a. and n. [Early mod. E. also tewly: \(\) ME, tule; origin obscure.] A kind of red or searlet color.

carriet color.

A mantel whit so melk,
The broider is of tuli selk.
Beres of Handeun, p. 47. (Hallivell.)
A skane of tently silk. Skelten, Garland of Laurell.

For to make bokeram tuly or tuly thread, . . . a manner of red colour, as it were of crop madder.

Sloane MS, 73, f. 211. (Hallivell.)

tum1+ (tum), r. t. [Origin obscure.] To eard

tum) tum), r. t. [Origin obscure.] To eard (wool) for the first time; according to Ray, to mix wool of divers colors. Hallwell.

After your wooll is oyld and anointed thus, you shall then tum it, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mixed it, and card it over again upon your stock cards, and then those cardings which you strike off are called tumnings, which you shall lay by till it come to a sumning.

spinning. Markham, English House-Wife (1675), p. 126. (Hallinell.) tum² (tum). A vocable imitating the vibration of a musical string: generally repeated, tum, Compare tom-tom.

Since the day of the turn, turn, turn of the plantation banjo . . . there has been a wonderful improvement in construction.

Musical Record, No. 328, p. 26.

tumbt, c. i. [< ME. tumben, tomben, < AS. tumbun, tumble, dance, = OHG. timon, MHG. tumen, turn round, = Icel. tumba, tumble (< tumin, turn round, = 1ect. tumba, tumble (K. AS. !); ef. OF, tomber, tumber, tumber, F. tomber, dial. tumer = Pr. tomber, tumbar = Sp. tumbar = Pg. tombar = Olt, 'tombarc, tomarc, It. dim. tombolare, fall, tumble. The relation of the Teut. to the Rom. forms is uncertain. Cf. tumble.] To tumble; jump; dance. Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 365; Verstegan, Restaution (1628), p. 234.

tumbak, n. Same as tombac.
tumbeki (töm'bek-i), n. [Turk.: see tobacco.]
A kınd of tobacco exported from Persia. Also

A kind of tobacco exported from Persia. Also written toumbekt.

tumbester; (tum' bes-tér), n. [ME, also tombester, tombestere, tymbister, tymbistere, timbestere; \(\text{tumb} + \text{-str.} \)] A female tumbler or dancer. As the professional dancers of medieval times were usually also tumblers or acrobats, the words for dance and tumble were commonly used as synonymous. (Compare hop, dance, hopeter a female dancer, Latin initiator, saltative a dancer, literally 'lesper'). The daughter of Herodius, who danced before Herod, is often pictured in medieval art as tumbling, walking on her hands, or standing on her head. Compute tumble, 5.

Herodius dougter, that was a tumbertere and tumblede byfore him (Herol) I and other grete lordes of that contre, he grantede to give him whatever, he wolde bydde.

MS Harl, 1701, f. 8. (Hallocell.)

And ryght anon than comen tombestere.

And ryght anon than comen tombesteres

And ryght anon than comen tombesters.

Letts and smale.
Whe he ben the verray dendes officers.
To kindle and blowe the fyr of fix heryel.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, L. E.

(In this passage the word is the same as the above, but it is an erroneous translation of the Old French tymberes e, a female player on the tambour (tymbre).

tumble (tum' bi), i.; pret, and pp, tumbled, ppr, tumbling. [E. dial. also tuminle; \(\) ME, tumblen, tomben, tumben = MD, tumelen, tuminden, tomben, tumben = MB, tumelen, tumblen, tumbing, MHG, tümeln, tumelen = OHG, tümilön, MHG, tümeln = OHG, tumblen, tangger, wallow, freq. of ME, tumble, tumble, stagger, wallow, freq. of ME, tumben, tomben, \(\) Assumblan = OHG, tümön, MHG, tumen = Icel, tumba, dance: see tumb.] I, intrans. 1. To roll about by turning one way and another; toss; pitch about; wallow: as, he tumbles and tosses from pain; the tumbling sea.

Hedge-bogs which

Hedge-hogs which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way.
Shak., Tempest, H. 2. 11.

Mon. I'll write to her to-morrow. Bird. To-morrow! she'll not sleep, then, but tumble; an' if she might have it to-night, it would better please her. Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, if. 2.

Just at this time a shoal of jolly porpoises came rolling and tumbling by, turning up their sleek sides to the sun.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 112.

2. To lose footing or support and fall to the ground; come down suddenly and violently; be precipitated: as, to tumble from a scaffold.

He tit over his hors tayl tombled ded to therthe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3866.

And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crug that tumbles from the cliff.

Tennyson, Geraiut.

In making the ascent of some of these precipitous mountain sides, now and then a mule would lose its footing and go tumbling and rolling many feet down.

The Century, XLI. 773.

3. To move or go in a rough, careless, or headlong manner.

They [Hottentots] have no Beds to lie on, but tumble down at night round the fire. Dampier, Voyages, I. 539.

We stood or sat in a group, . . . out of the way of the men when they should come tumbling aft to make sall or haul upon the ropes. W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, v. 4. To play mountebank tricks by various springs, balancings, posturings, and contortions

of the body. You daunce worse than you tumble. Palsgrave, p. 147. 5†. To dance.

The doughtr of Herodias daunside [ether tumblide, margin] in the myddli, and pleside Heroude.

Wyci(f, Mat. xiv. 6.

Hyt telleth that Eroud [Herod] swore
To here that tumbled yn the flore.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10. (Hallivell.)

6. To fall rapidly, as prices: as, fancy stocks have timbled. [Commercial slang.]—To tumble home. Same as to timble in (a).—To tumble in. (a). Said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth. (b) To turn in; go to bed.—To tumble to, to recognize or understand; be up to: as, to tumble to another's scheme or game; also, to go at (work and the like) sigorously. [Slang.]

The high words in a tragedy we call Jaw-breakers, and say we cau't *tumble to* that burrikin.

Meylew, Loplon Labour and London Poor, L. 15.

To tumble up. (a) To get out of bed; get up. [Slang.] Mr. Balley . . . opened the coach door, let down the steps, and, giving Jonas a shake, cried, "We've got home, my flower! Tamble up then!"

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

(b) Nant., to come up hastly and in a scrambling way through the hatchway on a ship's deck, as a sailor or a number of sailors together; as, the starboard watch tumbled up.

II. trans. 1. To turn over; toss about as for

examination or search; revolve in one's mind: usually with over.

Tumbling it over and over in his thoughts, . . . he lost Il putlence. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 95. all patience.

They tumbled all their little Quivers o'er
To chuse propitious Shafts.
Prior, Henry and Emm.

With it a blow that laid him full low, And toubFd him into the brook. Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 219). A girl bare-footed brings and tumbles Down on the payement green-flesh nuclous, Ecountry, De Gustibus,

4. To bring down; overturn or overthrow; east to the ground; fling headlong.

Jerusalem hathe often tyme ben destroyed, and the Walles abated and beten down and tombled in to the Vale. Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

And wilt thou still be hammering treachery.

And wilt thou still be hammering treachery.

To tumble down thy husband and thy self

From top of honour to disgrace's feet?

Shalt, 2 Hen, VI., 1, 2, 48.

This ability to tumble a hare at full speed with the shot-gun is no mean accomplishment. Sportman's Gazetteer, p. 95.

5. To polish by revolution in a tumbling-box.

Small castings can be tumbled and thus deprived of much of their adhering scale and sand.

Wall, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529. To tumble in, in carp, to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.—Tumbled up and down, agitated; perplexed.

They were greatly tumbled up and down in their minds, and knew not what to do. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, it. tumble (tum'bl), n. [\langle tumble, v.] 1. A fall; a rolling or turning over; a somersault.

A tumble of heels over head, a feat performed by beg gar-boys on the roads.

Landor, Imag. Conv., General Lacy and Cura Merina.

tumbler

Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Thro' this metrification of Catullus,
They should speak to me not without a welcome,
All that chorus of indolent reviewers.

Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.
In their [the clowns'] absurd impertinences, in their impossible combinations, in their mistakes and tumbles, in
their falling over queens and running up against monarchs.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, axi.

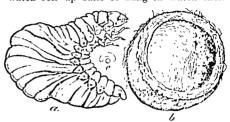
2. A state of entanglement or confusion.

John Fry began again, being heartily glad to do so, that his story might get out of the tumble which all our talk had made in it.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

3. Same as tumbling-box.—To take a tumble to one's self, to make introspection; reflect how one's conduct is viewed by others: usually in the imperative mood.

tumble-bug (tum'bl-bug), n. One of several kinds of scarabæoid beetles, or dung-beetles, which roll up balls of dung in which their



Carolina Tumble-bug (Cofris carolina).

a, larva; b, a section of the hollow excrementations ball in which the invect undergoes its transformations.

ggs are laid, and in which their larvæ transform; a straddle-bug, or similar large awkward scarab. The particular habit noted is characteristic of the subtribe Ateuchini (see Ateuchus) of the laparostict



Tumble bug (Canthon lattr). Upper figure male, lower female, the former pulling and the latter pushing the ball in which are the eggs, and which is thus tumbled into a hole in the ground. (About natural size)

They tumbled all their little Quivers o'er
To chuse propitions Shafts.

Prior, Henry and Emm.

2. To disorder; rumple: as, to tumble bedelothes.
She had her bonnet in her hand (a brutsed muslin one, with tumbled satin strings).

E. S. Sherpard, Charles Auchester, I. II.

3. To throw by chance or with violence; fling; pitch.

With it a blow that laid him full low.

**Sherpard by the sheet of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts tumble-car (tum'bl-kär), n. A cart-drawn by a single horse: probably so named from the axis being made fast to the wheels and turning round with them. Halliwell.

Sherpard, Charles Auchester, I. II.

Sherpard, Charles Auchester, I. III.

Sherpard, Charles Auchester, I. III.

Sherpard, It has been noted from remote autiquity, as in the case of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts tumble-car (tum'bl-kär), n. A cart-drawn by a single horse: probably so named from the rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts tumble-car (tum'bl-kär), n. A cart-drawn by a single horse: probably so named from the rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts tumble-car (tum'bl-kär), n. A cart-drawn by a single horse: probably so named from remote autiquity, as in the case of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts tumble-car (tum'bl-kär), n. A cart-drawn by a single horse: probably so named from remote autiquity, as in the case of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts a single horse: probably so named from remote autiquity, as in the case of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts a single horse: probably so named from remote tumble-bugs, and has gi

A tumble-down old Lutheran church.

Longfellow, Hyperion, H. 9.

A few dirty-looking men assemble at the door of a tum-ble-down building standing against the ruined castle. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

E. A. Freeman, Ventee, p. 310.
tumble-dung (tum'bl-dung), n. [\langle tumble, v.,
+ obj. dung.] A tumble-bug.
tumble-home (tum'bl-hōm), n. Naut., the part
of a ship which inclines inward above the extreme breadth. [Rare.]
tumbler (tum'bler), n. [\langle ME. tumbler, tombeler,
tumbler (cf. AS. tumbere) (= MEG. tumbler); \langle tumble + -cr1.] 1. One who tumbles; one who
performs by turning somersaults, walking on
the hands ate, as a mountehank the hands, etc., as a mountebank.

There is no tumbler
Runs through his hoop with more dexterity
Than I about this business.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

The tumbler is walking upon his hands, Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 288.

2. [cap.] One of the religious sect known as Dunkers. See Dunker1.—3. A breed of domestic pigeons which perform certain aërial evolutions called tumbling, during which they fall through the air for a distance before making play with their wings. This performance is an exaggeration of the sweeping or gyrating flight characteristic of wild pigeons, and an approach to it may be shown by any pigeons, when, for example, a hawk dashes into a flock. Tumblers have a short round head with high forchead and very short beak.

They are classed in two series, those bred to flight and those bred to color. The former are the ordinary or flying tumblers, most noted for their performances in mid air: some are even trained to tumble in a room. Some tumblers, known as Oriental rollers, are noted for leaving the flock individually and rising to execute the movement. Tumblers bred to color without special reference to their flight are of many strains, known by color-names, black, red, or yellow mottle, red or yellow agate, almont-splash, etc.

4. A kind of greyhound formerly used in coursing rabbits: so called in allusion to his characteristic motions and springs.

teristic motions and springs. I have seene
A nimble tumbler on a burrow'd greene
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
And throw himselfe upon a rabbit's necke.
W. Eronne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

5. A porpoise. [Seotch.]

Delphinus Phocæna, . . . Scot. Pellock. Tumbler. Mereswine.

Dr. Walker, Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 532. (Jamicson.)

6. The aquatic larva of a mosquito, gnat, or other member of the Culicida; a wriggler; so called from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water. [Local, U. S.]—7. A figure or toy representing a fat person, usually a mandarin, sitting with crossed legs. The base of the figure is rounded, so as to rock at

Her legs tucked up mysteriously under her gown into a round ball, so that her figure resembled in shape the plaster tumblers sold by the Italians. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor. II. 570.

8t. One of a band of London reckless proffigates in the early part of the eighteenth centurv.

A third sort [of Mohocks] are the *tumblers*, whose office it is to set women on their heads.

Steele, Spectator, No. 324.

9. A drinking-glass. (a) One with a rounded or pointed bottom, so that it may not be set down without being emptied and inverted. (b) One without stem or foot, simply cylindrical or confeal in form.

She . . . reminds him of days which he must remember, when she had a wine-glass out of poor Pa's tumbler.

Thackeray, Philip, xxxviii.

10. A sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt so as to prevent its motion until a key lifts it and sets the bolt at liberty.—

attached to the pivot of the hammer of the lock, and swiveled to the tip of the mainspring, which, when the hamwhich. mer is released by pulling the trig-



a, body; b, arbor; c, square; d, pivot; c, square i d, pivot; d, half-cock notch.

forces hammer violently forward, causing it to strike and explode the charge. See also cut under gun-lock.—13. A form of printing-machine which rocks or tumbles to the impression-surface. [Eng.]—14. Naut., one of the movable pins for the engagement of the cat-head stopper and shank-painter. These pins, moving simultaneously, release the ends of the cat-stopper and shank-painter, thus letting so the anchor.

15. In wearing, any one of a set of levers (also called conpers) from which in some forms of

the

loom the heddles are suspended.—16. Same as tumbrel, 1.

Behind them (the gipsics) followed the train of laden asses, and small curts or tumblers, as they were called in that country [south of Scotland].

Scott, Guy Mannering, viii.

tumbler-brush (tum'bler-brush), n. A brush made for the special purpose of cleaning the inside of a tumbler or drinking-glass.

tumbler-cart (tum'bler-kart), n. Same as tum-tumbling-net (tum'bling-net), n. A trammel-

The skins are either trodden in it with the feet, or put into a tumbler-drum. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 373. tumblerful (tum'bler-ful), n. [tumbler +-ful.]

The quantity of liquid which fills or nearly fills a tumbler: as, to drink a tumblerful of water. tumbler-glass (tum'bler-glas), n. Same as tumbly (tum'bli), a. [\taumble +-yl.] Uneven, tumbler tumbler tumbler tumbler tumbler tumbler.

tumbler-holder (tum'bler-höl"der), n. A circular frame of metal with a handle, into which

nience in drinking. tumbler-lock (tum'bler-lok), n. A lock having

other before the bolt can be shot. It is a form of permutation-lock. See cut under lock. tumbler-punch (tum'bler-punch), n. In gunsmithing, a small punch with two blades, used,

tumbler-stand (tum'bler-stand), n. tumblers, used with a soda-water fountain, etc. Some are fitted with appliances for washing the

tumblers. Compare tumbler-washer. tumbler-tank (tum'bler-tangk), n. In plumbing, a flush-tank in which an oblong tilting receiving vessel pivoted midwise, and having a midwise partition, is fitted and poised in such manner that when water runs into one of the compartments of the vessel a quantity must accumulate before it can tilt and discharge its contents, and in such manner that the tilt brings the opposite compartment into position to be filled. A considerable volume of water is thus suddenly discharged at each tilting of the receiving vessel, although the stream affording the supply may be small

tumbler-washer (tum'bler-wosh"er), n. A tumbler-stand so contrived as to wash automati-cally the tumblers placed upon it. A usual form consists of a basin fitted with upright projecting pipes, on which the tumblers are hung bottom up, and from which jets of water escape into the tumblers, used with soda-water fountains, etc.

tumbleweed (tum'bl-wed), n. plant whose top assumes a globular figure and in autumn is detached and rolled over the plains by the wind, scattering its seed. The name is given to several such plants in the western United States. Species so called are Amarantus albus (compare ghost-plant) and A. bittoides, Psoralea lanceolata (Dakota and Montana), the bug-seed, Corispernium hyssopifolium, and the winged pigweed, Cycloloma platyphylla. Also called rolling-weed.

The list of plants having the habit of rounding up their stems and branches so as to form a nearly spherical plant body, which at the end of the season breaks away at the root, thus forming a tumble-ecced, must be increased by adding the winged pig-weed.

Amer. Nat., XXI. 929.

tumbling (tum'bling), n. [Verbal n. of tumble, r.] The act of falling; also, the act of turning somersaults, and the like; specifically, the

action of the tumbler pigeon in flight.
tumbling (tum'bling), a. [ME. towmblynge; ppp. of tumble.] Falling; fleeting; passing; transitory.

Wolthow thanne trusten in the townblynge fortunes of then? Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 3. men?

tumbling-barrel (tum'bling-bar"el), n.

tumbling-bay (tum'bling-bā), n. In hydraulic engin., that part of a weir in which the surface of the outflowing water assumes a downwardly

of the outflowing water assumes a downwardly directed curvilinear form.

tumbling-bob (tum'bling-bob), n. In mach., a weighted arm or lever which, when moved to a certain point, reacts and by its weight produces movements in other parts of the machine.

tumbling-box (tum'bling-boks), n. A box or cylindrical vessel of wood or iron, pivoted at the cord of the transparence better in the cord of the cor

each end or at two corners, so that it can be each end or at two corners, so that it can be made to revolve. Small castings, shot, pens, needles, buttons, and similar objects are placed in the box, with a quantity of loose emery-powder, sand, sawdust, or other abradant, and when the box revolves the abradant and the objects fall or tumble over, rubbling against each other and becoming quickly cleaned or polished. The device is largely used in many manufactories to save labor in cleaning and polishing material of all kinds, and in mixing or dissolving gums, etc. Also called, in various forms, tumbler or cleansing-nail, tumble, tumbler-drum, tumbling-cheel, rolling-barrel, securing-barrel.

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 38.

tumbler-dog (tum'bler-dog), n. A catch to hold the hasp of a padlock locked except when it enters the tumbler. Car-Builder's Diet.

tumbler-drum (tum'bler-drum), n. Same as tumbling-box.

The skins are all tumbling-shaft (tum'bling-shaft), n. The camshaft used in stamping-mills, threshing-machines, etc. E. H. Knught.

tumbling-trough (tum'bling-trôf), n. In the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the so-called cascade apparatus, a trough or box of pine-claw constructed on the property of the prop

rough, humpy, or lumpy, as if full of debris which has tumbled upon it; covered with loose rocks, as a sea-bottom or fishing-ground.

a glass of soda-water, etc., is set, for convenience in drinking.

tumbler-lock (tum'bler-lok), n. A lock having a set of disks or latches which must be arranged in some particular way with reference to one another before the bolt can be shot. It is a form of permutation-lock. See cut under lock. tumbler-punch (tum'bler-punch), n. In gunswilting, a small punch with two blades, used, in taking a gun apart, to remove the arbor of the tumbler, etc.

tumbler-stand (tum'bler-stand), n. A tray for tumblers, used with a soda-water fountain, etc.

tumbrel (tum'brel), n. [Also tumbril, and formerly tumbrell; tumerll; \(ME. tomberel, tomerel, tumerl, \(OF. tumbrell, tumberel, tombereau, a dump-cart, \(\text{tombereau}, \) tombereau, \(\text{tombereau}, \) tombereau, \(\text{tombereau}, \) tumble, \(\text{1. A low cart used by farmers for the cart was a separate box, sometimes called a uhich exhibit, in which the dung or other load was placed, to be dumped by upsetting the box. The name is often the cart was used to convey the victims of the French Revolution to the guillotine, but contemporary plates represent these as large four-wheeled wagons.

What stinking seavenger (if so he will,

What stinking scavenger (if so he will,
Though streets be fair) but may right easily fill
His dungy tumbrel? Marston, Satires, iv. 13.

Though streets be mn, one man. Marston, Satires, iv. 15.

Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble hollow and haish. Six tumbrils carry the day's wine to La Guillotine.

Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 15.

A yoke of starveling steers, in a tumbril cart, the wheels of which were formed from a solid block of wood.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

2. A covered cart with two wheels, which accompanies artillery, for the conveyance of tools, ammunition, etc.—3. A chair fixed on a pair of wheels and having very long shafts, used to punish scolds. On its being wheeled into a pond backward, and suddenly tilted up, the woman was plunged into the water. Compare cucking-stool and ducking-stool.

In this town (Shepton-Mallet, Whitstone, Somersetshire) was anciently a tumbrell or cucking-stool, set up . . . in the time of thenry III. for the correction of unquiet women.

J. Collinson, Hist. Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

4. A sort of circular cage or crib, made of osiers or twigs, used in some parts of England for holding food for sheep in winter.

tumefacient (tū-mē-fā'shient), a. Swelling: swollen.

. had grown unctuous and tumefacient under the kisses and embraces of half the hotel.

Bret Harte, By Shore and Sedge, p. 73.

tumefaction (tū-mē-fak'shon), n. [< F. tuméfaction = Sp. tumefaccion, \(\lambda \), tumefacere, pp. tumefactus, swell: see tumefy.] 1. The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; also, he condition of being tumefied or swollen.-That which is tumefied or swollen; a tumid

The common signs and effects of weak fibres are paleness, a weak pulse, tume factions in the whole body or parts.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

tumefy (tū'mē-fī), v.; pret. and pp. tumefied, ppr. tumefying. [< F. tumefier, cause to swell, < LL.*tumeficare, < L. tumefacere, cause to swell, < tumere, swell, + facere, make: see tumid and -fy.] I, trans. To swell, or cause to swell or

To swell, tumefy, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought. De Quincey.

II. intrans. To swell; become tumid.

tumescence (tū-mes'ens), n. [(tumescen(t) + -cc.] 1. The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.—2. A swelling, tumid part, or tumor; an intumescence.

tumescent (tū-mes'ent), a. [(L. tumescen(t-)s, ppr. of tumescene, begin to swell or swell up, inceptive of tumere, swell: see tumid.] 1. Swelling; tumefying; forming into a tumor; intumescent.—2. In bot., slightly tumid or

swollen.
tumid (tū'mid), a. [= Sp. tūmido = Pg. It. tumido, ⟨ L. tumidus, swollen, swelling, ⟨ tumere, swell; ef. tumidus, a mound (see tumidus), Gr. τ̄ιμρος, a mound (see tomb), Skt. tumra, swelling, standing out, √ tu, swell, increase.] 1.
Swollen; slightly inflated; tumefied: as, a tumid leg; tumid flesh.—2. Protuberant; rising above the level above the level.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Millon*, P. L., vii. 288.

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; inflated: as, a tumid expression; a tumid style.

A mind no way tumid, light, effeminate, confused, or melancholic.

Bacon, Political Fables, v., Expl.

The real poet, who is not driven by failing language or thought into frigid or tunid absurdities.

R. W. Church, Spenser, ii.

Tumid wing, in entom, a wing in which the membrane of every cell is larger than the cell itself, so that it projects slightly, as in the saw-flies. tumidity (tū-mid'i-ti), n. [< LL. tumidita(t-)s, a swelling, a tumor, < L. tumidits, swollen: see tumid.] 1. The state or character of being tumid or swollen.

The swelling diction of Æschylus and Isaiah resembles that of Almanzor and Maximin no more than the tumidity of a muscle resembles the tumidity of a boil. The former is symptomatic of health and strength, the latter of debility and disease.

Macaulay, Dryden.**

Hence—2. A pompous or bombastic style; turgidness; fustian.

tumidly (tū'mid-li), adv. In a tumid manner

tumidness (tū'mid-nes), n. The state of being tumid, in any sense .= Syn. Bathos, Fustian, etc. See

bombast.
tumika-oil (tö'mi-kü-oil), n. A concrete fixed
oil from the seeds of the wild mango-teen, Diospyros Embryopteris.
tummer (tum'er), n. A connecting cylinder in

a carding-machine.

The carding engines [in cotton-manufacture] are often made with two main cylinders and a connecting cylinder called the tummer.

Energy. Brit.**, VI. 494.

tummle (tum'l), v. A dialectal form of tumble.

tummle (tum'1), v. A dialectal form of tumble, tumogo, n. [African.] An African antelope, the water-buck, Kobus ellipsiprymnus, tumor, tumour (tū'mor), n. [AF. tumeur = Sp. Pg. tumor = It. tumorc, A. L. tumor, a swelling, the state of being swollen. A tumerc, swellise tumid.] 1. A swell or rise of any kind. [Rape.] [Rare.]

One tumour drown'd another, billows strove To outswell ambition, water air outdrove. B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Emriers.

2. In med.: (a) A swelling; one of the four necessary accompaniments, according to the older pathologists, of inflammation—namely, calor, dolor, rubor, et tumor (heat, pain, redness, and swelling). (b) An abnormal prominence existing upon any of the cutaneous, numerous ness, and swelling). (0) An abnorance process, and swelling). (0) An abnorance process, and swelling any part of the body, and not due to acute inflammation. A tumor is usually a new formation of tissue foreign to the part in which it exists, and is thus distinguished in general from hypertrophy, thouch a hypertrophy may occasionally be so localized as to constitute a true tumor. A neoplasm is called a tumor when it forms a prominence on any surface. A swelling may be earlied or diffuse; a tumor is a chronic direcumscribed swelling.

3. A swelling port or style; tumidity; bombast, She satisfies and fills the mind, without tumour and ossessing the satisfies and fills the mind, without tumour and ossessing the content of the content

She satisfies and fills the mind, without tumour and ostentation.

Reclyn, True Religion, II 174.

Adipose tumor, a lipoma.—Aneurismal tumor, an ancurism.—Apostoli's method for the treatment of fibroid tumor of the uterus, destruction of the tumor by electrolysis.—Benign tumor, a tumor which does not recur, as a rule, after removal, and is not infinited to the life of the patient.—Cavernous tumor, a tumor formed of loosely reticulated tissue.—Dermatoid or dermoid tumor, a castic tumor the inner wall of which is composed of cutaneous tissue, and which often contains some of the appendages of the skin, such as har, mais, or even teeth—Encysted tumor. See earl t—Erectile tumor, a tumor composed of a vaccular tissue testabiling erectile tissue.—Fibroid tumor, a tumor composed of fibrons tissue usually referring to a fibroniscular tumor of the uterus—Fibroplastic tumort. See pandle-celled narroma, under sarcoma.—Floating tumor, a morable body within the abdomen, usually the spleen or a kidney, which has loose attachments, allowing of change of position of the organ—Gubler's tumor, a prominence on the back of the wrist, seen in cases of wrist-drop from lead-poisoning—Histoid tumor, a tumor composed of connective tissue—Mailgnant tumor, a tumor which tends to recur after removal, and eventually to cause the patient's de. ath.—Margaroid tumor, cholestectoma.—Mixed tumor, a tumor composed of more than one kind of tissue.—Ovarian tumor. See oarran—Phantom tumor, a circumscribed abdominal swelling, occurring usually in hysterical women, due to muscular contraction or to an accumulation of intestinal gases. The swelling commonly disappears when the patient is asleep or under the infinite appearance, and has not infrequently been mistaken for pregnancy.—Sand tumor, prummona so called because of the sand like calcarcous matter which it contains.—Terratoid tumor. Same as tratoma.—Thomas's operation of Transition tumor. See tearty.

Terratoid tumor, see tearty.

Tumor albus, tuberculous synovitis, especially of the knee joint,

I might behold his legs tumor'd and swel'd.

Henrood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 362.

tumorous (tũ'mor-us), a. [= Pg. It. tumoroso, \langle LL. tumorosus, swollen, inflated, bloated, \langle L. tumorous! (tû'mor-us), a. [= Pg. It. tumoroso, < LL. tumorosos, swollen, inflated, bloated, < L. tumorosos, swelling: see tumor.] 1. Swelling: tumult! (tû'mult), v.i. [< tumult, n. Cf. tumult, tuate.] To make a tumult; be in great commodator and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant?

Str H Wotten.

2. Vainly pompous; bombastic, as language or style; fustian.

According to their subject these styles vary:

for tumultuary (tū-mult'tū-ū-ri-li), adv. 1. In a tumultuarity (tū-mult'tū-ū-ri-li), adv. 1. In a tumultuary of disorderly incorporate.

According to their subject these styles vary: . . . for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and tumorous, speaking of petty and interfor things.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

tumour, tumoured. See tumor, tumored. tump (tump), n. [< W. tump, a round mass, a hillock; cf. L. tumulus, a mound: see tumulus, tomb.] A little hillock; a heap; a clump.

tump (tump), v. t. [\(\text{tump}, n. \)] In hort., to form a mass of earth or a hillock round (a plant):

as, to tump tenzel.

tump-line (tump'lin), n. [Perhaps a corruption, among the Canadian Indians and the French voyageurs, of E. *temple-line (or of a corresponding F. term), \(\chi temple-line \) (or of a corresponding F. term), \(\chi temple-line \) (or of a corresponding F. term), \(\chi temple^2 \) (F. tempe) + \(\line \) 1 A strap by which a pack is carried across a portage or through the woods. It crosses the forehead, the advantage being that its use in this position leaves the hands free for clearing the way with an ax or otherwise; it is frequently shifted in position so as to cross the breast, for temporary relief. This inethod of carrying is common through the St. Lawrence valley and to the furthest Northwest, alike among whites, half-breads, and Indians. The term is used in Maine and on its borders: clsewhere the strap is called portage strap or pack-strap.

tumpy (tum'pi), a. [\(\forall tump + -y^1.\)] Abounding in tumps or hillocks; uneven. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Ans. to Salmasius, x.

tumpy (tum'pi), a. [\(\lamble \) tump + -yl.] Abounding in tumps or hillocks; uneven. Halliwel.

[Prov. Eng.]

tum-tum (tum'tun), n. [Appar. ult. imitative of the beating of a drum; cf. tum² and tomtom.]

tom.] 1. A favorite dish in the West Indies, made by beating boiled plantains quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pudding, or made into round cakes and fried.—2.

And in this seat of neare tumultung wars. of the beating of a drum; cf. tum² and tom-tom.] 1. A favorite dish in the West Indies, made by beating boiled plantains quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pud-ding, or made into round cakes and fried.—2. Same as tom-tom.

Same as tom-tom, tumular (tū'mū-lūr), a. [\$\langle\$ F. tumulaire, as if \$\langle\$ L. "tumularis, \$\langle\$ tumulas, a mound: see tumulus.] Same as tumulary. Pinkertom. tumulary (tū'mū-lā-ri), a. [As tumular, q. v.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock. tumulate! (tū'mū-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. tumulated, ppr. tumulating. [\$\langle\$ L. tumulatus, pp. of tumulare, cover with a mound, entomb, \$\langle\$ tumulus, a mound: see tumulus.] To cover with a mound; bury.

His heart begins to rise, and his passions to tumulate and ferment into a storm. Bp. Wilkins, Nat. Religion, i. 17.

tumuli, n. Plural of tumulus.

tumulose, tumulous (tū'mū-los, -lus), a. tumulosus, tumulous (tu'mu-los, -lus), a. [(L. tumulosus, full of mounds or hills, \(\) tumulosus, full of mounds or hills. A mound: see tumulus.] Full of mounds or hills. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.] tumulosity (tū-mū-los'i-ti), n. [\(\) tumulose + -ty.] The state of being tumulous. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.] tumulous, a. See tumulose, tumulous, a. See tumulous, a

tumulous, a. See tumulose, tumult (tu'mult), n. [\langle F. tumulte = Pr. tumult = Sp. Pg. It. tumult, \langle L. tumultus, commotion, disturbance, tumult, \langle tumure, swell, be excited: see tumid.] 1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confused talking; an uproar; hence, a noisy uprising,

What meaneth the noise of this tumult? I Sam. iv. 14.

There is this difference between the tunults here [in Cairo] and those at Constantinople, that the latter are commonly begun by some resolute fellows among the janizaries, whereas here the mob is generally raised by some great man, who envies one that is a rival to him.

Pococle, Description of the East, I. 160.

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds.

In this piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a tunult among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature?

Addison, Spectator, No. 489.

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion.

The tumult in her mind seemed not yet abated.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

tumultuary or disorderly manner.

Divers thousands of the Jews tunultuarily resisted. Sandys, Christ's Passion (1610), notes, p. 95.

2. Without system or order.

I have, according to your desire, putt in writing these Minutes of Lives tumultuarity, as they occur'd to my thoughts, or as occasionally I had information of them. Aubrey, Lives, Int. Ep.

He stopped his little nag short of the crest, and got off and looked ahead of him from behind a tump of whortles.

**R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**tump (tump), v. t. [< tump, n.] In hort., to form a mass of earth or a hillock round (a plant): as, to tump teazel.

**tump-line (tump)'fin), n. [Perhaps a corruption, among the Canadian Indians and the French voyageurs, of E. **temple-line* (or of a two long to relate the tump/tagn insurrection.

It would be too long to relate the tumultuary insurrections of the inhabitants of Constantinople, Antioch, and Alexandria.

Millon, Ans. to Salmasius, iv.

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men who live without religion live always in a tumul-tuary and restless state.

Bp. Atterbury.

tumultuate† (tū-mul'tū-āt), v. i. [< L. tumultuatus, pp. of tumultuari (> It. tumultuare = Sp. Pg. tumultuar), make a tumult, < tumultus, a tumult: see tumult.] To make a tumult. Milton, Ans. to Solmesius. Ans. to Salmasius, x.

And in this seat of peace tunulluous wars
Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 140.

2. Characterized by uproar, noise, confusion, or the like: as, a tumultuous assembly.

Strange the far-off rooks' sweet tumultuous voice.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Agitated; disturbed, as by passion.

His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth, Now rolling boils in his tumultuous breast. Milton, P. L., iv. 16.

4. Turbulent; violent.

4. Turbulent, violent.

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables.

Knolles.

=Syn. 2. Uproarious, riotous. tumultuously (tū-mul'tū-us-li), adv.

multuous manner; with tumult or turbulence; by a disorderly multitude.

tumultuousness (tū-mul'tū-us-nes), n. The state of being tumultuous, in any sense; disorder; commotion.
tumultus (tū-mul'tus), n. [L., commotion,

cumultus (tū-mul'tus), n. [L., commotion, tumult: see tumult.] Commotion; irregular ac-

tumult: see lumult.] Commotion; irregular action.— Tumultus cordis, irregular action of the heart.— Tumultus sermonis, a form of aphasia in which the patient stutters when reading aloud.

tumulus (tū'mū·lus), n.; pl. lumuli (-lī). [L. lumulus, a mound, < lumere, swell: see lumid. Cf. lump¹ and lomb.] A sepulchral mound, as the famous Mound of Marathon raised over the health of the language who fall in part. as the famous Mound of Marathon raised over the bodies of those Athenians who fell in repelling the invading Persians; a barrow; very frequently, a mound covering and inclosing a more or less elaborate structure of masonry. The raising of mounds over the tombs of the dead, particularly of distinguished persons, or those slain in battle, was a usual practice among very many peoples from the most remote antiquity.

tun1 (tun), n. [Also ton (now used only in the sense of a measure); early mod. E. tunne, tonne, \(\text{ME}, \text{tunne}, \text{tonne}, \(\text{AS}, \text{tunne} = \text{MD}, \text{tonne}, \(\text{C}, \text{ME}, \text{tunne}, \text{C}, \text{MS}, \text{tunne}, \text{G}, \text{tonne}, \(\text{C}, \text{ME}, \text{tunne}, \text{ONS}, \text{tunne}, \text{Tonne} (\text{dim}, \text{tonne}, \text{C}, \text{Tonne}, \text{C}, \text{DAS}, \text{tunne}, \text{Tonne}, \text{C}, \text{DAS}, \text{

and Gael. tunna; root unknown; it is uncertain whether the Teut. or the Celtic forms are original. Hence tunnel.] 1. A large cask for holding liquids, especially wine, ale, or beer. See ton1.

As who so filled a tonne of a fresshe ryuer,
And went forth with that water to woke with [add water
to] Themese. Piers Plowman (B), xv. 331.

Take four and twenty bucks and ewes,
And ten tun of the wine.

Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

The tallow to be saponified is placed in a large, slightly conical, wooden tun, which is made of oak or cedar, and is tightly bound with iron hoops.

W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

2. Any vessel; a jar.

Wel ofter of the welle than of the tonne She drank. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1. 159.

3. In a brewery, the fermenting-vat or -tank. 3. In a brewery, the fermenting-vat or -tank. E. H. Knight.—4. A measure of capacity, equal by old statutes to 252 wine-gallons. There was a local tun of beer in London of 2 butts, and a customary tun of sweet oil was 236 gallons, and of syrup 31 barrels. As all measures of capacity are regarded by metrologists as having been defined first by weight, some have supposed the tun was originally a short ton weight of water.

5. In conch., a shell of the genus Dolium or family Doliida; a tun-shell.—6. The upper

part of a chimney; also, the chimney itself. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

My newe hous with the iij. tunnys of chemeneyis. Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 20.

Edit and tun, in her. See bolt, tun' ('v'n), v. t.: pret, and pp. tunned, ppr. tunnund. [\langle tun', n.] 1. To store in a tun or tuns, as vivo or malt liquor; hence, to store in vessels of my sort for keeping.

A construction of Adam; the juice where the rest and send into Turky.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

2. To : les if a tun.

A vessel tunn'd with breath,
t to be drawn out by death.
Quarles, Emblems, ili. 8.

Guartes, Emblems, ill. 8.

5. The transfer of liquor when it is stored, as for the transfer of flavoring it, or making it has been transfer.

The variable of the northern parts do tin the herb alebody $t_0 = t_0 + t_0 + t_0 + t_0$ (1579), quoted by Bickerdyke, p. 63.

tun'-, . An obsolete form of town, tuna- ('- 'n-'), n. A fish. See Thynnus, Sarda,

tuna* (** 'n*), n. A fish. See Thynnus, Sarda, Ore one, and Inuny.

tuna* (tu'n'), n. A species of prickly-pear, Orm to Taina, or its fruit. It growscreet, sometimes (**) (** high is spiny, and is much used for hedges in southern Lui sp. Its rivit, which is burrel shiped and 2 or or (** 1 is is much eiten, fresh and dried. It is one of the traine to cochine deplants, and is sud to be the only sp. is used for the production in the Canaries, tunable (tû'ma-bl), a. [Also tuneable, <* tune + -coh.] 1. Capuble of being put in tune, or made harmonious.

God ringum the change on all accidents and making.

God ranging the change on all accidents, and making them tunnettets His glory.

Puller, Holy State, IV. xiii. 12.

2. Hermonious: musical; tuneful. [Rare.] More transit than lark to shepherd's car.
Shake, M. N. D., i. 1, 184.

tunableness (tū'na-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being tunable; harmony; melodious-ness. A's o tancableness.

The trace Person and chaning of verse, Swett, Advice to a Young Poet,

tunably fu'na-bli), edv. In a tunable manner; harmoniously; musically. Also tuneably.

They can star any thing most tunably, Sir, but Psalms Beams, Javid Crew, i.

tun-bellied* (tun'hel id), a. Having a large protuberant helly; pot-bellied; paunchy.

Their great hazer olling tunbellyed god Bacchus.

**Cortwelcht*, Royal Slave (1651). (Narcs.)

tun-belly (tun'bel i), n. A large protuberant

A double chin and a ton bellu.

Tom Brown, Works, III. 152. (Davies.)

tun-disht (tun'dish), n. A funnel.

In-Clishi (von 30, 37, 37).

I illing a bettle vith a ton-dith.

Shale, M. for M., iii. 2, 182.

tundra (tön'drä), n. [Also toondra; KRuss, tundra, a marshy plain.] In the northern part of Russic chotic in Europe and in Asia), one of the nextly level tweless areas which occupy most of the tregion, and do not differ essentially from the steppesse cept that, lying further north, their clumsters (vegetation are more decidedly arctic than these of the country to the south, with a corresponding increase in the number of small lakes and morasses.

A theat det by south of Vefreinov Ramen begins the verifilds to the south of Vefreinov Ramen begins the verifilds to the expression mount on herein vith small lakes scattered over it, and narrow villays to tag it, which often make an excursion on the apparently by a plain extremely tiresome.

Northern billy Voyage of the Vega (trans), I. 377.

tundum (tun'dun), n. A toy: same as bull-roarer, tune (tūn), n. [' ME. tune, < OF, ton, < L. ton = Pr. ton = Sp. ton, ton = It, tuo no, < L. ton us, < Gr. $\tau \delta_0$, a tone: see ton c¹, of which tun is a doublet.] 1. A sound, especially a musical tone.

Leave your betraying smiles,
And charge the times of your enticing tongue
To peritential prayers.
Pletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

Whose state In to evil consort their stepdame Nature lays
That ravishing delight in them most sweet times doth not
1: i.e. Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

1:10. Sir P. Sidney (Arter's Lag. Garner, 1.540).

2. A well-rounded and pleasing succession of tones; an air; a melody; especially, a brief melodic piece in simple metrical form. The term is often extended to include the harmony with which such a melody is accompanied. Specifically—3. A musical setting of a hymn, usually in four-part harmony, intended for use in public worship; a hymn-tune; chorale.—4. Same as outracte. Sometimes called an act-Same as entracte. Sometimes called an act-

tune. - 5. Correct intonation in singing or playing on an instrument; capacity for producing tones in correct intonation; the proper construction or adjustment of a musical instrument with reference to such intonation; mutual adaptation of voices or instruments in pitch and temperament.

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 166.

A continual Parliament (I thought) would but keep the Common-weal in time, by preserving Laws in their due execution and vigour.

Eikon Basilike, p. 27.

6. Frame of mind; mood; temper, especially temper for the time being: as, to be in tune tuner ($t\bar{u}'$ ner), n. [$\langle tune + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who (to be in the right disposition, or fit temper or tunes or puts in tune; also, one who makes

The poor distressed Lear's i' the town;
Who sometime, in his better tune, remembers
What we are come about. Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 41.

7. In phren., one of the perceptive faculties, of which the organ is said to be situated above the external angle of the orbit of the eye, as high as the middle of the forehead, on each side of the temporal ridge. This faculty is claimed to give the perception of melody or harmony. see phrenology.—In tune, in correct or properly adjusted intonation; harmonious.—Out of tune, in incorrect or improperly adjusted intonation; inharmonious.—To change one's tune, to alter one's manner and way of talking.

Ogin I live and bruik my life,
Fil car ye channe your tune.
Wedding of Kohm Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads,
{V. 184}.

To sing another tune. See sing.—To the tune of, to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.] Will Hazard has got the hipps, having lost to the tune of five hundr'd pound, tho' he understands play very well, no body better.

Strift, Tatler, No. 230.

tune (tūn), v.: pret. and pp. tuned, ppr. tuning. [< tune, n. Cf. attune.] I. trans. 1. To adjust the tones of (a voice or a musical instrument) with reference to a correct or given standard of pitch or temperament. See funing.

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

2. To play upon; produce melody or harmony from.

When Orpheus tuned his lyre with pleasing woe, Rivers forgot to run, and winds to blow. Addison, Lpil. to Granville's British Enchanters.

3. To express by means of melody or harmony; celebrate in music.

Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.

Milton, P. L., v. 196.

4. To give a special tone or character to; at-To that high-sounding Lyre 1 tune my Strains.

Congreve, Pindarie Odes, i.

In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed. Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

5. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect.

Come, let me tune you; glaze not thus your eyes With self-love of a vow'd virginity. Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

6. To bring into uniformity or harmony.

Elizabeth might silence or time the pulpits; but it was impossible for her to silence or time the great preachers of justice, and mercy, and truth.

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 456.

II. intrans. 1. To give forth musical sound.

Tuning to the water's fall, The small birds sang to her. Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

2. To accord with some correct or given standard of pitch or temperament.—3. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; sing without using words; hum a tune. Imp. Dict.

without using words; fium a time. Imp. Dict.

[Rare.]—To tune up, to begin to sing or play: as, birds time up after a shower. [Collog.] tuneable, tuneableness, etc. See tuned (tind), a. [< time + -cd².] Toned: usually in composition: as, a shrill-timed bell. tuneful (tinfful), a. [< time + -ful.] Full of melody or tune. (a) Melodious: sweet of sound.

The timeful voice was heard from high.

Dryden, Song for St. Cecilla's Day.

(b) Producing sweet sounds; musical.

The Minstrel was infirm and old; . . .

His tuneful brethren all were dead,
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

tunefully (tūn'fūl-i), adv. In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically.
tunefulness (tūn'fūl-nes), n. The state or character of being tuneful.
tuneless (tūn'les), a. [< tune + -less.] 1. Unmusical; inharmonious.

How often have I led thy sportive choir, With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire! Goldsmith, Traveller, 1. 244.

2. Not employed in or not capable of making

music.

When in hand my tunelesse harp I take,
Then doe I more augment my foes despight,
Spenser, Sonnets, xliv.

3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; silent; without voice or utterance.

On thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is tunetess now;
The heroic bosom beats no more!
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

music or sings.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes, these new tuners of accents! Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 30.

Our mournful Philomel, That rarest tuner. Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

Specifically-2. One whose occupation it is to put musical instruments in proper tune and repair.

There are a good many blind tuners.

J. H. Ewing, Story of a Short Life, viii.

3. In organ-building, an adjustable flap or opening near the top of a flue-pipe, whereby the effective length of the air-column may be altered, so as to alter the pitch of the tone.

tungt, n. An old spelling of tongue.

tung-oil (tung'oil), n. [\(\) ('hinese t'ung + E. oil.] A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the tung-tree, Aleuvites cordata, forming 35 percent. of their weight. It is produced in immense quantities in China, where it is universally employed for calking and painting junks and boats, and for varnishing and preserving all kinds of woodwork. In drying quality it surpasses all other known oils. It is also used for lighting, but is inferior for the purpose to tea-oil. It is not known in European commerce. Also tree oil or wood-oil. Spons Enge. Manuf.

tun-greatt (tun'grat), a. [ME. tonne greet; \(\)

tun-great! (tun'grāt), a. [ME. tonne greet; \(\) tun! + great.] Having a circumference of the size of a tun.

Every piler, the temple to sustene, Was tonne-greet, of iren bright and shene. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1136.

Every piler, the temple to sustene.

Was tonne-greet, of iren bright and shene.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1136.

tungstate (tung'stāt), n. [\lambda tungstate, 1 1136.

A salt of tungstic acid: as, tungstate of lime.—

Sodum tungstate, a crystalline salt prepared by roasting wolfram with soda ash. It is used as a mordant, and to render fabries uninflammable.

tungsten (tung'sten), n. [= F. tungstene Sp. Pg. It. tungsteno = G. tungstein, \lambda Sw. tungstene (= Dan. tungsteen), \lambda tung, heavy, = Dan. tung = Icel. thungr, heavy (cf. thungr, a load, thungr, load), + sten, stone, = Dan. stene = G. steine = E. stone, q. v.] 1. Chemical symbol, W; atomic weight, 184.4. A metal some of whose ores have long been known (see wolfram and scheelite), but they were supposed to be compounds of tin. That scheelite (tungstate of lime) was a compound of lime with a peculiar metallic acid was proved by Scheele and Bergman in 1781, and the composition of wolfram was also determined by the brothers D'Ellinjar a few years later. Metallic tungsten, as obtained by the culction of the trioxid, is a gray powder having a metallic luster and a specific gray ity of 191.29 (Roscoe). The most interesting fact in regard to tungsten is that tungsteniferous minerals, especially wolfram, a every frequent associates of the ores of tin. (See volfram.) Tungsten has been experimented will in various ways, as in Improving the quality of steel by being added to it in small quantity; but no alloy containing a large percentage of inon, with some nickel, aluminium, and copper, together with 4 per cent. of tungsten, lass recently been introduced; this is said to resemble silver, and to be very ductile and malleable and not canly attacked by acids. Another alloy called minargent, consisting chiefly of copper and nickel, is said sometimes to contain a small per centage of tungsten. Tungsten is chemically remarkable compounds of tungsten (tungstates with tungsten dioxid) have been employed as substitutes for bronze-powder.

2. The native tungstate of

for bronze-powder.

2. The native tungstate of lime.—Tungsten steel. Sec steel.

steel. See steel.
tungstenic (tung-sten'ik), a. [(tungsten +
-c.] Of or pertaining to or procured from
tungsten; tungstie.
tungsteniferous (tung-sten-if'e-rus), a. Con-

tungsteniterous (tung-sten-if'e-rus), a. Containing tungsten.

tungstic (tung'stik), a. [\(\lambda\) tungst(en) + -ic.]

Of or pertaining to or obtained from tungsten.

-Tungstie acid, an acid obtained by precipitating a solution of tungstie oxid in an alkall by the addition of an acid. It is dibasic having the composition \(\mathbb{H}_2\)W04.

Tungstie ocher. Same as tungstie.

tungstite (tung'stit), n. [\(\lambda\) tungstie (en) + -ite2.]

Native oxid of tungsten, occurring in pulverulent form, of a bright-yellow color, usually in connection with wolfram, the tungstate of iron

connection with wolfram, the tungstate of iron and manganese. Also called tungstic ocher.

tungstous (tung'stus), a. Same as tungstic. tung-tree (tung'trē), n. [< Chinese t'ung + E. tree.] The Chinese varnish- or oil-tree, Aleu-

trce.] The Chinese varnish or on-tree, awarites cordata, extensively grown in China for its oil product. See tung-oil.

Tungusic (tun-gö'sik), a. A designation applied to a group of Ural-Altaic or Seythian tongues spoken by tribes in the northeast of Asia. The most prominent dialect is the Manchu, spoken by the tribes who conquered China in 1644. tunhoof (tun'höf), n. The ground-ivy, Nepeta

tunic (tū'nik), n. [ME. *tunike (?) (cf. tunicle) (cf. AS. tunice, tunice = OHG. tunihhā); OF. (and F.) tunique = Pr. Sp. Pg. tunica = it. tonica, \(\lambda\) L. tunica, a tunic. 1. In Rom. antiq., a garment like a shirt

or gown worn by either sex, very often an undergarment: hence a general term applied to gar-ments, of all pe-riods and materials, which are worn depending from the neel whether girded at the waist or not, or kept in place by other garments worn outside of them, whether such garments are long and full or short and scant. Thus, the name is given to the Greek chiton in its various forms, to the various forms, to the early English gar-ment worn under the cloak, and even to the hauberk of mail. In the breast



Tunic or Chiton of Ionian form (over it is girded the Dionysi ic nebris or fawn skin), from a Greek amphora of the 4th century B C, found at Perugia (From "Monu-menti dell' Instituto.")

ment worn under the control of fonan form (over its the cloak, and even fine cloak, and even form the landerk of the hauberk of the hauberk of the threast of the ancient Roman senator a broad vertical stripe of purple (called latus clarus) was woven; the equites wore two narrow parallel stripes (called angusti clary) extending from the shoulders to the bottom of the tunic. Hence the terms laticlavia and angusticlavia applied to persons of these orders—See also cut under stella.

Transel or Tunicat a Jerkin, Jacket, or sleeveless coat,

Tunick of Tunicat, a Jerkin, Jacket, or sleeveless coat, formerly worn by Princes. Blount, Glossographia (1670). 2. At the present time, a garment generally loose, but gathered or prided at the waist, worn by women, usually an outer garment; a sort of wrap or coat for street wear.

Her Majesty wore a white satin petticoat, over which was a silver liama tunic, trimmed with silver and white blonde lace. First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 230.

- 3. Eccles., a vestment worn over the alb in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches by the subdeacon or epistler at the celebration of the mass or holy communion. It is similar in shape and color to the dalmatic, but sometimes smaller and with less or namentation. The bishop's tunic is worn under the dalmatic, and is shorter than the subdeacon's. See tunide.
- Annhtary surcoat .- 5. In the British army, the ordinary tatigue-coat: applied usually to the coat of a private, but sometimes to that of an officer. [Colloq.]

"Please show me your Victoria Cross" "It's on my tunic, and that is in my quarters in camp."

J. H. Ewing, Story of a Short Life, vii.

J. H. Eurng, Story of a Short Life, vii.

6. A natural covering: an integument. Specifically—(a) In anat. a covering or investing part: a tunicle; a coat, as of the eyeball, the stomach, or an artery. See tunea. (b) In zool, one of the layers forming the covering of an assidian. See Tenicata (with cut), and cut under Accida (c) In bot., any loose membranous skin not formed from epidernis the skin of a seed, also, the peridum of certain fungi—Albugineous tunic. Same as albuginea—Arachmoid tunic. Same as arachmoid, 3—Inner tunic, in bot. a membrane, more or less colored, which surrounds the nucleus or hymenium in the genus Verrucaria, situated immediately beneath the perithecium Leighton, But. Lichens—Ruyschian tunic, Same as schoriocapillaris.—Talarie tunic. See lataric, and Ionic chiton, under chiton.—Vaginal tunic. See vaginal and eyel.

ey1. 1. tunica (tu'ni-kii), n.; pl. tunica (-sē). [NL., < L. tunica, tunic: see tunic.] Same as tunic.—
Tunica abdominalis, the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles of some animals, as the horse, forming a strong fascia or sheet for the support of the abdominal visera.—
Tunica adnata, one of the coats of the eycball, lying between the selerotic proper and the conjunctiva. It is the expansion of fibrous tissue, or aponeurosis, whereby the muscles of the eyeball are inserted into the selerotic. Also called adnata, tunica albuginea.—Tunica adventitia. See adventitia.—Tunica albuginea.

—Tunica arachnoidea. (a) The arachnoid membrane, a thin membrane forming one of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord. (b) One of the layers of the choroid coat of the eye.—Tunica conjunctiva. Same as conjunctiva, 1.—Tunica cornea pellucida. Same as consensa, 1.—Tunica granulosa, the granular lining of the cavity of a Granfien follicle.—Tunica intima. Same as intima.—Tunica muscularis mucosæ, a thin and at places incomplete layer of smooth muscle-fibers in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. Also called simply muscularis mucosæ.—Tunica propria, in anat.: (a) The proper coat of some structure, as an aitery; the layer which specially constitutes such a structure, as distinguished from other layers which may form a part of it by investing or lining it. The tunica propria of the spleen is a strong elastic connective-tissue coat lying immediately beneath the serous coat; that of the testis is defined under tunica raginalis testis. (b) Specifically, the membrane lining the bony labyrinth of the car; the walls of the membrane lining the bony labyrinth of the car; the walls of the membrane lining the bony labyrinth.—Tunica reflexa, the outer wall of the tunica vaginalis testis. (b) Specifically, as heathing fascia which surrounds the optic nerve and part of the eyeball, formed of fascia.—Tunica vaginalis testis, the serous investment of the testicle, formed of a pouch or process of the perioneum, usually a shut sac: it has two walls, the tunica propria, upon the testis itself, and the tunica reflexa, separated from this by the cavity.—Tunica vasculosa Halleri. Same as choriceapillaris.—Tunica vasculosa testis, the pia mater of the testicle, a vascular layer underlying the tunica albuginea.

tunicary (tū'ni-kū-ri), n.; pl. tunicaries (-riz). [\lambda tunic + -ary.] A tunicate.

Tunicata (tū-ni-kū't\(\tilde{n}\)), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of tunicatus, clothed with a tunic: see tunicate.] A class, superclass, or phylum of animals inter-mediate between and connecting the invertebrates with the true vertebrates, now made a prime division of chordate animals (see Chor-

brates with the true vertebrates, now made a prime division of chordate animals (see Chordata); the ascidians, tunicaries, or sea-squirts. The evidence of vertebrate affinity or character is chelly in the larval state, when there is a sort of notochord, the urcollord (see Urochorda), which in one group persists in the adult (see Appendicularitide). The tunicates are so called from the thick, tough, leathery integument or tunic, the name having been given by Lamarck in 1816 to the forms then known, and the class having been placed in his system between the worms and the radiates. The tunicates had before been regarded as polyps or even as sponges; with Cuvier they formed a division (Xvada) of mollusks; afterward and for many years they were considered as melluscolds, and associated with or approximated to the brachiopods and polyzoans. The discovery of the urochord by Kowalevsky in 1866 gave the first evidence of their proper position among chordate animals, and consequently of their vertebrate affinity. They were thereupon regarded as the "ancestors" of the vertebrates, of which, however, they appear rather to represent a degenerate or retrograde side-shoot. The developmental history is intricate and perplexing. Alternation of generation has been determined for the whole group, and some members of it occur under two distinct forms.

velopmental history is intricate and perpleving. Alternation of generation has been determined for the whole group, and some members of it occur under two distinct forms. One of the most remarkable peeulialities of Tunicata is the presence in the integument of tunicin, a kind of animal cellulose—cellulose having been supposed to be peculiar to plants. Tunicates are very dissimilar to one another in outward appearance, though they conform to a type of structure most parts of which can be clearly homologized with those of vertebrates. An ordinary simple ascidian resembles a leathern bottle fixed at the base, and provided with two openings, through one of which water is indrawn, and through the other of which it can be expelled with some force when the animal contracts, whence the name sea-squirt; other fanciful names are sea-pear, sea-peach, sea-pork, and sea-polation other tunicates, also fixed, are social, aggregate, or colonial; some are free-swimming, or fixed and free at different stages of their development, and of the free forms some are simple and others are linked in chains. The salps and pyrosomes are phosphorescent. All tunicates are maine; most live on the shore or surface, but some at great depths. Their classification has been almost as changeable as their location in the system. The arrangement of H. Milne Edwards (1826, and long current with little modification) has been entirely remodeled. According to the latest views, Tunicada rank as a class divided into three orders; (a) Larvatia, tailed when adult, represented by the family Appendiculariid (see cut under Appendicularia; (b) Thalacea, free-swimming, simple or compound, without a tail in the adult, and either eyelomyarian (Oblicitar) or hemimyarian (Salpidae and Octanemidae) (see cuts under Dolicitar and Salpa); and (c) Ascidicae, of which Bere are three groups or subordes—(1) Salpifornes, resembling salps in being free swimming, colonial, and luminous, with one family, Pyrosomatidae; (2) Compositae, fixed, reproducing by genmation and so form

writers, and are also the largest families, represented by the numerous genera and species which come most frequently under observation, and to which the common name ascidian is specially pertinent. (See cuts under Ascidia and gastrudation.) A former broader arrangement, which ignored the peculiarities of the Larralia, was into two orders, by means of which the salps and the dollo-lids on the one hand were contrasted with all other tunicates on the other; and each of these orders had a number of different names. Also called Ascidioida. ber of different names. Also called Ascidioida. tunicate (tū'ni-kāt), a. and n. [\(\) L. tunicatus, pp. of tunicare, clothe with a tunic, \(\) tunica, tunic: see tunic.] I. a. 1. In zoöl., coated; covered with tunics or integuments; specifically, enveloped in membranous integuments or tunics, veloped in membranous integuments or tunics, as an ascidian; of or pertaining to the Tunicata; tunicated.—2. In eutom, covered one by another, like a set of thimbles, as the joints of some antenne.—3. In bot., covered with a tunic or membrane; coated.—Tunicate club or capitulum of an antenna, a club or capitulum formed of tunicate joints, the outer joints being visible only at the end.—Tunicate joints, in entom., joints set one into another like funnels. II. n. 1t. A tunic. Blount.-2. An ascidian, tunicary, or sea-squirt; any member of the

tunicated ($t\bar{u}'$ ni- $k\bar{a}$ -ted), a. [$\langle tunicate + -ed^2 \rangle$.] Same as tinicate.—Tunicated bulb, a bulb composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.

tunicin ($t\bar{u}$ 'ni-sin), n. [$\langle tunic(ate) + -in^2$.]

tunicin (tu'ni-sin), n. [< time(ate) + -in².] The peculiar substance, resembling if not identical with vegetable cellulose, found in the integument of the tunicates; animal cellulose. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 609. tunicle (tū'ni-kl), n. [< ME. tunicle, < OF. *tunicle, < L. tunicula, dim. of tunica, tunic: see tunic.] 1. A tunic; especially, a fine, thin, or delicate tunical tunical collections and collections.

delicate tunic; a slight coat or covering.

The humours and tunicles [of the eye] are transparent, to let in colours, and therefore tinctured with none themselves.

Evelyn, True Religion, I. 34.

2. Eccles., same as tunic, 3. When used in the plural it signifies both the dalmatic and the tunic. Also spelled tunacle.

Where there be many Priestes, or Decons, there so many shalbe ready to help the Priest . . . as shalbe requisite: And shall haue upon theim lykewise the vestures appointed for their ministery—that is to saye, Albes, with truncks

pointed for their minisces, timades. Book of Common Prayer, Edw. VI., 1549 (ed. Pickering), fol. [ci. (The Supper of the Lord).

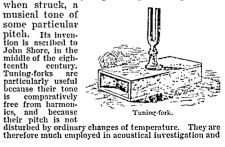
Book of Common Prayer, Edw. VI., 1549 (ed. Pickering), fol. [ci. (The Supper of the Lord).

tuning (tū'ning), n. [Verbal n. of tune, v.] The act, process, or result of adjusting the intonation of a musical instrument. The process varies with the mechanical construction of the instrument. In stringed instruments, like the pianoforte, violin, harp, etc., it consists in adjusting the tension of the strings by means of tuning-pins or-pegs. In wind-instruments, like the flute, clarinet, trumpet, etc., it consists in adjusting the length of the tube by means of some kind of sliding joint or crook, so that the fundamental tone of the tube shall be correct. In a bell it consists in adjusting the thickness of the sound-how. In the organ it consists in various adjustments of the effective longth of the aircolumn in flue-pipes, or of the vibrating part of the reed in reed-pipes. The intricacy of the process depends chiefly on the number of separate tones whose intonation is fixed, and is most conspicuous in instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte. On these instruments some system of compromise temperament is a necessity, if freedom of modulation is desired. Accordingly, great pains is taken to set the temperament in a single central octave, and all other octaves are then adjusted thereto. Tuning is much facilitated by the phenomenon of beats, especially in the case of the organ. See temperament and beat!—Flat or French flat tuning, one of the methods of tuning a lute: so called because the French pitch was lower than that elsewhere used.—Pythagorean tuning. See Pythagorean.

See Pythagorean.
tuning-cone (tū'ning-kon), n. A cone of brass, usually hollow, used in tuning metal organpipes. When the pitch is to be raised the point of the cone is driven into the top of the pipe so as to increase its flare, and when the pitch is to be lowered the base of the cone is driven over the top of the pipe so as to decrease its flare. Also tuning-horn.
tuning-crook (tū'ning-krūk), n. In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a crook or loop of tube which may be inserted to change the fundamental tone of the tube.

the fundamental tone of the tube. tuning-fork (tū'ning-fôrk), n. A steel instrument with two prongs, designed to produce, when struck, a

musical tone of some particular pitch. Its invention is ascribed to John Shore, in the middle of the eighteenth century.





dmal section.

" oral aperture: & gancilion; " c, circlet of tentacles; " d, branchial sac, the three rows of marks at its upper part indicating the stigmentary (*, Inguests*, *f. esophageal opening; *f. stomach; *f., intestine; *f., annis; *f. attrum; *f. attrum; *f. attrum; *f., the attrum; *

tuning-hammer (tu'ning-ham"er), n. A wrench used in tuning the pianoforte, consisting of a



long wooden handle with two hollow metal heads made to fit over the tuning-pins: so called because of its general shape.

tuning-horn da'ning-hôrn), n. Same as tuning

tuning-key (tā'ning-kē), n. See keyl, tuning-knife (tā'ning-nīf), n. Same as reed-

tuning-lever (tu'ning-lev"er), n. Same as tun-

tuning-peg (tū'ning-peg), n. See peg, 1 (c). tuning-pin (tū'ning-pin), n. Same as tuning-

tuning-slide (tū'ning-slīd), n. See slide, 9 (c),

tuning-slide (tū'ning-slīd), n. See slide, 9 (c), and horn, 4 (c).

tuning-wire (tū'ning-wīr), n. See pipel, 2 (b).

Tunisian (tū-nis'i-an), a and n. [=F. tunsien; as Tune + -ian.] I. a. Pertaining to Tunis, a tegency and protectorate of France, in northern Africa, or to Tunis, its principal city.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Tunis, tunist (tū'nist), n. A tuner. Sedley Taylor, Science of Music, p. 132. [Rare.]

tunk (tungk), n. [Cf. thanp.] A blow; a stroke; a hit. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Tunker, n. See Dunlerl.

tun-moot (tun'möt), n. [Repr. AS. tūngemõt, < tūn, town. + a mõt, meeting: see mootl.] tundarly Li a. hest, an assembly, court, or place of meeting of the town or village. See mootl.

Three is a cround for believing that the tunnoot was

There is no ground for believing that the tun-most was a policial court. Its work was the ordering of the village life and the village industry; and traces of this still survive mean is estimated. vive in our institutions.

J. R. Green, Making of England, p. 187.

tunnage (tun'āj), n. [\(\xi\) tun' + -age. Cf. tonnage.] A tay or duty of so much per tun formerly inposed in England upon all imported wines. Sometimes spelled tomage, and used chiefly in the phrase tunnage (or tonnage) and poundage. See poundage!, 1.

The pelianent, which met on the ith of November under Belford, sign dies dies gratitude by granting tunnaa and pendane for life. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 326. tunnegar (tun'e-gir), n. A funnel. Hallicell.

tunnel (tun/el), n. [Early mod. E. also tonnel, tonnell; \langle ML, tonnell, \langle OF, tonnel, later tontomett; CAL, tomett, COF, tomet, later tomean, m., a tun, eask, pipe, a tunnel for partridges (P. tomean, a tun, eask, ton), also OF, tomelle, P. tomelle, f., an arbor, arched vault, a tunnel for partridges, etc., dim. of tome, a tunnel (det. 7).] 1. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a flue.

One great chimney, whose long tonnell thence The smale forth threw. Spenser, P. Q., II Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

2. Hence, figuratively, a nostril. [Rare.] He doe it do this same fifthy regulsh tobacco, the finest and the infect it would do a man good to see the fume come forth of time to Laborson, Every Man in his Humour, f. 3.

3. A funnel. See funnel, 1.

His [a vanishorious man's] barrel hath a continual spigot, but notronel; and, like an unthrift, he spends more than he gets Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 501.

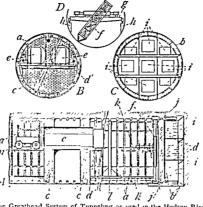
4t. A long pipe-like passage made of wire, into which partridges were decoyed.

Tomelle, a tunell or staulking horse for partridges ...
Tomelle, to take Partridges with a Tunnell or Staulking horse.
Cotyrave.

formetae, to take Partridges with a Tunnel or Staulking hore. Cotypare.

5. A tunnel-net.—6. An arched drain. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A gallery, passage, or roadway beneath the ground, under the bed of a stream,
or through a hill or mountain. Tunnels are used in
military operations, in mining, in conveying water, and as
passageways for vehicles and railway-trains. They are of
various construction, uccording to the character of the soil
or rock through which they pass. In soft silt or sand, as in
subways beneath a stream, the interior of the tunnel is lined
with bickwork, with, in some instances, a shield of plateiton out did the bricks. In soil, soft rock, or quicksands,
heavy masony lining is sometimes required. In soil
rock, a simple everyation is generally sufficient, as in many
of the shorter railroad-tunnels. The section of a tunnel
is usually a cylindrical or elliptical arch, with sometimes,
in soft soils, an invested arch below. The earlier modern
tunnels were excavated by hand-drilling and blasting: but
machine-drilling, by means of compressed air, has been
brought to great perfection, and the rate of progression has
been Increased and the cost of excavation reduced. In
the Greathead system of tunneling, the tunnel is made by

6531



The Greatherd System of Tunneling as used in the Hudson River Tunnel at New York

1. longitudinal vertical section; B, transverse section, looking toward buikhead; C, clevation of shield, looking toward the face; D, detail view of the erector; a, shell; b, shield; c, brick bulkhead; a, liviforms in shield; a, platform at bulkhead; e, air-looks; f, clevation of shield; c, brick bulkhead; e, liviforms in shield; a, platform at bulkhead; e, air-looks; f, life or carried into positionary casteries segments of the shell are lifted or carried into positionary casteries segments of the shell are lifted or carried into positionary casteries (his platform), but he brackets h; t, popenin sin the face of the shield, through suboth the shield is pre-sed forward into the slit; f, h; railway-tracks, by which the shield is pre-sed forward into the slit; f, h; railway-tracks, by which the excavated to the elevator f, at the bulkhead; m, car, by which the excavated material passed through the air locks is received for removal.

the use of a cylindrical shield driven forward by hydrau-lle pressure; the excavation is lined with a cast-iron shell, and the interspace between the shell and the sides of the excavation is lined with grout forced in by air-pressure. The shell is made of segments botted together. Silt and mud are forced through doors in the face of the shield, and excavated material is taken out through air-locks in the bulkhead of the tunnel. The longest railroad-tunnel is the St. Gotthard, through the Alps (about 9 miles); the longest in the United States is the Hoosac tunnel, in west-ern Massachusetts (47 miles)

is the St. Gotthard, through the Alps (about 9 miles); the longest in the United States is the Hoosae tunnel, in western Massachusetts (4] miles)

8. In mining, any level or drift in a mine open at one end, or which may serve for an adit. See adit, 1.—9. In zoöl., the underground burrow of some animals, when long and tortuous, as of the mole or of the gopher.—Pilot tunnel, a device for directing a tunnel in the prescribed grade, consisting of a flanged tube made up of interchangeable plates, which can be bolted to the shield and forced concentrically into the silt in advance of the face of the heading. From this measurements in any direction can be made to limit the cutting to the proper dimensions and distance from the center.—Tunnel of Corti, in anat, a canal, triangular in section, between the inner and outer sets of the slanting Cortian rods, filled with endolymph. Also Cortian tunnel.

tunnel (tun'el), v.; pret. and pp. tunneled, tunneled, ppr. tunneling, tunnelling. [\(\) tunnel, n. Is a located works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171). To see the small fish Tuny scape the net.

Heyrocod, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171). tun-shell (tun'shel), n. In conch., a tun. See Doltide, and cut under Doltium.

tuny (tū'ni), a. [\(\) tune + -yl. \] Abounding in tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [Colloq.]

Let our modern æsthetes, who sneer at Mozart for being tuny, say what they will.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 30.

tuny, (fu'ni), a. [\(\) tune + -yl. \] Abounding in tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [Colloq.]

Let our modern æsthetes, who sneer at Mozart for being tuny, say what they will.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 30.

To Russia a device for directing a tunnel tuny (tū'ni), a. [\(\) tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [Colloq.]

Let our modern æsthetes, who sneer at Mozart for being tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [\(\) (Vi'ni), a. [\(\) (tune +

nelled, ppr. tunneling, tunnelling. [\(\xi\) tunnel, u.]

I. trans. 1. To form, cut, or dig a tunnel through or under.—2. To form like a tunnel; hollow out in length.

Some foreign birds . . . plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously tunnel them, and commodiously form them into nests.

Derham, Physico-Theol., iv. 13.**

3. To catch in a tunnel-net.

II. intrans. To form, cut, or drive a tunnel.
tunnel-disease (tun'el-di-zēz"), n. A form of
anemia caused by the parasite Dochmius.

The Italians who died from cholera in digging the Suez Canal, or from tunnel-disease in the St. Gothard Tunnel. Nineteenth Century, XXII 150

tunneled (tun'eld), a. $[\langle tunnel + -cd^2 \rangle]$ Provided with a tunnel.—Tunneled sound, in surg., a metallic sound having a central cavity or bore by means of which it can be passed over a more stender instrument previously introduced, called a guide: used when it is desired to effect an entrance through a very narrow passage, as in tight structure of the urethra. See sound; n. tunnel-head (tun'el-hed), n. In metal., the top of a black on sheef formace.

of a blast- or shaft-furnace. tunnel-hole (tun'el-hol), n. The throat of a

blast-furnace.
tunnel-kiln (tun'el-kil), n. A lime-kiln in which the fuel used is coal, as distinguished from a flame-kiln, in which wood is used. H. Knight.

tunnel-net (tun'el-net), n. 1. A fishing-net with a wide mouth and narrow at the opposite end.—2. A part of a pound-net through which fish pass into the bowl. [Lake Michigan.] tunnel-pit (tun'el-pit), n. Same as tunnel-shaft

tunnel-shaft (tun'el-shaft), n. A shaft sunk

from the top of the ground to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

tunnel-vault (tun'el-vâlt), n. In arch., a bar-

rel- or cradle-vault; a semicircular vault. See cylindrical vaulting, under cylindric.
tunnel-weaver (tun'el-we"ver), n. Any spider of the group Territelariæ: distinguished from

Tupaia

tunning (tun'ing), n. [Verbal n. of tun1, v.]
1. The act of brewing; also, that which is brewed at one time.

You have some plot now,
Upon a tunning of ale, to stale the yeast,
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

2. The process of being put into a cask or tun. So Skelton-laureat was of Elinour Rumming, But she the subject of the rout and tunning. B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

But she the subject of the rout and tunning.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

tunning-cask (tun'ing-kāsk), n. A cask in which fermented ale is stored when racked off. See tun¹, v. t.

tunning-dish (tun'ing-dish), n. 1†. Same as tun-dish.—2. A wooden dish used in dairies.

Hulliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

tunny (tun'i), n.; pl. tunnics (-iz). [Formerly also tunnic, tuny, tonny, sometimes thunny; appar. a dim. form of what would reg. be *ton, < OF. ton, thon, F. thon = Pr. thon = It. tonno, < L. thunnus, thynnus, ML. also tunus, prob. also *tunus, (Gr. θίννος, θίνος, a tunny, prob. lit. 'darter,' < θύνιν, dart along.] A scombroid fish of the genus Oreynus, as O. thynnus. The germon, or long-linned tunny, is O. germo or alalonga. (See cut under albacere.) The true tunny of the Mediterranean and Atlantle waters has been the object of an important fishery, systematically conducted from remote antiquity, as by the Phenicians, to the present day. It is one of the largest food-fishes, growing to a length of 10 feet, and acquiring a weight of one thousand pounds or more. It is a near relative of the bonito and albacore, but is distinguished from the latter by the much shorter pectoral fins; the body is deepest about the middle, whence it tapers rapidly to a stender caudal peduncle; there are eight or nine short separate finlets behind the dorsal and anal fins; the dorsals are two, of which the first itses high in front; the caudal fin is very short, but its upper and unde: lobes extend high and low. The color is dark-bluish above, and below grayish, irregularly silvery. The tunny is a fish of the high seas, but periodically wanders in large shoals coastwise. The flesh is eaten fresh, or preserved in salt or in oil.

To see the small fish Tuny scape the net.

2. In mech. engin., the mass which forms the striking face of a tilt, drop, or steam-hammer. It is usually so arranged that it can be

mer. It is usually so arranged that it can be removed when worn out or broken. Gun Foundry Board Report, p. 37.

tup (tup), r.; pret. and pp. tupped, ppr. tupping. [\(\xi\) tup, n.\)] I, trans. 1. To cover or copulate with: used specifically of a ram. Shak., Othello, i. 1. 89.—2. To butt. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To bow to before drinking. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

II, intrans. 1. To copulate, as a ram.—2. To butt, as a ram. [Prov. Eng.]

Tupaia (tū-pā'ii), n. [NL. (Sir S. Raffles, 1821), from a native name.] The typical genus of the family Tupaiidæ, the squirrel-shrews, contain-



Tupaia

ing several species of India, the Malay peninsula, and various Malayan islands. They are pretty little creatures of aboreal habits, with long bushy tails, feeding upon fruits and insects, with the general aspect and manners of squinels. Some are called banxring and tana. Also written Tupaja, Tupaya.

Tupajidæ (tū-pū-l̄-l̄-dē), n. pl. [NL., \ Tupaia + -idæ.] A family of squirrel-like arboreal and di-urnal insectivorous mammals. They have a developed execum, a comparatively large brain-case, completed orbits, large rygomatic arches, bullate tympruic bones, tibia and fibula separate, the puble symphysis long, the hind limbs moderately execeding the forcin length, and thirty-cight teeth. There are at least 2 genera, Tupajia, the banxings, and Ptilocerous, the pentails, inhabiting Asia and Malaysia, with sevenal species. See cuts under Ptilocerous and Tupaia. Also Tupaiadæ.

*tupelo (tū pe-lō), n. [Amer. Ind.] One of several species of Ayssa, most commonly N. sylvatica (N. multiflora), the pepperidge, sour-gum, or black-gum. See black-gum, and cut under Nyssa. The sour tupelo is N. capitata, otherwise called gopher-plum and Opechec lime. (See lume'i.) The large tupelo, cotton-or tupelo-gum, is N. uniflora, a large tree of deep swamps and river-bottoms in the southern United states. Its wood, which is light, soft, and unwedge-ub, is used in turnery, largely for woodenware, tor wooden shoes, etc.; that of the root is used for the floats of nets. Sargent. -Tupelo tent, a small vod of tupelo which is inserted into the mouth of the womb when it is desired to dilate this presare. The tupelo cetects this by increasing in size through absorption of the fluids of the parts.

Tupistra (tū-pis'frij), n. [NL. (Ker. 1814), so called from the shape of the stigma; \(\lambda \); reage, or retae, a mallet, \(\lambda \) ratazer, strike: see lype. A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe _Ispidistree. It is characterized by flowers in a dense cylindrical spike with spreading perlanth lobes, and a thlekelyte stigma which is derived

A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe Aspidistree. It is characterized by flowers in a dense cylindreal spike with spreading perianth lobes, and a thick peltate stigma which is deeply lobed or is nearly entire and closes the throat of the flower. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of Burma and of the Himalayas. They are perennial herbs, with long ample leaves contracted into an erect petiole, growing from a thek rhizome which is either clongated or short and tuberous. The vlolet or lurid flowers are sessible, crowded between smaller green or scarrous bracts upon an erect or recurved scape. They are known as mallet flower. T. squaltet, the original species and T. nutans, the nodding mallet-flower, are sometimes cultivated under glass

tup-man (tup'man), n. A breeder of or dealer in tups. [Local, Eng.] tupsee (tup'sē), n. The mango-fish, Polynemus

tuque (tūk), n. [Canadian F. form of F. toque, a cap: see toque.] A cap worn in Canada. See the quotation.



But the tuque is disappeating, we are sorry to say, and ordinary caps are taking its place. It alone served to mark the habit out. It is something like a long stocking, kint and closed at both ends, and one end being pushed into the other to double it, it is down over the head-down the back of the neck, and indied over the whole face and shoulders if necessary. The sash . . . I has been adopted as an oriento tall and useful appendage by the critices. But the more shocking have adopted the tuque. The Century, II. 454.

tu quoque (tū kwô'kwē). [\ L. tu quoque, 'thou too, 'i. e. 'you have done the same thing,' or 'you're another': $tu = \Gamma$, thon; quoque, also, been made by one's antagonist, as in the case of a person charged with bribery who replies that his accuser's hands are not clean of corruption: also used attributively; as, the tu quoque argument is not conclusive.

argument is not conclusive, tur (for), n. The urus, turacin (fo'ra-sin), n. [\langle turacon, touracon, \pm -in^2.] The red or crimson coloring matter of the feathers of the turakon. In solution turacin gives two absorptions had so its spectrum like those of oxphemogloom. It contains about six per cent of copper, which cannot be isolated without destroying the planent. Turacon is said to wash out more or less during the rainy season leaving the feathers that were searlet of a pinkish white

turacoverdin (tū ra-kō-vèr'din), n. [\(\xi\) turacoverdin (tū ra-kō-vèr'din), n. [\(\xi\) turacoverdin + F. vert, green (see rerd), \(+\)-m².] The green coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo. Coloring matter of the feathers of the funasco.

Turacus (tū'ra-kus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), \(\) F. touraco or touracou.] A genus of turakoos, now restricted to species with feathered nostrils, as T. persa, T. corythanx, and about 12 others. It has several synonyms, the most prominent of which is Corythanx (Illiger, 1811). Also Touraco.

turakoo (tö'ra-kö), n. [Also turako, turaco, tourakoo, touracou, touraco, etc. (NL. Turacus);

A bird of the family Musoan African name.] phagida and any of the genera Turacus (or Corythaix), Schizorhis, etc.; a kind of plantain-eater: sometimes extended to all the birds of this family. The species are numerous, all African, of large size and striking appearance. In the members of the genus Turacus the plumage is mostly bright-green and rich-red,



Giant Turakoo (Cers thwela cristata)

and there is an elegant helmet-like crest which the birds instantly erect when excited or alarmed. They live in the woods in small companies, and their voice is very loud and harsh. One of the best-known is T. corythaix, the whitecrested turnkoo of south Africa. The Senegal turnkoo is T. persa. Another is Schizorhis africanus of West Africa. The gray turnkoo is a plainer species, S. concolor, of South Africa. The glant turnkoo, Corythaeda cristata (formety Turacus spiganteus, T. cristatus, Musephaga cristata, etc., the blue curassow of Latham, 1823), is a plantain-cater very near the species of Musophaga proper, with oval exposed nostrils, and a helmet creet; the plumage is chiefly verditer-blue, without crimson; the tall has a broad black subterminal bar; the bill is yellow and scarlet; the eyes are red. the total length is 28 inches. This turnkoo inhabits West and Central Africa.

Turanian (tü-rā ni-an), a, and n. [\Caran (see

Turanian (tū-rā'ni-an), a. and n. [\(\text{Turan} \) (see Iranian) + -ian.] A word loosely and indefi-nitely used to designate a family of languages, sometimes applied to the Asiatic languages in general outside of the Indo-European and Semitic families, and so including various discordant and independent families, but sometimes used especially or restrictedly of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family.

turbi, n. [< L. turba, a crowd.] A troop; a throng or crowd.

In the secund *turbe* was Maister Coradin. *Rob. of Errane*, 1, 188.

Alle the tourbe of deucllis fleying in the ayer fledde backwarde. Golden Legend, fol. 21. (Richardson Supp.)

turba (ter'ba), n. [L., a crowd: see turbid, troublc.] The chorus in medieval passion-plays, representing the Jewish populace.

turban (ter'ban), n. [Early mod. E. also turband, turbant, turbent, turribant, turbant = MD. turbant, E. turban, COF, turban, turbant, F. turban = Sp. Pg. It, turbant; also in a more orig. form, early mod. E. tulban, tolliban, tulibant, tolibant, tulipant, tolipant, tolipanc = D, tulband, tulpe, $\langle OF, toliban, tollipan, toll$ tolopan (ML. tulipantus, also tulipa); (Turk, tulibad, dulbend = Ar. dulband, (Pers. Hind, dulband, a turban. From the same source is E. tulip, lit. 'a turban': see tulip.] 1. The distinctive head-dress of men of the Moslem nations, consisting of a searf or shawl wound around the tarboosh. The color and material of the scarf differ with the rank and position of the wearer,



Turbans of Modern Levantines a promis or anottern Levantines.

1, green turban of Mohammed in saint (in this case a poor water-carrier); 2, turban of Maronite (Christian) priest; 3, turb in of citizen of D imascus

though not uniformly. Thus, a sherif, or descendant of Mohammed, is entitled to wear a green wrapper for the turban, and the doctors of the law sometimes wear a turban of extraordinary size, of which the exact style, number of turns in the twist, etc., are important.

Old Cybele, arayd with pompous pride, Wearing a Diademe embattild wide With hundred turrets, like a Turribant. Spencer, F. Q., IV. xi. 28.

Vpon his head was a tolipane with a sharpe end stand-g vpwards halfe a yard long, of tich cloth of golde. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

They wrappe and fold together... almost as much linnen upon their heads as the Turks doe in those linnen caps they weare, which are called Turbents.

Corpat, Crudities, I. 90.

2. A modification of the Oriental turban, worn by women in Europe and America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

I was anxious to prevent her from disfiguring her small gentle mousey face with a great Saracen's head turban.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ix.

3. A head-dress consisting of a bright-colored handkerchief or square of cotton, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States.

A black woman in blue cotton gown, red-and-yellow Madras turban, . . . crouched against the wall.

G. W. Cable, Au Large, i.

4. During the latter half of the ninetcenth century, a hat consisting of a crown either without a brim or with a brim turned up close alongside the crown, worn by women and children.—5. In her., a high rounded cap, supposed to be the official head-dress of the Sultan of Turkey: it is usually represented with plumes attached to its sides, with jeweled clasps, and the like. Also called Turkish crown.—6. In conch., the spire of a univalve shell. See spire2, 2, and uniraire (with cuts).—Mamamouchi turban, a kind of cap, made in supposed imitation of a Turkish turban: the name is taken from Molière's play "Le Bourgeois Gentil-

turbandt (ter'band), n. Same as turban. turbaned (ter'band), a. [< turban + -cd².] Wearing a turban.

A malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian. Shak.. Othello. v. 2, 353. turban-shell (ter'ban-shel), n. The test or case

of a sen-urchin.

turban-stone (ter ban-ston), n. The typical form of Mohammedan tombstone. It is a low cylindrical pillar with a representation of a turban carved on its top.

turbante, n. An obsolete form of turban. turban-top (ter'ban-top), n. A plant of the genus Helvella, a kind of fungus or mushroom. turbary (ter ba-ri), n. [\lambda ML. turbaria, \lambda L. turba, turf: see turf1.] 1. In law, a right of digging turf on another man's land. Blackstone.

Turbaric (Turbaria) is an Interest to dig Turves upon a Common Kitchin, fol. 91. Coccell's Interpreter.

2. A peat-bog, peat-moor, or peat-swamp; any locality where peat occurs in considerable quantity. See the quotation under peat-moor. A small bit of turbary land, given up by the parish to the

curate for teaching a school.

Baines, Hist, Lancashire, H. 683.

Common of turbary. See common, 4.

Turbellaria (tér-be-lâ'ri-ii), n. pl. [NL., so called in allusion to the currents caused by their called in allusion to the currents caused by their moving cilia; \langle L. turba, a crowd, \(+-\clin - \clin \) defined in allusion to the currents caused by their moving cilia; \(\lamble L. \) turba, a crowd, \(+-\clin - \clin \) defined worms, characterized by the ciliation of the body, by means of which they set up little currents or vortices of water; the whirl-worms. The name was given in 1831 by Ehrenberg to worms which had long been known as planarians (see Planarida), and was a mere substitute for or synonym of the carlier designation. It has been used with various extensions and restrictions, and has included the nemerteans or so-called hyp nehoccelous turbellariams (see Nemerta). These are now excluded, and the Turbellaria, as an order of flat worms, are those whose body is ciliated and which have amouth and with few exceptions an allmentary canal, but no anus. Most of them fall in the two main divisions of rhabdocelous and dendrocelous turbellarians, according to the simple or branched condition of the alimentary canal. They are mainly free-swimming worms, some of microscopic size, others several inches long; some forms in habit fresh and others salt water. See cuts under Dendrocala, Rhabdoccala, and Rhymchocola.

Unbellariam (tér-be-la'ri-nn), a. and n. **

**Carlocal Carrier of the contraction of the carrier of the c

turbellarian (ter-be-lā'ri-an), a. and n. [< Turbellarian + -an.] I. a. Causing little currents or vortexes of water by ciliary action, as the more minute members of the class Turbel-

II. n. A member of the class Turbellaria.

II. n. A member of the class Turbellaria.

turbellariform (ter-be-lar'i-fôrm), a. [\langle NL. Turbellaria, q. v., + L. forma, form.] Like or likened to a turbellarian: as, the turbellariform

likened to a turbellarian: as, the turbellariform larva of Balanoglossus.

turbetht, n. An obsolete form of turpeth.

turbid (ter'bid), a. [< L. turbidus, disturbed, < turbare, disturb, < turba, mass, throng, crowd, tumult, disturbance. From the same source are E. disturb, trouble, turbine, etc.] 1. Properly, having the lees disturbed; in a more general

kense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; turbine (ter'bin), n. [< F. turbine = Sp. turbinek; not clear: used of liquids of any kind, or bina, turbine, = It. turbine, a whirlwind, < L. turbine (turbine),

Though their stream is loaded with sand, and turbid with alluvial waste.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iii. 2. Confused; disordered; disquieted; disturbed. 2. Contribut, ansorated and angular and such turbid Intervals that used to attend close Prisoners.

Howell, Letters, il. 20.

A grimman in a flannel shirt, haltess and with turbid red hair. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

Turbidæ (tér'bi-dē), n. pl. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), irreg. \(\sqrt{Turbo} + -idw. \)] Same as Turbin-idw.

tation turbidity (ter-bid'i-ti), n. [= Sp. turbiedad = It. turbidita; < turbid + -ity.] The state of being turbid; turbidness. turbidly (ter'bid-li), adv. 1. In a turbid or muddy manner.—2. With disorder or roughness; boisterously; vehemently. [Rare.]

A person of small merit is anxiously fealous of imptions on his honour; . . . one of great merit turbidly

ents them.
Young, Estimation of Human Life. (Richardson.)

turbidness (tér bid-nes), n. The state or quality of being turbid; turbidity. turbillion (tér-bil'yon), n. [< F. tourbillon = Sp. turbidne = Pg. turbilloo, < L. turbo (turbin), a whirl, whirlwind, hurricane; see turbine.] A whirl; a vortex.

Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or turbillion.

Steele, Spectator, No. 472.

Turbinacea (tér-bi-nā'sṣ̄-ii), n. pl. [NL., < Tur-bo (Turbin-) + -acca.] Same as Turbinidæ. Lamarck, 1822.

marck, 1822.
turbinaceous (ter-bi-nā'shius), a. [Erroneous form for *turbaceous, < ML. turba, turf, + -accous.] Of or belonging to turf or peat; turfy; peaty. [Rare.]

pearry. [Maric.]

The real turbinaceous flavour no sooner reached the nose of the Captain than the beverage was turned down his throat with symptoms of most unequivocal applause.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ziii.

Scot, St. Roman's Well, xiii.
turbinal (ter'bi-nal), a. and n. [L. turbo (turbin-), a top, +-al.] I. a. Same as turbinate.
II. n. In zoöl. and anat.: (a) A turbinate bone; one of the spongy or scroll-like bones of the ansal passages specified as othnourrbinal, maxilloturbinal, and sphenoturbinal (see the distinctive names). See turbinate, and the phrases there. (b) In the Ophidia, a bone of the skull different from (a). See the quotation, and cut under Pythonidw.

Forming the floor of the front part of the nasal chamber, on each side, is a large concave-convex bone, which extends from the ethmoidal septum to the mardila, protects the masal gland, and is commonly termed a turbinal; though, if it be a membrane-bone, it does not truly correspond with the turbinals of the higher Vertebrata.

Huxley, Anat. Vert.**, p. 204.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 204.
Allinasal turbinal. See alinasal.
turbinate (tér'bi-nāt), a. [= F. turbiné = Sp.
Pg. turbinado = It. turbinato, < L. turbinatus,
shaped liko a top or cone, < turbo (turbin-), a
top: see turbine.] 1. Shaped like a whippingtop. Specifically—(a) In bot, shaped like a top or a cone
inverted; narrow at the base and broad at the aper; as,
a turbinategerm, nectary, or pericarp. (b) In conch., spiral,
as a univalve shell; whorled from a broad base to an apex.
2. In anat., whorled or scroll-like in shape;
turbinal: spongry in texture. or full of cavities: as a univaive sneil; whorled from a broad base to an apex.

2. In anat., whorled or scroll-like in shape; turbinal; spongy in texture, or full of cavities: applied to certain bones and parts of bones in the nasal fossæ.—3. Whirling in the manner of a top.—Inferior turbinate bone, a distinct bone attached to the nasal surface of the superior maxillary bone, separating the middle from the inferior nasal fossa; the maxilloturbinal. See cuts under mouth and masal.—Middle turbinate bone, an indefinite bone, taken together, are the ethnotid.—Superior turbinate bone, an indefinite upper part of the lateral mass of the ethnoid.—Superior turbinate bone, an indefinite upper part of the lateral mass of the ethnoid.—See cuts under mouth and nasul.—Turbinate crest. See turbinate crest, under crest.—Turbinate process. See process. turbinate (ter'bi-nāt), v.; pret. and pp. turbinated, ppr. turbinating. [Lurbinating-like-atops: Bailey, 1731.—Turbinated crest. See crest. II. intrans. Torovolve like a top; spin; whirl. [Rare.]
turbinate-lentiform (ter'bi-nāt-len'ti-fôrm),

turbinate-lentiform (ter'bi-nāt-len"ti-form),
a. In bot., between turbinate and lentiform in

snape.
turbination (ter-bi-nā'shon), n. [<L turbinatio(n-), a pointing in the form of a cone, shaped
like a top, < turbinatus, cone-shaped: see turbinate.] 1. The act of turbinating, or the state
of being turbinate. Bailey, 1727.—2. That
which is turbinated; a whorled or scroll-like I formation, as a shell.

also turben, anything that whirls around, a wheel, a top, a whirlwind, & turbare, turb, move, & turba, disturb, move, & turbanee, uproar, turmoil, also a crowd: see turbid.] A waterwheel driven by the impactor reaction of a flowing stream of turbei

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wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flow-ing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually herizontally rotating wheels on vertical shafts. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into reaction turbine, or those actuated substantially by the reaction of the water passing through them (their buck-ets moving in a divertion onposite to that of the flow); impulse turbines, or those principally driven by impact or buckets (the buckets or buckets when the shaft of the flow); impulse turbines or buckets (the best modern types of turbines They are also distinct and impulse wheth, and the substantial their buckets or buckets (the best modern types) and the substantial their buckets (the best modern types) are also distinct and impulse wheth, and the substantial their buckets (the best modern types) are also distinct and impulse wheth, and the substantial through the flow of water to the buckets; i. sierce, and the flow of water to the cases, i. gate principally of the substantial through the water, into outcard, rertical, or central discharge whether. In some types of turbines the discharge is partly vertical and partly central. Such is the case with the water enters at the perimeter of the case with the water enters at the perimeter of the case of the substantial through the water, into outcard, rertical, or central discharge whether and the substantial through the water, into outcard, rertical, or central discharge whether and the substantial through the water into the substantial through the water into the substantial through the water into the substantial through the substantial through the substantial through the substantial through the

dynamometer.

Turbinella (tér-bi-nel'ji), n. [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < Turbo (Tarbin-) + dim. term. -ella.]

The typical genus of the family Turbinelilde.

Idae. T. pyrum is the famous chank (which see, with cut).

Turbinellidæ (tér-bi-nel'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Turbinellidæ (tér-bi-nel'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Turbinellidæ (ter-bi-nel'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Turbinella + -idæ.]

A family of large marine gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbinella*; the so-called false volutes, turnip-

Shells, or pap-boats.

The principal genus, besides the type, is Cynodonta (or Vasum).

turbinelloid (ter-bi-nel'oid), a. Of or relating to the family Turbinellidæ. turbine-pump (ter'bin-pump), n. A pump in which water is raised by the action of a turbine-wheel driven by exterior power in the opposite direction from that in which it turns when used the state of the control of are earlier than the think when the tails when used as a motor. Also called propeller-pump. Compare turbine.

Turbinidæ (ter-bin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Turbo (Turbin-) + -idw.] A family of scutibranchiate

gastropods, whose typical genus is Turbo. The stony opercula of some of the species are known as eyestones and sea-beans. Various kinds of turbinids are polished and much used as mantel-ornaments, etc., under the name of toreath-shelts. The family has been variously limited, and is now usually restricted to the numerous species, of all seas but especially of tropical ones, which have a long cirrous appendage of the foot, a pair of intertentual robes, and elteren radials teeth in each cross-row. The shell is generally turbinate or trochiform and highly nacrous, and its dperture is closed with a thick calcareous operculum whose nucleus is centric or eccentric. See cuts under Turbo and Imperator. Also Turbine, Turbinace, turbiniform (ter bi-ni-form), a. [< L. turbo (turbin-), a wheel, top, + forma, form.] Top-shaped, as a shell; having turbinate whorls or spire; resembling or related to the Turbinidæ; turbinite (ter bi-nit), n. [< L. turbo (turbin-),

turbiniste (tér'bi-nīt), n. [(L. turbo (turbin-), a top, + -ite².] A fossil shell of the family Turbinidæ, or some similar shell. Also tur-

Turbinidæ, or some similar shell. Also turbite.

turbinoid (têr'bi-noid), a. [< L. turbo (turbin-), a top, + Gr. eidoc, form.] Top-shaped; turbiniform; spirally coiled, wreathed, or whorled, as the turns of a shell. Specifically applied—(c) To shells, whether of foraminifers, gastropods, or cephalopods, whose whorls rise in a conlead or conoidal figure, as compared with shells coiled flat in one plane. (b) To gastropods resembling or related to the Turbinidæ. turbit², n. An obsolete form of turbot. turbit² (têr'bit), n. [Origin unknown.] A broed of domestic pigeons with white body and colored wings, rufiled breast, very short stout beak, flattened head, and peak-crest or shell-crest or both. There are several color-varioties; some are whole-colored. turbite (têr'bit), n. [< L. turbo, a wheel, top, + -ic².] Same as turbinite. turbithf (têr'bith), n. Same as turpeth. turbitheen (têr-bi-tên').n. [< turbu² + -teen as in satcen, velvetcen, etc.] A strain of domestic pigeons of the turbit breed, which occurs in several colors.

Turbo (têr'bō), n. [NL., < L. turbo (turbin-), a whirl, wheel, top: see turbine.] 1. The typical genus of the family Turbinudæ, formerly very extensive, now restricted to sne-

extensive, now restricted to species with a regularly turbinated shell, rounded aperture, smooth beveled columel-lar lip, and a calcareous operculum with a cen-tral or subcentral



lum with a central nucleus. Some attain considerable size, and when polished show beautifuctory and pearly white, the last highly iridescent with nacreous luster. Various species, as T. sarmaticus and T. marmaratus, are common parlot-ornaments. See sea-bean, 3, and cut under operculum.

2. [I. c.] A shell of this genus. turbit, turbutte, etc.; AME. turbote, turbut (= MD. turbot, turbut, tarbot, tarbot). D. tarbot): cf. Ir. turbit = Gael. turbaid = W. torbut (prob. < E.) = Bret. turbod, prob. < L. turbo (turbu-), a top (cf. ML. turbo, a turbot; Gr. ponjoc, a top, also a turbot). The ME. forms turbut, turbutte appar. simulate a connection with butt², which is contained in halibut.] 1. One of the larger flatishes, Psetta maxima (formerly Rhombus maximus), belonging to the family Pleuronectidæ. With the exception of the halibut, the turbot is the largest flatish of European waters, attaining a weight of from 30



Turbot (Psetta maxima).

to 40 pounds. It is white on the lower or blind side; the colored upper side is of variegated dark-brownish shades, and the fins are much spotted. It is very highly esteemed as a food-fish. Also called banned-fluke.

The Greekes and Latines both call it [the lozenge] Rombus, which may be the cause, as I suppose, why they also gate that name to the fish commonly called the Turbot, who beareth instity that figure.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesic, p. 76.

2. In the United States, one of several large flounders more or less resembling the above, as Bothus maculatus, the sand-flounder or windowspotted turbot, and Hypopsetta guttulata, the diamond flounder of California.—3. The file-in-h, [Bermudas.]—4. The trigger-fish.—Bastard turbot. See bastard

turbul See bastard

turbulence (tér'bū-lens), n. [< F. turbul nec = turdu's and thrush.]

Sp. Pg. turbulencia = It, turbulenca, turbulencia, turbulencia, trouble, disquiet, < L. turbulencia, turbulent: see turbulent.] The state or character of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumultuousness; agitation; disorder; commotion; refractoriness; insubordunation.

They were necessitated by the turbulence and danger of those times to put the Kingdome by thir ownerantomy into a posture of defence — Milton, Eskonoklastes, viii in posture of defence — Milton, Eskonoklastes, viii posture of defe

those times to put the Kingdome ny man continuous those times to put the Kingdome ny man continuous posture of defence Millon, Eiskonokkastes, viii = Syn. Tamault, not, sedition, mutiny, insurrection turbulency (ter'bu-len-si). n. [As turbulence (see -cyl.] Turbulence. Millon, P. R., iv. 462.

Eurbulent (ter'bū-lent). a. [As turbulence (ter'din). a. [As turbulente turbulente. Meralmæ. See Tardidæ, Tardus, and thruskil.

**Pr. turbulent, turbulente = Sp. Pg. turbulento = Thrush-like in a strict sense; of or belonging to the Turdinæ.

**Itt turbulento, terbulento, (A. turbulento). See turbulento = Thrush-like in a strict sense; of or belonging to the Turdinæ.

**Lurdoid (ter'doid). a. [As turbulento = Thrush-like in a broad sense; turdiform or cichlomorphic: especially used in the phrase turdoid Passeres, applied by Wallace to such birds in distinction from starnoid, tana-

ocean.
T has been a turbulent and stormy night.
Shall, Perioles, III, 2, 4.

the billentity (fer on sensity, acc. In a turnor-lent manner; turnultuously; with violent agi-tation; with retractoriness. Turcism (ter'stam), n. [CML, Inreus, Turk (see InrI), ± -ism.] The religion, manners, character, or customs of the Turks.

fantry raised among the natives of Algeria for service in the French army, and properly called Algerian triailleurs. Also Insta turco² (ter'ko), n A small Chilem bird, Hy-

Turconan, n. Same as tarquass
Turcoman, n. See Inchaman
Turcophile (ter ko-n), n. [CML Turcus, Turk,
± Groven, love] One who favors the Ottoman Turks, or their principles or policy. The
Times (Landon), June 16, 1876.
Turcophilism (ter'ko fileizm), n. [C Incophile

turcopolier (tet'ko-po-let), n. [OF (AP.) turcopolier, also turcopolier, turcoplier, turcoplier, turcopolier, also turcopolie, turcopolie, commander of light envalvy called turcopolies, turcopies, (ML. turcopolie, CMGr. ~(pso~(vn.) light-atimed soldiers, so called (Turcopolie, Tork, + ~(nzo., child (Gr. ~(\delta m., colt).)] An officer of the Knights of 8t John of Jerusalem of the tongue of England

The Ture policy of the Knights Hospitallers was always an Englishman the was the commander of the light Infantry of the orde

Statts, Medieval and Modern Hist / p. 205.

state, Medieval and Modern Hist p. 205, turd (térd), n. [< ML, tord, toord, < AS, tord = MD, tord, a lump of excrement. Hence dimetreddle?, < ML, typdel, < AS, tyrdel, dime, of tord,] A ball or lump of excrement; dung. [Low.] Turdidæ (tér'di-de), n. pl. [ML, < Turdus + .edw.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of dentirostral oseme passerine birds, named from the genus Turdus; the thrushes and thrushlike birds, sometimes called Meruhdæ. The Turdidum form the leading group of furdod, furdiform, or elehlomorphic birds, respecting acither the definition nor the subdivision of which are any authors agreed.

The Sylviidæ, which form an extensive group, are alternately included in and excluded from it; and the same is true of five or six other nominal families of less extent, as Saxicolidar, Cincildæ, Pyenonotidar, Minidæ, Trapploylidæ, some of the Timeliidæ, etc. The most typical Turdidæ are characterized by the combination of notched grypaniform bill, booted tarsi, ten primaries of which the first is short or spurious, and the spotted coloration of the young birds. Such Turdidæ constitute a subfamily, Turdinæ, to which the family mame is sometimes restricted. True Turdidæ bound in the Palearette, Enthoplan, Nearette, and Neotropical regions. Some of them are among the most familiar of birds, as the fieldfare and blackbird of Great Billain, and the robin and wood-thrush of the United States. See Turdus and thrush), the CNL, turdiformis.

restricted sense; the true thrushes, often called Merulinw. See Turdidw, Turdus, and thrush! turf or sod: as, to turf a bank or border. Baturdine (ter'din), a. [\langle Turdus + -incl.]

Thrush-like in a strict sense; of or belonging to the Turdinw.

Thrush-like in a strict sense; of or belonging to the Turdinw.

T has been a turbulent and stormy night.

Shat , Pereles, iii. 2 4.

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; hence, violent; turnultuous; riotous; disorderly.

It wis hum for tooy imment if these trebulent spirits.

insubordination and disorder; hence, violent; tunultuous; rutous; disorderly.

It were happy for row timent if these tablead spirits could be singled out from the rest as their first attempts, and the rest as their first attempts and the single out from the rest as their first attempts.

3. Producing commotion or agricultion; inducing turbulence.

A froward retention of customisas technics at thing as an inevation

Even Innovition (1875)

\$\sum_{\text{Syn}} 2 \text{ and 3}\$. Obstriptions uproceeds brawling, reducing turbulently (ter' bu lent-li), adv. In a turbulently (ter' bu lent-li), adv. In a turbulent minimer; turnultmonsty; with violent agricultion; with retractorines.

Turcism (ter'stant), n. [C.M.L. Inreus, Turk (see Invit)] + (see Invit)

Turdus Solitarius (ter'dus sol-i-tā'ri-us). [NL., 'solitary thrush'; L. turdus, thrush; solitarius, solitarius, solitary.] A constellation introduced by Le Monnier in 1776, on the tail of Hydra,

Turcophilism (ter'ko hlevan), n [C Incoplate + stant.] The course or prime ples of a Turcophulism (ter'ko-fo-baste n, [C ML Incoplate truck, and eneroaching on the southern scale of Libra, and eneroaching on the southern scale of Libra. It is no longer used. It is no longer used. It is no longer used, turcen (tu-ter'), n. [A false form of tericen, cas, Turk, + (record a, tear.] One who earnestly opposes the Ottoman Turks or their policy. J. Baler, Turkey, p. is turk, - (T. terim, an earthen vessel; see terim. The spelling tureen seems to have arisen in cook-books. There is a story turfman (terf'man), n.; pl. turfmen (-men). One who is devoted to horse-racing, turf-moss (terf'mos), n. A tract of turfy, This is a mere fiction.] Adeep dish with a cover, for holding liquids at table; especially, such a vessel, holding a gallon or more, intended for

soup, turf¹ (terf), n.; pl. turf (terfs), obsolescent turres (terve). [< ML turf, torf (pl. turres, torres), < AS, turf (dat, and pl. tyrf) = OFries, turf = MD, torf, turf, D, turf = MLG, LG, torf = OHG, zurha, zurf, G, dial, turbe (G, torf, < LG.) = Icel, torfa, f., torf, n., = Sw, torf = Dan, torr (cf. F, tourhe, Sp. Pg. turba, It, torba, ML, turba,

 Tent.), turf; cf. Skt, darbha, a kind of grass.]
 The surface or sward of crass-land, consist-1. The surface or sward of grass-land, consisting of earth or mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; earth covered with grass.

The shepherd that complain'd of love, Who you saw sitting by me on the turf. Shak., As you Like it, ill. 4, 52.

2. A piece of such earth or mold dug or torn from the ground; a sod.

turfy

In a litel herber that I have, That benched was on turres fresshe ygrave, I bad men shoke me my couche make. Chauer, Good Women, 1, 204.

Those that are first cut vp are called Turfles, . . and such as are taken downward are called Peates.

Norden, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608), in Harrison's Eng[land (New Shak. Soc.), II. 183.

3. In Ireland, same as peat. See peat.

In this rude hostel, however, the landloid . . . offered a seat at the turf-fire. Thackeray, Itish Sketch-Book, xix. A typical red bog gives four kinds of peat; near the surface is the cleaning of more or less living organic matter, from 2 to 6 feet in thickness; under this white turf, then brown turf, and lowest of all, black or stone turf.

Kinahan, Geol. of Ireland, p. 269.

The turf, the race-course; hence, the occupation or profession of racing horses.

f racing horses. We justly boast
At least superior jockeyship, and claim
The honors of the trust as all our own!

Couper, Task, ii. 277.

All men are equal on the turf or under it.

Lard George Bentinek. (Imp. Diet.)

To stool turfs. See stool .- Turf web-worm. Same as

hood, or sleeve.

Tyrfe of a cappe or suche lyke. Rebras. Pabgrave, p. 281.

turf-ant (terf'ant), n. A small yellowish ant of Europe, Lasins flavus, which makes its hills

turf-bound (terf'bound), a. Covered and held together by a close and unyielding surface of

These fields and mountains are so turf-bound that no particle of soil is carried away by the water.

The Century, XXVII, 419.

turf-charcoal (terf'char'kôl), n. Same as peat-

turf-clad (terf'klad), a. Covered with turf.

V. Knor.
turf-cutter (terf'kut'er), n. A paring-plow.
E. H. Knight.
turf-drain (terf'dran), n. A drain covered
with turf. E. H. Knight.
turfen (ter'fn), n. \[\langle turf1 + \cdot \cho n^2. \rangle \] Made of
turf; covered with turf; as, turfen steps. Disrach, Coningsby, vii. 5.
turfert (ter'fer), n. \[\langle \text{ME. Turfer, turrare; } \langle
turf1 + \cdot \cho n^2. \] A clod-breaker; a plowman.

Turare, Charles.

Promot. Pare n. 767

Turvare. Gleburius, Prompt Parc , p 197.

turferyt, n. Same as turbary. Skinner. turf-gravert (terf'gra'ver), n. A plowman. Hallwell.

turfiness (ter'fi-nes), n. The state or quality

of being turty. turfing-iron (ter'fing-i'ern), n. An implement

for paring off turf. turfing-spade (ter'fing-spad), n. An instrument for under-cutting turf when marked out by the plow.

turfite (terfit), n. [\(\cap \text{turf1} + -it^2\).] A frequenter of the turf; one devoted to horse-racing. [Colloq.]

turf-moss (terf'mos), n. A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy hand.
turf-plow (terf'plou), n. A plow adapted to remove the turf from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep plowing, or for destroying

grubs, etc. turf-spade (terf'spad), n. 1. A spade used for cutting and digging turf or peat, longer and narrower than the common spade.—2. A spade for cutting turf for sodding lawns, etc. See cut d under spade

turf-worm (terf'werm), n. Same as sod-worm.

See cut under Crambide. turfy (ter'fi), a. [\langle turf^1 + -y^1,] 1, Abounding or covered with turf; covered with short grass; also, having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf.

Thy turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1, 62.

Can you see many long weeds and nettles among the graves, or do they look turfy and flowery?

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, axiii.

A turfy slope surrounded with groves.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 390.

2. Of or connected with the turf or raceground; characteristic of the turf or of horseracing: sporting.

Mr. Dailey asked it again, because—accompanied with a straidling action of the white cords, a bend of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots—it was an easy, horse-fle-sty, turfy sort of thing to do.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxi.

turgent (ter'jent), a. [< ME. turgent, < L. turgen(t-)s, ppr. of turgere, swell. Of turgid.] 1. Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor; puffy.

The tenjoint trunke let scarific, at humor effluent oute of it life. Patter, v., Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

21. Tumid: tut_id; inflated; pompous; bom-

bastic.

MI broom, others, applause, grand titles, and turgent of the the part upon him. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

turgesce (ter-jes'), v. i.; pret. and pp. turgesced, ppr. turgescing. [< L. turgescere, inceptive of turgers, swell: see turgent.] To become turgid; swell: become inflated. [Rare.] Imp. Duct. turgescence (ter-jes'ens), n. [= F. turgescence = Sp. Pg. turgencia = It. turgenza; as turgescence(ter-jes'ens), n. turgenza; as turgenza; n. turgenza; as turgenza; n. turg

ing or enlargement of any part, usually from congestion or the extravasation of serum or blood.—3. Pomposity; inflation; bombast. turgescency (ter-jes'en-si), n. [As turgescence (see-cy).] Same as turgescence. turgescent (ter-jes'ent), a. [=F. turgescent, < L. turgescent(t-)s. ppr. of turgescere, begin to swell: see turgesce.] Growing turgid; swelling. Bailon 1727

ing. Bailey, 1727. turgescible (ter-jes'i-bl), a. [< turgesce + -ible.] Capable of swelling or becoming turgescent.

Similar but less extensive turgescible tissue exists in other portions of the nasal nucous membrane.

Medical News, XLIX. 214.

turgid (tér'jid). a. [< F. turgide = Pg. It. turgide, < Li. turgides, swollen, < turgere, swell out: see turgent.] 1. Swollen; bloated; tumid; distended beyond its natural or usual state by some internal agent or expansive force; often applied to an enlarged part of the body.

These lurking particles [of air] so expanding themselves must necessuily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid.

Boyle, Works, I 114.

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, a turgid style.

a turgid style.

It is much easier to write in a turgid strain than with . . . delic its simplicity. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

Turgid palpi, palpi the last joint of which appears bladdery, as in the male crickets. = Syn. 1. Swollen, puffed up. -2. stilted, grandfloquent. See turgidness.

turgidity (ter-jid'i-ti), n. [< turgid + -ity.] 1.

The state of being turgid or swollen; turgidness:

ness; tumidity.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are . . . vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and turndity of the eyes.

Arbuthnot, On Diet, iii.

2. Bombast: turgidness; pomposity.

We call him [Johnson] affected for his turgidity. Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor, turgidly (ter'jid-li), adv. In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pompously, turgidness (ter'jid-nes), n. 1. The state of being turgid: a swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent, as of a limb.—2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or condition to the track that the state of large speaking; bombast: as, the turgidness of language or style. = Syn. 2. Fustian, Rant, etc. See bom-

turgidous (ter' jid-us), a. [(L. turgidus, swollen: see turgid.] Turgid.

Puffie, inflate, turgidous, and ventosity are come up.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

turgite (ter'jīt), n. [(Turginsk, a copper-mine in the Ural, + -ite².] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in mammillary or stalactitic masses much resembling limonite, from which, how-ever, it is easily distinguished by its red streak. Also called hydrohematite.

turgometer (ter-gom'e-ter), n. [Irreg. < L. tur-gere, swell. + Gr. μίτρον, measure.] That which measures or indicates the amount or degree of turgidity. See the quotation. [Rare.]

turgidity. See the quotation. [Rare.]

The more the cells [of Drosera dichotoma] lose their turgidity, the more does the plastoid tend to assume a spherical form. Its spindle-shaped elongated form may, however, be restored by again bringing about turgidity, e. g., by injection of water into the tissue. Thus the plastoid may be regarded as a turgometer, since it indicates the state of turgidity of the cell.

W. Gardiner, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 232.

turgor (ter'gor), n. [< LL. turgor, a swelling, < L. turgere, swell: see turgent.] 1. In physiol.,

the normal fullness of the capillaries and smaller blood-vessels, upon which is supposed to depend in part the resilience of the tissues: ususels of the capillaries and smaller on the capillaries and capillaries er blood-vessels, upon which is supposed to deally qualified by the epithet vital. [Rare.]

With the cessation of the circulation and vital turgor, ne skin becomes ashy pale, and the tissues lose their elascity.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 328.

2. In bot. See the quotation.

2. In 1001. See the quotation.

The state of turgor, as it has long been called by botanical physiologists, by virtue of which the framework of the piotoplasm of the plant retains its content with a tenacity to which I have already referred, is the analogue of the state of polarization of Bernstein. Nature, XL. 524.

Turin grass. The couch- or quitch-grass, Agropyrum repens.
Turin nut. The fossil fruit of a species of wal-

nut, Juglans nux-taurinensis: so called because the kernels occur inclosed in cale-spar in the Upper Tertiary of Turin.

turio (tū'ri-ō), n.; pl. turiones (tū-ri-ō'nēz). [NL.: see turion.] Same as turion.

turion (tū'ri-on), n. [< L. turio(n-), a shoot, sprout, tendrii.] A scaly shoot from a subterranean bud, becoming a new stem, as those annually produced by many perennial herbs, as

the asparagus, the hop, and many grasses. turioniferous (tū'ri-ō-nif'e-rus), a. [< L. tu-rio(n-), a sprout, + ferre = E. bear¹.] In bot.,

rio(n-), a sprout, + ferre = E. cears.] In bot., having turions; producing shoots.

Turk (terk), n. [< ME. Turk, < OF. and F. Turc = Sp. Pg. It. Turco = D. Turk = MHG. Turc, Turke, Türke, G. Türke = Dan. Tyrk = Sw. Turk, < ML. Turcus, NL. also Turca = LGr. Tovonog = OBulg. Turüki = Russ, Turokü = Lith. Turcus, C. Turk, C. Turk, v. Tur = Oblig. Turkit = Russ. Turkit = Ettil. Turkitas, < Turki. Turk, a Turk (now applied to an Asiatic or provincial Turk, a rustic, the reg. word for Turk as a national name being Osmānli: see Osmānli, Ottoman¹), = Ar. Turk, < maint: see Osmana, outman, = Ar. Lum, Pers. Turk, a Turk, Tatar, Seythian, hence barbarian, robber, villain, vagabond; traditionally derived from a mythical son of Japhet, named Turk. Hence ult. Turkish, turkis², turquoisc, etc., Turki, turkcy, etc.] 1. A member of the race now dominant in Turkey; an Ottoman. See Ottoman¹.—2. In an extended sense, a member of a race regarded as related to the Mongols, and a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. In this sense the Turkish race includes the Petchenegs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc. Hence—3. A savage fellow; a "Tartar": as, he is a regular Turk.—4. A Mohammedan: so called from Mohammedanism

Have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

5†. A sword or saber, probably a simitar.

being the established religion of Turkey.

That he forthwith unsheathd his trusty turke, Cald forth that blood which in his veines did lurk. Hist. of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 108. (Nares.) 6. A Turkish horse.—7. In cutom., the plum-weevil or plum-eurculio, Conotrachelus nenuphar: more fully little Turk: so called from the crescentic punctures made by the female, in allusion to the emblem of the Ottoman empire. See out d under Conotrachlus.—Seljuk Turks. See Seljuk.—To turn Turk, to become a Mohammedan; be a renegade; hence, to undergo a complete change for the worse.

If the rest of my fortunes turn Turk with me.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 287.

Shak, Hamlet, iii. 2. 287.

Turk satin, Turk's satin. See satin.

Turkeis!t, a. [Early mod. E. also Turkes; <
ME. *Turkeis, < OF. *Turkeis, Turqueis, Turqueis, Curcus, Turk. Cf. turkeis?, turkis, now usually turqueise, orig. (in OF.) fem. of this adj.] Turkish.

Turkeis!t, r. t. [< Turkeis!t, a.; prob. suggested by turks!] To render Turkish in character, etc.; cause to conform to Turkish ideas. [Rare.]

The Turkes, when they turkeised it [the Mosque of St. Sophla], threw downe the Altars.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

turkeisch, n. A Middle English form of tur-

turken (ter'ken), v. [\langle ME. torkanen, with formative -en\cdot\), prop. torken, \langle OF. torquer, twist, turn, \langle L. torquere, twist: see tort\(^1\). (ff. turkis\(^1\).] I. intrans. 14. To turn toward: with with.—2. To revolve ideas in the mind; ponder; muse, as on what one means to do. Sometimes spelled toorcan. Ray; Grose; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
II.; trans. To turn; alter.

This poeticall licence is a shrewde fellow, and . . . turkeneth all things at pleasure.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, ed. Arber,

His majesty calleth for subscription unto articles of religion; but they are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly turkened.

Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, Pref., § 28.

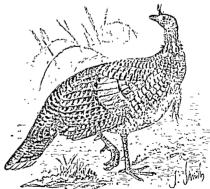
The said danine is of siluer, having the *Turkesco* stampe on both sides.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 272 Turkess (ter'kes), n. [< Turk + -css.] A female Turk.

Disdainful Turkess. Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

Turkestan tulip. See tulip.

Turkestan tulip. See tulip. turkey (tér'ki), n. [Formerly also turky, turkie; short for Turkey-ceck or Turkey-hen, 'cock' or 'hen of Turkey,' Turkey here meaning 'Tatary' or vaguely 'Asia,' whence the bird was at first supposed to come; < F. Turquie, Turkey, < Turc, Turk: see Turk. The bird was also supposed to come from India, being also called cock of India, 'F. poule d'Inde, now dinde, 'hen of India,' Sp. gallina de India, 'hen of India,' It. gallo or gallina d' India, 'cock' or 'hen of India,' G. Indianische henn or hun (Minsheu), 'Indian hen,' also Calecuischer huhn or henne 'Indian hen,' also Calecutischer hahn or henne (cf. D. kalkoen) 'cock' or 'hen of Calicut.' It (cf. D. kalkoan) 'cock' or 'hen of Calicut.' It was also referred to Africa, being called Guincahen (Ginnie henne, etc.), or hen of Guinea (henne
of Guinie, etc.), and confused with the guineahen as now so known; Sp. gallina Morisca,
'Moorish hen,' etc. (So maize, or Indian corn,
was supposed to come from 'Turkey' or Asia,
and was called Turkey-wheat.) The Hind. name 'Moorish hen,' etc. (So malze, or Indian corn, was supposed to come from 'Turkey' or Asia, and was called Turkey-wheat.) The Hind. name is perü, perhaps referring to its American ('Peruvian') origin. The Ar. name in Egypt is duktimi, 'fowl of Turkey.'] 1. An American gallinaccous bird of the genus Meleogris; any species of Meleogridæ. See the technical names. Turkeys are of two totally distinct species: one of these has two varieties, both widely known and with a long intricate history; the other species is practically unknown, except in ornithology. (a) The turkey now living wild in Mexico, and everywhere domesticated, became known to Europeans almost immediately upon the discovery of Mexico by the Spaniards in 1518. It was described by Oviedo, mor about 1527, as already domesticated among Christians and elsewhere than in New Spain (Mexico); it was called paoo, and the strutting of the gobbler with stiffly erect spread tail, like that of the peacock, was noted. It is traditional, and not incredible though unproved, that the turkey reached England in 1523, and certain that it was established in domestication in Europe by 1530. There is English documentary evidence of the turkey in 1541; the bird was first figured, both by Belon and by Gesner, in 1555; and by 1575 it had already taken up its since established connection with Christmas festivities. It is quite probable, but not in evidence, that there were other and very early (perhaps the carliest) European importations of turkeys from New England; if so, the domestic bird would be a composite of the two feral varieties noted below. From Gesner on, for about 200 years, the usual technical name of the turkey was gallopavo (with variants gallopavos sylvestris, gallopavo cristatus, simulating a modern binomial). But meanwhile, by some confusion with the African guinea hen, the exact date and occasion of which are open to conjecture, the turkey as domesticated in Europe was called meleogris (so Charleton, "Ex-critationes," 1877, and on to Linneus, "Fauna Snecica," 1



Wild Turkey of the United States (Meleagris galloparo americana), male.

twice renamed by Vieillot, as *M. sylvestris* and *M. fera*. The other of these, native in Mexico, and also extending into adjoining regions of the United States, was by John Gould, in 1855, specified as *M. mexicana*. This renaming accommanded the actual distinctions between the two kinds of turkers, and also the fact, not before made prominent, that Gould's Mexican species was more like the ordinary domestic bird than like the feral bird of the United States. Hence *M. mexicana* is rightly taken to be a mere synonym of *M. gallopavo*, which latter name, as based mainly or wholly upon domesticated descendants of the Mexican

turkey

form, is properly retricted to the e and to their feral turkeyback (ter'ki-hak), n. A large variety of the pulmow shall, Totauus metanodecus, 6, and 1, and

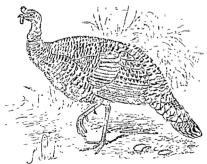
Hares, Patridges. Turkies, or Egges, fat or leane, young or old, they devoure all they can catch in their power.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 134.

The Turkey (in New England) is a long Fowl, of a black colour, yet is his flesh white; he is much bigger than our English Turky; He hath long Leggs wherewith he can run as fast as a log, and can fly as fast as a Goose.

S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1678), p. 36.

(b) The second species of Meleagris is M. occilata, the ocellated turkey of Honduras and some other parts of Central America. This is much smaller and more beautiful than



Ocellated Turkey (Meleagris ocellata).

the other; the plumage is intensely lustrous, and in part eyed with iridescent ocelli, recalling those of the peacock; the bare head is deep-blue, studded with caruncles of an orange color, and no dewlap is developed.

2. With qualifying term, one of several different Australian birds which resemble or suggest the turker. See physics below.

ent Australian birds which resemble or suggest the turkey. See phrases below.—Bronze turkey. See bronze—Cambridgeshire turkey. See def. 1 (a) (2). [Eng.]—Golorado turkey. See Tantalus.—Crested turkey, See Tantalus.—Crested turkey, a variety of the domestic turkey having a top-knot of feathers. This has long been known; it was figured by Albin in 1738, and was the gallopavo cristatus of various authors.—Honduras turkey, the occlated turkey.—Mexican turkey. See def. 1 (a).—Native turkey, the Australian bustard, Otis (Choriotis) australis. [Anglo-Australian.]—New England wild turkey, the feral turkey of the region named. This was early noted as differing from the domestic bird in its dark color and supposed greater size, and was the gallopavo sylvestris of various writers, as Ray, 1713. Its size was usually exaggerated, even up to a weight of 60 pounds (Brisson, 1760). See def. 1 (a) (1), and quotation from Clarke.—Norfolk turkey, see def. 1 (a) (2). [Eng.]—Ocellated turkey. See def. 1 (b).—Wild turkey. See def. 1 (a). (See also brush-turkey, water-turkey.)

bulus.

In turkey-buzzard (terki-buz"iird), n. An American vulture of the family Cathartidæ, the Cathartes awa, common and wide-spread through the greater part of North and South America: generally so called in the United States in distinction from the black vulture, or carrion-crow, of that country, Catharista atrata: more fully called red-headed turkey-buzzard. This well-known and very useful bird is abundant in most of the States, extends northward to Canada, and in the Southern States is an efficient scavenger. It is from 27 to 30 inches long, and about 60 inches in extent, of a blackish-brown color, blacker on the wings and tail, and grayer on the wing-coverts; the whole head is bare of feathers, and of a reddish color ranging from livid crimson to pale camine in the adults; the beak is white; the feet are flesh-colored, and the eyes brown. The naked skin of the head is winkled and sparsely bristled; the feathers begin in a circle around the upper part of the neck, and do not run up in a point on the hindhead as in the black vulture. Though ill-favored and bad-smelling when in hand, on the wing the turkey-buzzard is one of the most graceful of birds, scaring and sailing with a strong and buoyant flight on motionless pinions, and affording one of the best examples of this kind of flight. It nests on the ground or near it in hollow stumps and logs, and lays usually two eggs, white or creamy, boldly spotted and blotched with shades of rich brown and neutral tints. The young hatch clothed with whitish down. This vulture has the trick of "playing possum" when captured. The question whether it finds its food by scent or sight, or both, is still discussed. See cut under Cathartes.

**turkey-call* (ter'ki-kâl), n. An instrument producing a sound which resembles the cry of the female turkey, used as a decoy. Turkey carpet.

Puppet-like thou dost advaunce thy crest,
And swell in big lookes like some turkie-cocke,
Ready to burst with pride.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock. Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 16.

turkey-corn (tér'ki-kôrn), n. Same as squirrel- turkis² (tér'kis), n. Same as turquoisc. Ten-

corn.
Turkey corn. See maize, 1.

turkey-fat ore (ter'ki-fat or). A bright orangeyellow variety of zinc carbonate (smithsonite), colored by cadmium sulphid. It occurs in mammillary forms in the zinc region of southwestern Missouri. [Local.] turkey-feather laver (ter'ki-feffl"er la'ver).

A plant: same as peacock's-tail. turkey-gnat (ter'ki-nat), n. A small black fly,

Simulium meridio-nale, which attacks poultry in the southern and western United States, par-ticularly in the Mississippi valley. Compare cut under Simulium.

turkey-gobbler(ter'-ki-gob'ler), n. The turkey-cock. See gob-

bler².
turkey-grass (ter'kigras), n. The cleavers or goose-grass,
Galium Aparine. [Lodionale), about ten times natural
size.



Turkey gum. See gum arabic, under gum². turkey-hen (ter'ki-hen), n. [Orig. Turkey-hen or Turkey hen: see turkey-cock and turkey.] The hen or female of the turkey.

Turkman

sparks of dyamonds. Pepys, Diary, Feb. 18, 1667-68.

2. A very fine-grained silicious rock, commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It

He taketh the same sentence out of Esay (somewhat turkised) for his poesie as well as the rest.

Bp. Bancroft, Survey of Pretended Holy Discipline (1593),

[p. 6. (Davies.)

Turkish (ter'kish), a. and a. [= D. Turksch = G. Türkisch = Sw. Turkisk = Dan. Tyrkisk; as Turk' + -ish'. Cf. Turkesi'.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks; characteristic of, made in, or derived from Turkey: as, Turkish misrule; Turkish rugs.—Turkish bath. See bath'.—Turkish carpet. See arpet.—Turkish crown, in her. Same as turban.—Turkish manna. Same as trehala.—Turkish music, music produced entirely with Oriental instruments of percussion. like drums, cymbals, bells, etc.—Turkish pound. See lival. 2.—Turkish saddle, tobacco, etc. See the nouns.—Turkish sponge, the Turkey cup-sponge, Sponyia adriatica, a bath-sponge of fine quality.—Turkish towel, Turkish toweling, a rough towel or toweling-material with a long nap which is usually composed of unent loops. Besides its use for the bath, etc., it is often made a background for embroidery.—Turkish wheat. See wheat.

II. n. The language of the Turks, a member of the Ural-Altaic family of languages, having several dialects, of which the literary language

several dialects, of which the literary language of the Ottoman Turks is the best-known. It is

the Ottoman Turks is the best-known. It is commonly written with the Arabic alphabet. Turkishly (ter'kish-li), adv. In the manner of the Turks. Quarterly Rev. Turkishness; (ter'kish-nes), n. The character or condition of being Turkish; hence, heathenism; paganism; barbarism. Ascham, Toxophilus, i. lus,

turkle (ter'kl), n. [Also tarkle.] A turtle or tortoise. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Turkman (terk'man), n. [< Turk1 + man. Cf. Turkoman.] Same as Turkoman. Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

Turko, n. See Turcol.

Turko, n. See Turcol.

Turkoman (ter'kō-man), n. [Also Turcoman;

= F. Turcoman, Turkoman = G. Turkomane
(Russ. Turkmenetsŭ, etc.); ult. (Pers. Turk.

Turk', Turk.] A member of a branch of the
Turkish race, found chiefly in central Asia (in
Russian territory), Persia, and Afghanistan.

Neuly all are nomads. Amóng the tribes are the Tekkes
of Merv and Akhal, the Saiks, etc. Also Turkman.

Turkoman carpet, a carpet made by the nomads on
the northern frontiers of Persia, usually simple in design,
but of soft and long mp and rich colors.

Turk's-cap (revis' kap), n. 1. The martagon,
tilly. Lie Verlagon; also, the American
swamp-like. L. op rbum. Also called Turk'scap bly. Societagon and lily.—2. A species
of melone, etta. Velocactus communis. Also
Turk's-cap vertus, Turk's-head.—3. A variety of
winter squash.

winter squash.

wint r squash.

Turk's-head (terks'hed), n. 1. Same as Turk's-cop. 2.—2. Nant., a form of knot made by weaving turns of small cord round a larget rope. A similar knot is largely used in ornamenting whip-handles.—

3. A long broom with spherical head, for sweeping coilings, etc.

ing ceilings, etc.

He saw a great Turk's head besom poked up at him.

Buluer, My Novel, x. 20. 4. A pan for baking cake, having a tip core in

the center, thus bringing heat into the middle of the cake.

Turk's-turban (terks'ter"ban), n. A plant of

the genus Ranunculus: erowfoot.

turky¹†, n. An obsolete spelling of turkey.

turky²†, n. [Abbr. of Turky-stone, Turkey-stone.]

Same as Turkey-stone, 1. Sandys, Travailes,

Same as Turkey-stone, 1. Sunage, 11a and, p. 173.
Turky-stonet, n. See Turkey-stone.
Turky-wheat, n. See Turkey-wheat.
Turlington's balsam, See bencom.
turlough (ter'loch), n. [\(\xi\) Ir. turloch, a dry lake, \(\xi\) to, bare, dry, + loch, lake; see lough.]
In Ireland, a temporary pond or lake in certain Breacton, districts. limestone districts.

Some [Jugges] are abrupt deep holes, others open into shallow hollows; and when the water during floods rises in the latter, it overflows the adjoining lands forming the turbow k, which are usually lakes in winter and callows in summer.

Kinahan, Geol. of Ireland, p. 225.

Turlupin (ter'lū-pin), n. [OF., appar. a particular use, in contempt, of turlupin, "a grub, mushrome, start-up, new-nothing man of no value" (Cotgrave, ed. 1611); origin unknown.] In cecles, bist., a name given to the members of a French sect of about the fourteenth century, which held views very similar to those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit.

Brethren of the Free Spirit.

The Turlupine were in st known by the names Reghards, or Reghins, and brothers and sisters of the free spirit. The common people alone called them Turlupins, a name which seems obviously to be connected with the wolvish howlings which these people, in all probability, would make in the n religious ravings. Their subsequent name of the fit tentity or poor men might have been the cause why the windering rogues, called Bedlam beggars, assumed or obtained the title of Turlupins or Turlygoods, especially if their in whe of asking alms was accompanied by the gesticulations of madinen.

Donce, Ill. of Shakspeare.

turm (term), n. [\langle L. turma, a troop; of turba, a troop, erowd: see turba, turbid.] A troop; a turma

Legions and cohorts, turms of horse and wings
Milton, P. R., iv. 66.

turma (ter'mij), n.; pl. turmæ (-mē). [L.: 800 turm.] Among the Romans, a company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty and afterward of thirty-two men.

turmalin, turmaline (ter'ma-lin), n. Same as

turmeric (ter'me-rik), n. [Formerly also tur-merick (NL. turmerica, Minsheu); cf. F. terre-me-rite (NL. terra merita), turmeric (as if < L. terra, rue (NL. terra merita), turmerie (as it CL. terra, earth, + merita, deserved, deserving, taken in the forced sense of 'excellent'); both prob. corruptions of an Oriental name, perhaps of Ar. kurkum, safiron; see curcuma.] 1. The rhizone of Curcuma long, a plant of the ginger family, native and long cultivated in the East Indies. It has a central ovoid body and lateral clongated tubers, called respectively round and long turmeric, formerly supposed to come from different species. Turmeric is of a deep brownish or greenish yellow, inwardly orange, of a reshous consistence and peculiar anomatic odor. It is prepared for use by grinding. In India it is most largely employed as a condiment, particularly as an ingredient in curry-powders. It has the property of an aromatic stimulant, and is there given internally for various troubles, and applied externally for skin-diseases. In western countries its chief use (now declining) has been that of a dyestuff, in which capacity it affords beautiful but fugitive shades of yellow; at present a leading use is in the preparation of a test-paper called turmeric-paper or curcumapaper. The coloring matter is called turmenin; and the oil to which its aromatic taste and smell are due, turmeric-ul or turmero. Sometimes called Indian safron. The Hindu name is huldee.

turmeric-root (ter'me-rik-röt), n. 1. The common turmeric.—2. The yellowroot, Hydrastis

Canadensis. turmeric-tree (ter'me-rik-tre), n. A rutaceous tree, Acronychia Baueri, of southeastern Ausralia. It is a moderate-sized tree with a hard, close-grained, and strong yellow wood, and a bright-yellow more bank used for dyeing.

turmerol (ter'me-rol), n. [< turmer(ne) + -ol.]

Turmeric-oil.

turmeric-oil.

turmoil (ter'moil), v. [Formerly also turmoyle;
prob. from an OF. verb connected with OF. tromouille, also trameul, also tremoie, tremuye, tremie, the hopper of a mill, \(\text{tremuer}, \text{agitate}, \leq \text{L}, \)

tremerc, shake, tremble: see tremble. I. trans.

To disturb; agitate; trouble; disquiet.

A ship vnto a certaine haven bent,

Turmoilde in Neptunes watry element.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

In his time Island was turmoiled with many fierce muti-nics. Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 571.

Quentin resorted to a solitary walk, . . . and there endeavoured to compose his turnoiled and scattered thoughts.

Scott, Quentin Durward, v.

II.† intrans. To labor amid trouble, worriment, or vexation; be disquieted or in trouble;

I was once in examination before five or six bishops, where I had much turmoiling.

Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Some notable Sophister lies sweating and turmoyling under the inevitable and mercilesse dilemma's of Socrates.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

turmoil (ter'moil), n. [Formerly also turmoyle; \(\lambda turmoil, r. \] Distracting stir, bustle, commotion, confusion, or din; turnult; disturbance; agitation; trouble; disquiet.

There I'll rest, as after much turmoil A blessed soul doth in Elysium. Shak., T. G. of V., il. 7. 27.

=Syn. Confusion, bustle, uproar. turmoilous; a. [Early mod. E. termoylous; < turmoil + -ous.] Troublous.

Saynet Augustyne . . . was surelye an excellente man, of dyuyne witte, and knowledge, and so tranayled in settynge foorth Christes true Relygion in those termoylous dayes . . . that he is worthelye called a Doctour and Pyller of Christes Churche.

R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 10.

turn (tèrn), v. [Early mod. E. also tourn, torn; (ME. turnen. tyrnen, tirnen (< AS.), also tournen, tornen (< OF.); AS. tyrnan, turnian, turn (cf. G. turnen, tilt, just, practise gymnastics, also MIIG. G. turnieren, tilt, just, tourney, = Icel. turna, turn, turnera, tilt, tourney, (OF.), = OF. torner, tourner, F. tourner = Pr. Sp. Pg. tornar = It. tornare, (L. tornare, turn in a lathe, round off, ML. turn (in various uses) (cf. Gr. ropreter, work with a turners' chisel, turn in a lathe, round off, turn, ropreteda, make round). τορνείειν, work with a turners' chisel, turn in a lathe, round off, turn, τοριούσθαι, make round), \(\tau\) tornus, \(\lambda\) Gr. τόρνος, a tool used by carpenters to draw circles with, a kind of compasses, also a turners' chisel; akin to τορός, piercing, \(\tau\) τέρευ, pierce, L. tercre, rub away: see terobrate, trite, try.] I. trans. 1. To form or fashion (a piece of wood or metal), with a chisel, while the object is rotated in a lathe; shape, as wood, metal, or other hard substance, especially into round or rounded figures, by means of a lathe: as, to turn the legs of a chair or a table; to turn ivory figures. ivory figures.

A turnid beddstedd corded x*. Quoted in II. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I. I could turn you a rare handle for that crutch-stick.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2. To round; execute in rounded outlines; bring to perfection of shape, form, or style; hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way: as, to turn a sentence.

The edge . . . is decked with many pretty litle turned pillers, either of marble or free stone, to leane over.

Coryat, Cruditles, I. 205.

Bring all to the forge and file again; torn it anew.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

To play with this smooth, round,

And well-torned clain, as with the billiard ball.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

But now, my muse, a softer strain rehearse.

Turn every line with art, and smooth thy verse.

Addion, The Greatest English Poets.

Then her shape
From forehead down to foot perfect—again
From foot to forehead exquisitely turn'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To adapt; make suitable, fit, or proper.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well turned for the occupations of trade and commerce.

Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

A man who is not turned for mirthful meetings of men, or assemblies of the fair sex. Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

My self not trying, or not turn'd to please,
May lay the Line, and measure out the Ways.

Congreve, Of Pleasing.

4. To cause to revolve about an axis, or to move round on or as on a center; cause to rotate: as, to turn a crank.

She would have made Hercules have turned spit. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 261.

5. To execute by whirling or revolving.

Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, kick football, turn omersets.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

6. To revolve in the mind; regard from different points of view; consider and reconsider; ponder.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides.

Watts.

7. To go, pass, or move round; go or get round or to the other side of: as, to turn the stakeboat in a race.

My tutor appears so able that . . . it must be my own fault if I am not a complete rogue before I turn the corner.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

8. To change the course or direction of; cause to move, tend, or be aimed or pointed in an opposite or different direction, or toward a different object, purpose, or the like; divert from one way, course, or channel into another.

He'll turn your current in a ditch. Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 96. He had very much turned his studies . . . into the lives of Don Bellianis of Greece, Guy of Warwick, "the Seven Champions," and other historians of that age, Steele, Tatler, No. 95.

The king now turned his thoughts upon a nobler object.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 72.

The king, who would never have made such a devise in his better days, was more easily turned from his purpose now than he would once have been.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., il. 24.

Hence -(a) To head off: as, to turn a runaway horse. (b) To reverse; repeal.

God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. Deut. xxx. 3.

It is not in thy power to turn this destiny.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 3. (c) To direct; aim: as, to turn the hose on a burning build-

A man, though he turns his eyes toward an object, yet he may choose whether he will curiously survey it. Locke. As he gazed with wonder, the youth turned upon him a piece of lighted bog-wood which he carried in a lantern.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

(d) To put or apply; use or employ; utilize: as, to turn everything to advantage or account.

Great Apollo

Turn all to the best! Shak., W. T., iii. 1. 15.

I am a man out of all business, and would willingly turn
my head to any thing for an honest livelihood.

Addison, Spectator, No. 251.

Some, who turn their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to mix with the people of the country, and with all strangers, in order to make proper observations on customs and manners.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

(e) To blunt (literally by turning over): as, to turn the edge of a knife. See the phrase below. (f) To send; drive; force: with off, out, upon, etc.: as, to turn cattle out to feed; to turn a servant out of the house.

And gif thei talke of tales vu-trewe, Thou torn hem out of that entent. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108. Let me be corrected.'
To break my stubbornness, if it be so,
Rather than turn mo of; and I shall mend.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, if. 1.

A vessel sent by some merchants to carry provisions to La Tour was fallen into the hands of D'Aulnay, who had made prize of her, and turned the men upon an island. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 267.

9. To change the position of; shift or change to or as to the top, bottom, front, or back; reverse or invert; turn upside down or inside out: as, to turn an hour-glass; to turn flapjacks on a griddle; to turn one's coat.

If I were angry, I might turn the Buckle of my Girdle behinde me.
S. Alexander, quo'sal in Winwood's Memorials, i. 453.

This house is turned upside down since Robin Ostler died.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 11.

I talke and prate, and lay 't not on their jackes, And the proud Jacks care not a fig for me; But bones a me, Ile turne another leate. Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 257).

When she (the hen) has laid her eggs in such a manner that she can cover them, what care does she take in turning them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth.

Addison, Spectator, No. 120.

10. To throw; overthrow; overturn.

All Troy for-to-take and time at hor wille.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4508.

Destruction of Troy (E. R. T. S.), 1. 450°.
The Troiens with tene that iterate to ground,
Kyld of hor knightes & comyus full mony.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 10282.

11. To set.

14. TO Set.

The Troiens thaire tore shippis hade turnyt on flyre,
Wold haue brent hom barly, botis & other.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7112.

12t. To return; send back.

Tell her I sent it to make merry with, She'll turn us thanks at least! B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

13. To transfer; put into other hands; turn

Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our houses to aliens.

14. To fold so that the other side may appear: as, to turn down one's collar.—15. To remake with the inside turned out; make over again by reversing the material: as, to turn a garment.

A pair of old breeches thrice turned.

Shak., T, of the S., iii. 2, 44.

Shak., T. 01 the S., 11. 2, 22.

Mrs. Cratchit, . . . dressed out but poorly in a twiceturned gown.

Dickens, Christmas Catol, iii.

Her satin gown had been turned and made over till
every possible capability of it was exhausted.

H. B. Store, Oldtown, p. 51.

16. To change to another opinion or party; change with respect to convictions, sentiments

feelings, or conduct; convert or pervert. One suffering for the truth turneth more than a thou-and sermons.

Latimer, Misc. Sel.

sermons.

Will nothing turn your unrelenting hearts?

Shah., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4, 59.

Shah., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 59.
So, turn, good Lord, 0 turn the hearts of Princes,
Whose Rage their realms with Saints deer blond berinses.
Sylvester, tr of Bethulians Rescue, vi

That ever tipped her tongue with point of reasons, To turn her hearers ' B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2. 17. To change or alter the nature, character,

or appearance of in any way; change into something else; transform; transmute; metamorphose.

Watir to wyne he turned ryne,
He garte coi ne grove with-outen plogh,
Wher are was none. York Play's, p. 205.
There an Aungel helde Jacob stille, and turned his Name,
and cleped him Israel. Manderille Travels, p. 86. There was sometime in (Exa a woman called Circe, which

by enchantment ... used with a drink to turn as many men as received it into divers likeness and figures of sundry beasts Sir T. More, Life of Pieus (Utopia, Int., p. lxxxl.).

You may as well go about to turn the sun to ice with fanning in his face with a peacock's feather

Shak., Hen V., iv. 1, 212

They Il turn me in your arms, Janet,

An adder and an ask.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 122). Nay, must my mith be so suddenly turned into bitter howlings, and my case into a bed of flames?

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

18. To change from one language or form of expression to another; paraphrase; translate; construe.

Most of these things we had from his own mouth, and eard him turn the oriental languages into Latin very eadily

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 233.

At the age of cleven (Emerson) was turning Virgil into very readable English heroics. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, i. 19. To change from a fresh, sweet, or otherwise natural condition; cause to ferment, become sour, or the like: as, warm weather turns

You we almost turned my good affection to you. Soured my sweet thoughts, all my pure purposes.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, il. 3.

20. To put or bring into a certain state or condition: as, the wine has turned him sick.

A slave that still . . . turns me to shame.

A slave that still . . . turns me to shame.

Shab, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 67.

Should I tell you gravely that without the help of coins we should never have known which was the first of the emperors that wore a beard, or rode in stirrups, I might turn my science into ridicule.

Addison, Dialogues on Medals, i.

21t. To get around; trick; beguile; cheat.

Til he had torned him he coude not blinne. Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 160.

22. To render unbalanced or unsound; distract: as, to turn one's head. See the phrase below .- Not to turn a hair. See hair1 .- To be turned, or to be turned of, to be or to have advanced beyond: said with regard to age.

Irus, though he is now turned of fifty, has not appeared in the world in his real character since five-and-twenty. Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

in the world in his real character since five-and-twenty. Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

When they [miners] are turned of thirty they begin to look thin, and are much subject to plurisies and palsies.

Poecoke, Description of the East, II. ii. 227.

Of late, trouble of another kind has been added. Tina is a little turned of fifteen; she is going to be very beautiful.

I. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 406.

To turn a cat-in-pan. See cat1.—To turn adrift. See adrift.—To turn against. (a) To use to the disadvantage or injury of: as, his argument was turned against himself; they turned their arms against their friends. (b) To render unfriendly or opposed to: as, his old comrade was turned against him by false reports.—To turn an enemy's flank line, or position, to manœuver so as to pass round his forces and attack him from the rear or on the flank; hence, to turn one's flank, in a figurative sense, to circumvent or outwit one.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 6.

A number of attempts were made by the enemy to turn of the flank that the dark where Sherney were prested but sown of

A number of attempts were made by the enemy to turn our right flank, where Sherman was posted, but every effort was repulsed with heavy loss.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 330.

To turn a penny. See penny.—To turn aside, to turn to one side; ward off; avert: as, to turn aside a blow or a thrust.—To turn away. (a) To turn in an opposite or different direction; avert.

She turns away the face. Shak., Lucrece, l. 1711.

(b) To turn aside: avert.

) To turn aside; aver. We pray to God to turn away some evil from us. Whole Duty of Man.

(c) To dismiss from service: discharge: discard.

I must turn away some of my followers.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 4.

The Master of the House may turn areay all his Servants, and take whom he please.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63. To turn back. (a) To cause to return or retrace one's footsteps: as, I was turned back by stress of weather. (bt) To send back; return.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant When we have soil'd them. Shak, T. and C., H. 2 69.

To turn down. (a) To fold or double down.

Is not the leaf turn'd down? Shak., J. C., iv. 3, 273. (b) To lower by turning a stop-cock or the like: as, to turn down the gas. (c) To snub; suppress. [Slaug, U. S.]
—To turn flukes. See fluke!.—To turn forth, to drive or cast out; expel.

Turn melancholy forth to funerals.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 14.

To turn headt, to turn round; face about.

Turn head, and stop pursuit. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 69. To turn in. (a) To fold or double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
But turns at every seam an inch in.
Hudibras. (Imp. Dict.)

(b) To turn inward: said especially of the toes.

I gives 'em the hornpipe and the bandy jig, that's dancing with my toes turned in.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 200.

(c) To hand over or deliver: as, to turn in the unexpended balance.—To turn in a deadeye or block, to fasten the shroud or strap round the deadeye or block.—To turn off. (a) To dismiss or put away summarily; discard; dis-

He turned off his former wife to make room for this marriage.

Addison,

Servants sent on messages are apt to stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. . . . When you return, the master storms, the lady scolds; stripping, cudgelling, and turning off is the word.

Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

(b) To give over; consign.

The murmurer is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon.

Government of the Tongue.

(c) To turn aside; divert.

The institution of sports and shows was intended, by all governments, to turn of the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 34.

(d) To perform; accomplish; complete.

Whatever he may say of its quality, the German official or man of business is always appalled at the quantity of work his compeer here can turn of in a given time.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 306.

(c) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock, valve, etc., so as to prevent its operation or effect; stop or withdraw the effective supply of: as, to turn off the gas, the water, or the steam. (f) To hang, as a criminal; hence, with humorous allusion to the "noose," to put through the marriage ceremony; marry. [Slang.]

the marriage ceremony; marry. [Stang.]

Some minutes after he was turned off, a Reprieve came for him, and being immediately cut down, he soon reviv'd, to the admiration of all Spectators.

The Flying Post, Dec. 11, 1705, quoted in Ashton's Social [Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 215.

I saw them turned off at igsackly a quarter past 12. Thackeray, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace at Paris, ix. Thackeray, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace at Paris, Ix. (2) To give a different turn or direction to, or a different meaning or effect to; turn aside: as, to turn of a joke.— To turn on, to open a passage to, or admit, as a fluid by means of a stop-cock or valve, so as to bring into actual operation or use; bring into play the effective supply of: as, to turn on the gas, steam, or water.— To turn one's coat, to change sides; go over to another party, sect, c the like; become a pervert. Compare turncoat. They blackguarded him like good 'uns — said he only wanted to get into the House to finger the salary and then turn his coat. Grenville-Murray, Member for Paris, xx.

turn his coat. Grenzute nurray, nemoc.

Mr. Bright should be the last man to charge a political opponent with turning his coat.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 526.

To turn one's hand, to apply or adapt one's self.

A good Servant shou'd turn his Hand to every thing in a Family.

Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

To all things could he turn his hand.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To turn one's head or brain. (a) To make one giddy or dizzy, as by looking down from a great height. (b) To infect one with extravagant notions, as of pride or conceit: as, the attentions shown him quite turned his head.

As, the attentions shown him quite turnea are a little turned,
. I shall assign one of the sides of the college which
I am creeting for the cure of this dangerous distemper
[pride]. Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

The spirit of public fanaticism turned their heads.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

The rush of invitations, and the struggle for his society,
... would have been quite enough to turn any head less strong than his.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, viii.

To turn out. (a) To put out; drive out; expel: as, the unruly persons were turned out.

The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be turned out every time his lordship has drunk a bottle too much.

Walpole, Letters, II. 8.

much. Walpole, Letters, II. 8. (b) To put out to pasture, as cattle or horses. (c) To produce as the result of labor, or training, or any process of manufacture; furnish in a complete state; send out finished: as, this factory turns out 1,000 pieces of cloth in a week.

One thing is very certain—that the [public] schools turned out splendid scholars, and their powers of writing Latin and Greek verse were wonderful.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 155.

(d) To turn inside out; reverse; hence, to bring to view; show; produce; as, to turn out one's pockets; turn out your cards.—To turn over. (a) To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; overturn; as, to turn over a box; the scats were turned over in the struggle. (b) To hand over; deliver; transfer; refer; as, the business was turned over to his creditors.

If he [the footman] be not for your Turn, turn him over to me again when I come back. Howell, Letters, I. v. 13.

Tis well the debt no payment does demand; You turn me over to another hand. Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

(c) To do business, or sell goods, to the amount of: as, he turns over about \$1000 a week. (d) To open and turn the leaves of for the purpose of examining.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to turn over a concordance.

(ct) To turn off; hang. [Slang.]

Criminals, condemned to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turned over.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 698.

S. Butter, Hudioras, 111, in. 000.
To turn over a new leaf. See leaf.—To turn tail.
See tail..—To turn the back, to turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; go off; run away.

na place or company; go on; run away.

Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 238.

Sam. Quarrel, I will back thee.

Gre. How! turn thy back and run?

Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 41.

To turn the back on or upon one. See back!—10 turn the buckle of the belt behind. See back!—To turn the cat in the pan. (a) To reverse the order of things so as to make them appear the opposite of what they really are. N. E. D., under cat.

they really are. A. E. D., under cat.

There is a cunning which we in England call "the turning of the cat in the pan": which is when that which a man says to another he lays it as if another had said it to him.

Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(b) See to turn a cat-in-pan, under cat!.—To turn the cold shoulder. See cold.—To turn the die or the dice, to change the luck.

e, to change the nuck.

Fortune confounds the wise,

And, when they least expect it, turns the dice.

Dryden.

To turn the edge of, to deprive of sharpness or keenness; blunt.

ess; blunt. This news, I think, hath *turn'd* your weapon's *edge.* Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 179.

To turn the paunch, to vomit; disgorge, as fish. [New Eng.]—To turn the scale, to make one side of the balance fall; hence, figuratively, to give superiority or success; decide; determine.

You weigh equally; a feather will turn the scale. Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 32.

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail? A single soul's too light to turn the scale. Dryden. To turn the stomach of, to cause nausea or disgust in; make qualmish or disgusted.

They [Tonquinese] have many sorts of dishes, that wou'd turn the Stomach of a stranger, which yet they themselves like very well.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 30.

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my stomach.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 182. To turn the tables. See table.—To turn tippett. See tippet.—To turn to the right-about. See right-about.—To turn turtle. See turtle?.—To turn up. (a) To bring to the surface; bring from below to the top; turn over: as, to turn up the sod or the soil.

Yellow "bobs" turned up before the plough Are chiefest baits; with cork and lead enough. J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 176).

He strewed the City . . . with salt, having first turned up the ground with a plouch. Coryat, Crudities, I. 131. (b) To bring or put a different surface or side uppermost; place with the face upward: as, to turn up a card.

Your lord-hip is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever turned up ace. Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 2. (c) To give an upward turn or direction to; bring the end, tip, or point of uppermost; tilt up: as, to turn up one's nos (an expression of contempt).

nose that expression or contempty.

Her denotion at the Church is much in the turning rp of her rys, and turning dosine the leafe in her Booke when she heares named Chapter and Verse.

By Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

ing motion; move round, as on an axis, pivot, or hinge; revolve.

He that is giddy thinks the world terms round. Shah., T. of the S., v. 2, 20.

Mit it crimon bidl should strike any part of the body when the velocity . . . is greatly diminished, it does not early it away. . . but, in consequence of its circular or rolling motion, it turns round the part, in the same manner as a who I passes over a limb.

J. M. Carnorhan, Operative Surgery, p. 134.

Hence - 2. Figuratively, to move as on a point of support: hinge; depend: with on or upon: as, the question turns upon this point.

The Chorns ought to turn upon the Argument of the Drama, and support the D sign of the Acts

Jeromy Cellier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 149.

Great event often turn up in very small circumstances. Suitt, Conduct of Allies.

A playfah, as that turn I en her supposed oddity was not at all to Maggie's tass.

George Ellot, Mill on the Floss, it. 1.

3. To n or e sor s to tace in a different direction 3. 10 notes at \$10 lace in a allocent arcetton or in some specified direction; direct one's face, course, charts, attentions, thoughts, etc. (in some particular direction); as, to turn toward Meeca in player; to turn down a shady lane; I know not which way to turn.

know not which way to turn.

At the present time of it speke no more, Vnt emporpes fore shall I therfore.

For a of Fartenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 518.

Abjure this marie, turn to God again.

Marlone, Doctor Fanstus, II, 1. I kn ev not where to turn. O, welcome home! Shak., Cor., fi. 1, 197.

Shak., Cor., fi. 1. 197.

Trust me, Su. I thought we had wanted three miles of this house; . . . no year eat it, we'll turn into it, and refresh ours live with a cup of drink.

I Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56.

Just within the Gate we truned up a Street on the left hand, and were conducts five the Consul to his own house.

Manuferll, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Construction of the instant want of the form.

Great souls by instruct to each other turn, Dem and all rever, and in friendship burn. Addism, The Campaign.

There is no Point of the Compass to which they cannot turn, and by which they are not turn'd.

Congress, Way of the World, ii. 6.

4. To charge the position or posture of the body, as in bed; shift or roll from one side to the other.

other. I turale on l tryld each corner of my bed, To find it sleep were there, but sleep was lost. Dryden

5. To change direction; take an opposite or different course or way.

Then shalt thou see the dew bedabbled wretch Turn, and return, indenting with the way. Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1-704.

6. Specifically, to put about; tack.

He spy'd a Initch Sloop turning to get Into the Road and Few her at the evening Anchor at the West end of the Island

Dampier, Voyages, I. 52.

7. To change one's attitude or policy; hence, to rebel; olier resistance; show fight: often with upon: as, to turn upon one's accuser. See to turn on (a), below.

Should I turn upon the true prince?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., il. 4, 297.

Even the instinctive worm on which we tread Turn-, though it would not. Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

8. To retrace one's steps; go or come back;

Either thou wilt die, by God's just ordinance, Ere from this war thou *turn*: a conqueror, Or I with grief and extreme age shall perish, And never look upon thy face again. Shak., Rich. III., Iv. 4. 181.

9. To retreat; run away; also, to desert; go over to the enemy. [Rare.]

Whan thi haf o' thi Gordones desertit, An' turnit wi' Murray in a crack. Battle of Corichie (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

10. To change or become altered in nature. character, quality, appearance, or the like; be converted, transformed, or transmuted; hence, in general, to become; grow: as, to turn gray; to turn pale.

He that kepeth it clanly a yere, aftre that yere, hyt turneth yn to Flesche and Bloode.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

Thy miith shall turn to moan.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 44.

That every one who turned Christian was sure by that means to forfeit the favour of his prince, and to belooked upon as an apostate from the religion of his country.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Their design was to turn pirates, and plunder the Span-ards. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

You're a nice article, to turn sulky on first coming tome!

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

One of them asked her when her hair had begun to turn.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 135.
In particular—(a) To shift.

ticular—(c) 10 sum.

Now all this Scene shall to Arcadia turn,
The Seat of happy Nymphs and Swains.

Congrece, Semele, ii. 3.

(b) To change from a fresh or sweet condition; become sour or spoiled, as milk or cider.

Cow-milk thus prepared I judge to be better for a consumption than ass-milk, which . . . turneth not so easily, but is a little harsh. Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 51. (c) To become light, dizzy, or giddy, as the head or brain; reel; hence, to become distracted, demented, or mad.

I'll look no more,
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 23. Lest my brain turn. (d) To become nauscated, qualmish, sick, or disgusted, as the stomach. (e) To become inclined in another direction. (f) To change from cbb to flow or from flow to cbb, as the tide.

The tide turned, and rushed as flercely in the opposite irection.

Mecaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

11. To be changeable, fickle, or inconstant; vacillate.

She bade love last, and yet she fell a-turning. Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 100.

12. To tend: result: with to.

I asked if he was unwilling to be made knowne to some greate man, for that I believed it might turn to his profit.

Erelyn, Jan. 18, 1671.

Of late the West India coffee, which is not so good, has sold so cheap that it does not turn to account to send it to England.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 134.

13. To take form on the lathe; undergo the process of turning on a lathe: as, ivory turns well.—To turn about, to turn the face in another direction; wheel or face about: as, he turned about and faced me.

O think na ye my heart was wae, When I turn'd about, away to gae? The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87). To turn again. (a) To return.

Oure Lady cam to hem, and bad hem tournen azen.

Manderille, Travels, p. 61.

Therefore, O ye children of Israell, turne agayne, like as ye haue exceaded in your goinge backe.

Bible of 1551, Isa. xxxi. 6.

His big manly voice, Turning again toward childish treble. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 162.

(b) To make a stand and face the enemy; turn on an

Can honour pull the wings of fearful cowards, And make 'em turn ayain like tigers? **Tletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 3.

To turn against, to rebel against; become unfriendly or hostile to: as, my friends have all turned against me.

—To turn aside. (a) To leave a straight course; go off in a different direction.

I have therefore turned aside from that beaten path, and

chosen though a less easy yet a more profitable way.

Hooker, Eccles, Polity, I. 16,

(b) To withdraw from the presence or the notice of others;
avert the face: as, to turn axide to hide one's blushes.— To turn away. (a) To leave a straight or usual course; deviate; depart.

When the rightcous turneth away from his rightcousess, . . . shall be live? Ezek, xviii, 21. (b) To turn the face in another direction; avert one's looks.

She paused, she turned away, she hung her head.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

To turn back, to go or come back; return.

Turn back to me,
And play the mother's part.
Shak., Sonnets, cxiii.

To turn in. (a) To bend or point inward: as, his toes turn in. (b) To enter.

rn in. (b) To enter. Turn in, I pray you, into your servant's house. Gen. xix. 2.

Take ye that, my hireman chiel, And turn in here and dine. The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 235).

There is nothing so interesting as one of these Oriental cafés, and so I turned in from the street, drew a square straw-covered stool up to a low table, and held up one finger.

The Century, XIII. 77.

(c) To go to bed. [Colloq.]

I mean to toss a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I turn in.

Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 15.

No man can be a sailor, or know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them—tupned in and out with them, and eaten from the common kid.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 67.

(d) To turn about. — To turn off, to deviate from a course; be diverted: as, the road turns off to the right. — To turn on or upon. (a) To show anger, resentment, or hostility toward; confront in a hostile or angry manner.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 51.

Pompey turned upon him again, and in effect bade him

(b) See def. 2.—To turn out. (a) To bend or point outward: as, her toes turn out. (b) To come abroad; assemble out of doors; muster: as, the volunteers turned out in foice; the people turned out to see the show.

Then from every house and hamlet the men turned out. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 125.

(c) Specifically, of workmen, to abandon work in order to go on strike.

"What do you say to a strike, by way of something pleas-ant to talk about?" "Have the hands actually turned out?" asked Mrs. Thornton. Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xviii. (d) To get out of bed; rise. [Collon.] (e) To prove in the result or issue; appear or show in the end; terminate; result: as, the affair turned out better than was expected.

That you have a wealthy uncle I have heard; but how your expectations will turn out is more, I believe, than you can tell.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, though they never turned out happy.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 353.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 353.

To turn over, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom: as, to turn over in bed.—To turn round. (a) To turn so as to face the other way: reverse one's position. (b) To reverse one's opinions or relations; go over to another side or party: as, he turned round and voted with the Whigs.—To turn rusty. See rusty3.—To turn to. (a) [To, prep.] (1) To be directed toward: as, the needle turns to the pole. (2) To tend to; result or terminate in. Compare def. 12. (3) To apply one's self to; betake one's self to; direct one's efforts or attention to; resort to

What is that which I should turn to, lighting upon days like these?

Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall. (b) [To, adv.] To begin operations; set to work.

I found that no time was allowed for day-dreaming, but that we must turn to at the first light.

R. II. Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p. 8.

To turn Turk. See Turk.—To turn under, to be bent, doubled, or folded downward or under.—To turn up. (a) To point upward: as, her nose turns up slightly. (b) To come to the surface, hence, to come to light; appear; happen, occur: as, to be waiting for something to turn up.

Those accidental visitations of fortune are like prizes in the lottery, which must not be put into the year's in-come till they turn up. Sydney Smith, To John Allen, Jan. 24, 1813.

"And then," said Mr. Micawber, . . . "I shall, please Heaven, begin to be beforehand with the world, . . . if — in short, if anything turns up."

Dickens, David Copperfield, xi.

If after three thousand years a black swan turns up, must we not suppose it possible that in three thousand years more we may see a candle burn in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen?

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 54.

(c) To turn belly upward: said of a dying whate.
turn (torn), n. [Early mod. E. also tourn, tourne,
torn; \(\) ME. turn, tourn, torn, \(\) OF. tourn, tour,
a turn, trick, round, etc., F. tour, a round,
travel, tour, etc.; from the verb. Cf. tour².] 1. Movement about a center; circular motion; rotation; revolution: as, the turn of a wheel; a turn of the wrist.

His Passion is Metamorphos'd in the *Turn* of a hand. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 227.

A gallant daunce, that lively doth bewray A spirit and a vertue masculine, ... With lofty turnes and capriols in the ayre. Str J. Davies, Dancing,

2. A turning into another or a different way; a change of movement or direction; a devia-tion; also, the point at which such a change of course is made.

True Repentance is the *turn* of the whole Soul from the Love as well as the Practice of Sin.

Stillingflect, Sermons, III. i.

Stillingfect, Sermons, III. i.

When one sees the beggars and the commonplace and shabby condition of Spanish Granada, . . . he may perhaps give a new turn to his reflections by visiting Tetuan.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 181.

Specifically—(a) Change to an opposite direction, or the point at which such change is effected: as, the turn of the tide. (b) Deviation from a straight-line course or direction; bend; curve; fixure, angle: as, a turn in the road cut off the view.

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose Some fresher beauty varying round.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55 (song).

(c) A variation in the course of events; a change in the order, position, tendency, or aspect of things; hence, change in general; chance; happening; befalling.

O 'Tis a Heav'nly and a happy turn,
Of godly Parents to be timely born.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The l'athers.

"Tis a happy Turn for us, when Kings are made Friends again. This was the end of this Embassy, and I hope at will last our days.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 3.

Blame not the turns of fate, and chance of war.

Addison, The Campaign.

(d) Turning-point; crisis; the point at which a change must come: as, the turn of the year; the turn of a

And yet the spring was breaking forth, as it always does in Devonshire when the turn of the days is even.

R. D. Blacknore, Lorna Doone, vii.

(e) A twist, bias, or cast.

It would, in fact, be almost impossible to give a tragic turn to any proceedings for contempt of Court.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, x.

3. Form; shape; mold.

I have sometimes wondered to see the Roman poets, in their descriptions of a beautiful man, so often mentioning the turn of his neck and arms, that in our modern dresses lie out of sight, and are covered under part of the clothing.

Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

4. Tendency; bent; aptitude; disposition; humor: as, a person of a lively turn.

A man should always go with inclination to the *turn* of the company he is going into, or not pretend to be of the party.

Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

This Abd el cader no sooner was arrived at Masuah than, following the turn of his country for lying, he spread a report that a great man or prince whom he left at Jidda was coming speedily to Masuah.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 292.

I never had the least turn for diess — never any notion fancy or elegance.

Miss Burney, Evelina, laxxiii.

Mrs. Bennet had no turn for economy.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 261. But these things must have come to you with your nother's blood I never knew a Pyncheon that had any urn for them Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v. mother's blood turn for them

5. Particular form or character; mode; style.

The Turk I mention'd . . . came after this happen'd to see me, who I found was so disagreeable to the Aga that he order'd him to leave the house, giving it this turn, that he would not permit the people to come and teize me for presents.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

Presents. Proceed, Description of the Last, 1. 110. The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the polite and alluling manner which some teachers have attained will engage the attention.

Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 2.

The conventional atmosphere of a drawing-room, in which the gravest problems were apt to be forgotten in the flash of an epigram or the turn of a bon mot.

The Century, XLI. 801.

No man rallies with a better grace, and in more sprightly urns. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Lp. Ded.

6. In music, a melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones lying respectively next above and below it in the diatonic series. It is indicated by the sign ~. When the sign is placed over the given note the upper auxiliary tone is sounded first; but when it is placed after



the given note that note is sounded first. Chromatic alterations are indicated by accidentals over or under the sign. A turn occurring in two parts at once is called double, and is indicated by the sign \mathbb{Z} . A turn in which the lower auxiliary tone is performed first is called inverted or a back-turn, and is indicated by the sign \mathbb{R} . 7. One round or return of rope, cord, or the like, when laid in a coil or skein.—8. A short walk, ride, or drive which includes a going and a returning: a promenade.

a returning; a promenade.

You and I must walk a turn together.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 94.

He told me that his master came to town last night, and would be glad to take a *turn* with me in Grays-Inn walks. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 260.

Moore left his desk, and permitted himself the recrea-tion of one or two turns through the room Charlotte Bronte, Shulley, xxviii.

9. A spell, as of work; a job: as, he has not done a turn of work for several months.

Not able . . . to do a hand's turn for myself.

Lever, Davenport Dunn, v.

10. Opportunity or privilege enjoyed in alternation with another or with others; the time or occasion which comes in due rotation or order

to each of a number of persons when anything has to be got or to be done; recurring chance or opportunity.

The nymph will have her turn to be The tutor; and the pupil, he. Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Even the few solitaries left on guard at Mr. Atkinson's . . . condescend a little, as they drowsily bide or recall their turn chasing the ebbing Neptune on the ribbed seasand.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xvi.

11. An act; deed; especially, an incidental or opportune act, deed, office, or service; act of kindness or of malice: as, a shrewd turn.

In requying a good tourne, shew not thy selfe negligent or contrarye.

Babecs Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

For your kindness I owe you a good turn.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 62.

One good turn requires another.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

Chilon was wont to say, That it is commendable in men to forget bad tu, nes aone, but to bee mindefull of courtesies received.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 535.

12. A stratagem; a trick.

Of all the tornes that he cowthe he schewed him but oon.

Tale of Gamelyn, 1. 244.

13. Convenience; requirement; emergency; present need: as, to serve one's turn.

Present need: us, to serve one s to

Pilia. Jew, I must have more gold.

Bar. Why, want'st thou any of thy tale?

Pilia. No, but three hundred will not serve his turn.

Marlove, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

But for my daughter Katherine, this I know, She is not for your turn. Shak., T, of the S., ii, 1, 63,

What a hard-hearted monster you must be, John, not to have said so at once, and saved me such a turn!

Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

Mrs. Tulliver gave a little scream as she saw her, and felt such a turn that she dropped the large gravy-spoon into the dish, with the most scrious results to the table-George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

15t. An execution by hanging: from the former practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder, which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended.—16j. In law, same as tourne.

—17. pl. In mcd., monthly courses; menses.—

18. In furriery, a bundle of five dozen skins.—

—19. A load; a pack; as much as can be carried at one time by a man or an animal.

Sometimes he would bring a turn of wood, sometimes a bag of meal or potatoes.

J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 704.

20. In printing, a type turned upside down and showing black in proof, as a temporary substitute for a letter that is missing; also, a letter wrongly placed so that the face is turned.

He shows a curious printer's blunder at the end of one page, where the whole of the last reference-line is put in upside down. . . A turn of this magnitude could hardly have occurred if the letters had been set in the forme type by type.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 693.

By turns. (a) One after another; alternately; in succession.

Every one of the fluc went through the guard to fetch a childe each after other by turns.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

By turns to that, by turns to this a prey,
She knows what reason yields, and dreads what madness
may. Crabbe, Works, I. 51.

And love and prayer unite, or rule the hour by turns.

Byron, Childe Harold, i. 67.

(b) At intervals.

Milton, P. L., ii. 598.

Dead turns. A dynamo-electric machine through which the current is kept constant is found to have an electromotive force nearly proportional to the angular velocity of the armature less a constant. This constant, expressed in turns per second or per minute, has been called the dead turns of the machine.—Direct turn, in music, an ordinary turn, as distinguished from an inverted turn.—III turn. (a) An unkind, injurious, or spiteful act. (b) A change for the worse, especially in a case of illness.—In turn, in due order of succession.—On the turn, at the turniug-point; hence, changing; altering; on the point of or in process of reversal: as, the tide is now on the turn; our fortunes are on the turn.

And now hy-gyneth this give a gays on the turne.

And now by-gynneth thi gyle a-gayn on the turne, And my grace to growe ay wydder and wydder. Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 402.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 402.

Partial turn, in music, a turn in which the last tone is prolonged, so that the first three tones amount to a triple appoggiatura. In a slow tempo a turn on a long note is usually thus rendered.—Racking turns. See rack!.—Round turn. See round!—Sheriff's turn. See sheriff'!.—The turn of a hair. See hair!.—To a turn, to a nicety; exactly; perfectly: as, the meat is done to a turn: from the practice of roasting meat on a revolving spit.

turnbuckle

She watched the fish with as much tender care and minuteness of attention . . . as if her own heart were on the gridinon, and her immortal happiness were involved in its being done precisely to a turn!

Hauthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

To serve a turn, the turn, or one's turn, to be sufficient for the purpose, occasion, or emergency; answer the

purpose.

A cloak as long as thine will serve the turn.

Shak, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 131.

To take a turn, to take a short walk, ride, or drive. See def. S.—To take one's turn, to occupy the place belonging to one, or to do what is assigned to one, in proper or allotted order.—To take turns, to take each the other's place alternately.—Turn about. See about.—
Turn and turn about. Same as lurn about.

Tacitus says that the land in his time was occupied by the whole community turn and turn about. Brougham.

Enoch would hold possession for a week:
"This is my house, and this n.y little wife."
"Mine too," said Philip, "turn and turn about."
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Turn of life. See menopause.—Turn toll. See toll. turnabout (tern'a-bout"), n. 1. A merry-goround; a carrousel.

The high swings and the turnabouts; the tests of the strength of limb and lung. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 560. 2. One who turns things about; an agitator; an innovator.

Our modern turnabouts cannot evince us but that we feel we are best affected when the great mysteries of Christer celebrated upon anniversary festivals.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 36. (Davies.)

3. A disease in cattle characterized by giddi-

But for my daughter Nature 110, She is not for your turn. Shak, T. of the S., ii. 1. 63.

And if the garden would not serve their turn, then was the park the filtest place.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 33.

The Bible is shut against them [hinderers of reformation] as certaine that neither Plato nor Aristotle is for their turnes.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

14. A nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement. [Colloq.]

The Turn-about and Murram cround.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

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Sylvester, tr. of



thick-billed thrush, was formerly common on the South Island of New Zealand, but is now nearly extinct. A second species is T. tanagra of the North Island. Also called Keropia, Otagon, and Ceropia.

turnback (têrn'bak), n. In saddlery, a local name for the strap which goes from the hames back to the hip-strap. See cut under harness. turn-bench (têrn'bench), n. A simple portable lathe, used by clock- and watch-makers. turn-bridge (têrn'brij), n. A swing- or swivelbridge; a pivot-bridge. Also turning-bridge. E. H. Knight. See cut under bridge?.

The span of all the turnbridges is 75 ft. in the clear

The span of all the turnbridges is 75 ft. in the clear.

The Engineer, LXX, 391.

Feel by turns the bitter change.

Milton, P. L., ii. 598. turnbroach† (térn'brōch), n. [Early mod. E.

A dynamo-electric machine through which

turn-broche; \(\) \(turn, v., + \) obj. \(broach. \)] A turnspit.

Turne-broches, les galopins.

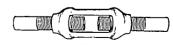
Palsgrave, p. 909 (Du Guez, Introductorie).

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?

An alderman's widow one that was her turn-broach?

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

turnbuckle (tern'buk"1), n. A device for connecting and tightening two parts of a metal rod or bar. It is essentially a right-and-left screw coupling. A common form is that of a link one or both



ends of which screw on the ends of the parts of the bar; if one end, the other is fitted with a swivel; if both ends, one has a right-handed and the other a left-handed screw.— Pipe-turnbuckle, a right-and-left pipe-coupling.—Sin-

gle-screw turnbuckle, a swivel-link used for connecting lightning-role.

Turnbull's blue. A species of Prussian blue

Turnbull's blue. A species of Prussian blue which is thrown down when potassium ferricyanide (red prussiate of potash) is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. When dry it has a beautiful blue color with a reddish luster. turncap (térn'kap), n. A chimney-top which turns round with the wind.
turncoat (térn'kōt), n. [< turn, r., + obj. coat².]
One who "turns his coat"—that is, forsakes his narty or principles.

his party or principles.

Bod' Courts or itself must convert to disdain, if you come in her pressure the distance of the court syn turneout.

Shake, Much Ado, L 1, 125

Crafts 7 orns '! Are you not asham'd to shift hands thus in things that are Sacred?

Natum, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 13.

turncock (tern'kok), u. The servant of a water-company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, etc.

A mullitative turncock . . . gives the fire-plug a dis-paraging we neb with that large tuning-fork of his, Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

turn-down (térn'doun). a. Folded or doubled

The other lad was . . . plainly dressed, but with a high-ly-feed-pe I hyrome turn-down collar Kingdon Two Years Ago, i.

turned-shells (térnd'shelz), n. pl The gastro-pod family Ictronular, turnement, n. An old spelling of tournament, turnept, n. An old spelling of tournament, turnept, n. [SME turner, turnere; Starn + -arl; in def. 4, Starner, one who per-forms, exercises, or practises gymnastics, n gymnast. (turnen, practice gymnastics, (F. tunener, turn; see turn.] 1. One who or that which turns; specifically, one whose occupation involves work with a lathe.

Turn r of secular

D truction of Trop (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1606. sometime all counteless in a ring, to which as fast they

spun As any wheel a transce makes, being tried how it will run. Chapman, Hiad, will, 515.

2. A small piece of fire-clay molded into the 2. A small piece of five-clay molded into the form of a segment of a sphere, and serving as a pivotal support to a small circular disk which itself supports a watch-dial while in the enameling-turnace, during which time it must be constantly turned to subject the enamel to uniform conditions of heat.—3. In scal-fishing: (a) Same as time-charp. (b) Same as time-charp. (c) Same as time-charp. (d) same as time-charp. (a) In a member of one of the gymnastic bodies (G. Turner) one i first instituted by F. L. Jahn about 1811, and especially in favor among Germans.

1811, and especially in favor among Germans.

—5. A kind of tumbler-pigeon.

turner² (tir'ner), n. [Prob. a popular var. of turney².] A Scottish copper coin issued by



T(x) = f(C) + f(C) +

James VI, and by later sovereigns, worth 2d.

Scotch (about one third of a United States cent) at the time of issue. Compare hodic.
Turnera (tur'ne'r-i), n. [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after W. Turner (about the middle of the 16th century), a physiciam, author (1551) of an linglish herbal.] A genus of polypetalous plunts, type of the order Turneraca. It is charete at dispersion with one analysiciam, author (1551) of an linglish herbal.] A genus of polypetalous plunts, type of the order Turneraca. It is charete at dispersion with one material in the Old World. They are larted representation of the part of physics, with one naturalized in the Old World. They are larted or hards with one statemed leaves, which are often if nebbearing at the base. The flowers are yellow, and usually colitary in the axils, peculiar in the frequent union of the parting from the base of the leaf. Several species are cultivated under glass for their very landsome flower, which often resemble those of Thunberfal. Trapifera is used as an astringent in Brusil. Trainifolia, as prefers widely distributed from the West Indies to Brazil, and known as holly-rose and superose, is a reputed tonic and expectorant. The stimulant diug damiana is largely prepared from T. microphylla, and from T. diffusa and its variety aphrodisines, especially from the latter, which is a native of Tevas, Merico, and Lower California. This, which is widely known by the name damiana, is also used, in the form of a lot tea, as a blood-purifier and as a beverage, and is sold in preparations with spirits as a tonic or directle, as well as for allowining colic and nervous disorders. See cut in next column.

8541



nering Pi int of Damiana (Turnera diffusa, var aphred a, a flower A, the calyx and the two bracts, c, the fru

Turneracese (tur-ne-rā'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Kunth. 1823). (Turnera + -ucce.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort Passiflorales. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with five stamens, and a five ovary with three distinct fillform styles which are usually two-clet and flabelhately fringed. The 85 species are classed in 6 genera, of which Turnera is the type. They are mostly American and tropical; three yellow-flowered species of one genus, Piriqueta, extend into Florida or North Carolina.

turner-harp (têr'nêr-hiệp), n. A harp-seal of the age of three years. [Newfoundland.] turner-hood (têr'nêr-hiệ), n. The hooded seal in its third year, when turning to be an old

in its third year, when turning to be an old hood. [Newfoundland.] turnerite (ter'ner-it), n. [After Edward Turner, an English chemist and mineralogist.] A

ner, an English chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of monaite occurring in small brilliant crystals of a vellowish-brown color.

Turner's cerate. See cerate.

Turner's yellow. See yellow.

turnery (tér'nér-i), n.; pl. turnerues (-iz).

[Formerly also tournere; \(\xi \) F. tournerue, turnery, work, \(\xi \) tournery, turn: see turn.] 1. Turnering, openedially, the forming of articles were a

Chairs of wood, . . . the backs, arms, and legs loaded with turnery.

Walpote.

4. A place where articles are turned.

It would probably pay well to establish small turneries in the works, to use up odds and ends of timber now wasted.

Spons' Lineye. Manuf., I. 13.

wasted. Spons Energe. Manuf., 1. 13. turney1; (tér'ni), r. and n. An obsolete spelling of tourney. turney2; n. [< OF. tournois, a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling, < F. Tournois, of or pertaining to Tours, < Tours, a city in France. Cf. tournois.] A piece of black or copper money current in Iroland in the reign of Edward III., coined at Tours and surreplitiously introduced. The circulation of turneys was prohibited under sovere penul. of turneys was prohibited under severe penalties.

turn-file (tern'fil), n. An instrument used comb-makers in sharpening a kind of tool called a float.

a float.

Turnicidæ (tér-nis'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Turnix (Turnic-) + -idæ.] A family of birds, typified by the genus Turnix; the homipods.

Turnicimorphæ (tér-ni-si-mor'fō), n. pl. [NL., < Turnix (Turnic-) + Gr. μορφί, form.] A superfanily of birds: same as Hemipodii. Also Turnicomorphæ.

turnicimorphic (ter-nī-si-mer'fik), a. Having the form or structure of the Turnicidæ; belong-

ing to the Turnicimorphy.
turnicine (tor-ni'sin), a. Of or portaining to
the Turnicida.

turning (terning), n. [< ME. turnynge, tourning (terning), n. [< ME. turnynge, tourning (terning), n. [< ME. turnynge, tourning; wng; verbal n. of turn, v.] 1. The act of one who or of that which turns. Specifically—2. The practice of regular gymnastics according to the system of F. L. Jahn. See turnerl, 4.—3. A winding; deviation from the straight, direct, or established course; a bend; a turn; also, the place where a road or street diverges or branches out from another.

advanced, as a starting-point for determining its height after resetting.

uturning-rest (terning-rest), n. 1. In hand-turning, a support, usually of iron, upon which the cutting extremity of the turning-tool is rested as on a fullerum. It is usually socketed in nu adjustable support clamped to the frame of the lathe.—2. A slide-rest.

or branches out from another.

turning-saw

At the foot of that Hille, Melchisedeche, that was Kyng of Salem, in the two ways of that Hille, mette Abraham in conveying each from the Bataylle, whan he had slayn Abyncheche.

Blandsolle, Travels, p. 114.

They [the ways] were . . . full of windings and intri-cate turnings. Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

I'll bear you Company as far as the next Turning.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 115.

Every turning in the road showed the boundless forest below in some new point of view.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 337.

4. Milit., a manœuver by which an enemy or a position is turned.—5. In obstet., the rectification of a malpresentation by bringing down the head or the feet. See version.—6. The art the head or the feet. See version.—6. The art or practice of shaping objects by means of cuting-tools while the objects themselves are revolved rapidly on a lathe.—7. pl. The chips detached in the process of turning.—8. In ceram., the operation of completing or rectifying the shape of a vase, or the like, before it is fired. This is done to give great accuracy of form and fired. This is done to give great accuracy of form, and avoid the least unevenness between opposite sides, and is very common in modern manufacture.

9. A turn; a movement back and forth.

n; a movement. Many a tourneyage Upon the freshe grasse spryngage. Rom. of the Rose, 1 1407.

10. The part of any textile fabric, leather, or any similar material turned in or under, to avoid making a raw edge.—Turning in, the operation of bendlag a rope firmly around a deadeys in the score, also called strapping the deadeys.—Turning up, in bookbinding, the taking of the round out of the back of a book by the use of tindles, to cnable the forwarder to cut the book on the fore edge. It is done only on board-work.

board-work. turning-bridge (ter'ning-brij), n. Same as turn-

bridge. turning-carrier (ter'ning-kar'i-er), n. A lathe-

dog; a lathe-carrier. turning-chisel (ter'ning-chiz'el), n. A chisel for finishing work which has been roughed out by the gonge. Such chisels are made in different forms, some being rectangular with an oblique whet, and some having a chisel-edge chamfered on both sides of the blade, the edge crossing the end of the blade obliquely. E. II. Enight.

turnery (ter'nier-i), n.; pl. turneries (-iz).

[Formerly also tournerie; \(\) F. tourneries (-iz).

[Formerly also tournerie; \(\) F. tournerie, turneries (-iz).

[Formerly also tournerie; \(\) F. tournerie, turneries (-iz).

In another room are such rare turneries in Ivory as are not to be described for their curlosity.

3. Ornamentation produced by means of the turning-lathe, as bands or grooves running around an object of wood or ivory.

The latter with an engine of some kind to turn it without the use of the treadle or hand-power. turning-gage (ter'ning-gaj), n. 1, A gage, often improvised, for measuring the width and determining the shape of a cutting.—2. A gage used in setting the tail-stock of a lathe in adjusting it for turning tapers.

ing a longer handle than gouges used in car-pontry and cabinet-making.

pontry and caunce-making.
turning-lathe (tér'ning-lāvh), n. A lathe used
by turners in wood or ivory. See lathe¹, turn,
v. t., 2, turner¹, turning.
turning-machine (tér'ning-ma-shēn'), n. In
boot-making, a machine for turning boot-legs after the soums have been sewed and rolled flat. E. H. Knight.

turning-mill (ter'ning-mil), n. A machine-tool for boring heavy ironwork. It is a form of horizontal lathe. E. H. Knight.
turningness! (ter'ning-nes), n. The quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

turning-piece (ter'ning-pes), u. In arch., a board having a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon.

turning-plate (ter'ning-plat), n. 1. Same as turn-table.—2. Same as fifth wheel (which see, under fifth). E. H. Knight.

turning-point (ter ning-point), n. 1. The point on which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases and that in a contion in one direction ceases and that in a con-trary or different direction begins; the point at which a decisive change takes place, as from good to bad, from increase to decrease, or the opposite.—2. In engin., a temporary bench or bench-mark, the exact elevation of which is determined in leveling before the instrument is advanced, as a starting-point for determining

turning-steel (ter'ning-stel), u. A smooth hardened and tempered piece of round barsteel, either with or without a handle, used to

turn the edge of a tool, or give it a slightly flanged form, by rubbing.
turning-tool (ter'ning-tol), n. A sharp steel tool used in turning and shaping the ends of A sharp steel other tools in seal-engraving, to suit each style of work.

turning-treet (ter'ning-tre), n. The gallows.

And at the last she and her husband, as they deserved, ere apprehended, arraigned, & hanged at the foresayd arnung tree.

Hall, Hen. VIII., p. 816.

turnip (ter'nip), n. [Formerly also turnep; perhaps orig. *turn-nep, < turn, implying something round, + nep, necp, < ME. nepe, < AS. $n\overline{e}p$, a turnip: see neep2.] The thick fleshy root of the plant designated by Linneus as Brassica of the plant designated by Linnous as Brassica tracting teeth.

Rapa, but now believed to be a variety, together turnout (tern'out), n. [(turn out: see under with the rape (which see), of B. campestris, a turn.] 1. The act of turning out or coming with the rape (which see), of B. campestris, a plant found wild, in varieties corresponding with the rape (which see), of B. campestris, a plant found wild, in varieties corresponding to these plants, in Europe and Asiatie Russia (see nacew); also, the plant itself, a common garden and field crop. The rutabaga, or Swedish turnip, with smooth leaves, and root longer than broad; is referred with probability to the same source. The turnip proper has the root rounded, often broader than long, the toot-leaves usually lobed; rough and hafty. The turnip was cultivated by the Greeks and Romans, and is now widely grown in temperate climates for use in sonys and stews, or as a bolled vegetable, mashed or whole, and for feeding cattle and sheep, forming in Great Britain a valuable rotation crop. The young shoots of the second year, known as turnip-tops, are dressed for early greens. The turnip is little mutritious, containing from 90 to 92 per cent, of water. The rutabaga is somewhat more nutritious, but less easily grown. The varieties of both plants are numerous. The crop sometimes suffers from an affection called paper-and-toe or dachdorhaza, in which the root divides into branches, apparently a tendency to revert to the wild state. Various insects attack the turnip, Bryonna dooken—Indian turnip. See Indian.—St. Anthony's turnip, Ranunculus bulbown, its bulbs being a favorite food of pigs, and St. Anthony bring the patron of pigs. Also called St Anthony's rape.—Swedish turnip, See ratabaga.—Teltow turnip, a variety grown in Germany with roots but I inch thick and 3 inches long, the rind having a very piquant flavor, whence it is much valued for soups and stews—Turnip, flea-beetle. See Phalloterta and turnip-fley (c).—Turnip-stemmed cabbage, the kolirabi. Wild turnip. (a) The common turnip in its native state. See def. (b) Same as Indian turnip, a the common turnip in its native state. See def. (b) Same as Indian turnip-cabbage (ter'nip-af ad), n. The plantlouse Alphas rape, which affects the turnip. Also turnip-cabbage (ter'nip-af ad), n. Same as

turnip-cabbage (ter'nip-kab'āj), n. Samo as

turnip-cutter (tér'nip-kut"ér), n. In agri., a

turnip-flea (tér'nip-flé), n. Same as turnip-

turnip-fly (ter'nip-fli), n. One of several different winged insects which are injurious to turnips. (a) A dipterous insect of the genus Anthonyia, as A. radicium, whose laiva lives in the turmp-root. See cut under Anthonyia (b) A hymenopter of the genus Athalia as A centifoliae, whose laive, known as nigorae, injure the laives of the turmp—(c) A coleopter of the genus Haltiae, as H (Phyllotreta) nemorium; a turmp fleacheette [Lng]

turnip-maggot (tér'nip-maggot), n. The larva of Anthomya radicum. See turnip-fly (a). turnip-parsnip (ter'nip-pars nip), n. See pars-

turnip-pest (ter'nip-pest), n. Any of the insects which are very minrous to the turnip, and most of which have distinctive names. See turnip-fly, and cut under Plutella.

turnip-puller (têr'nîp-pûl êr), n. An agricul-tural implement used for pulling turnips from the ground. E. H. Knight. turnip-pulper (têr'nîp-pul pêr), n. A root-

cutter or root-pulper.

turnip-radish (ter'nip-rad'ish), n. A turnip-shaped variety of the common radish.

shaped variety of the common radish.

turnip-rooted (ter'nip-rö'ted), a. Having a
short, thick, rounded root like a turnip.—Turnip-rooted celery. Same as celeriae. - Turnip-rooted
parsulp, the turnip pausup.

turnip-shaped (ter'nip-shāpt), a. Shaped like

turnip-shaped (ter inp-shape), a. Sciaped like a turnip; napiform.
turnip-shell (ter nip-shel), n. A shell of the family Tarbinellidæ, and especially of the genus Rapa. See cut under Turbinella.

turnip-tailed (ter'nip-tald), a. Having a turnip-shaped or napiform tail, swollen at the base and suddenly tapering: noting a gecko. turnipwood (ter'nip-wud), n. The Australian

rosewood, Synoam glandulosum. The wood when fresh is of a deep-red color and rose-scented. It is used

for cabinet purposes, also for lining in houses and in ship-building. This name is from the smell of the bark, which resembles that of a Swedish turnip.

turnipy (ter'nip-i), a. [< turnip + -y1.] Turnip-like. Energe, Brit., I. 175. [Rare.]

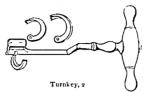
Turnix (ter'niks), n. [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), said to be clipped from Coturnix, q. v.] A genus of hemipods or button-quails, giving name

the family Turnicidie: same as Hemipodius, and of prior date.

turnkey (tern'kē), n. [\langle turn, v., + obj. key1.]

1. The person who has charge of the keys of

a prison, for opening and fastening the doors; a prison warden.—2. An instrument, now almost obsolete, for



forth

The bugles were sounding the turn-out.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

Specifically -2. A quitting of employment, especially with a view to obtain increase of wages or some other advantage; a strike.

All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up, from this approaching turn-out.

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xviii.

3. One who has turned out for such a purpose;

Those were no true friends who helped to prolong the struggle by assisting the turn-outs. And this Boucherman was a turn-out, was he not?

Mrs. Gastell, North and South, xx.

4. A short side-track in a railway designed to enable one train to pass another.—5. People or things that have turned out; persons who have come out to see a spectacle, witness a performance at the theater, attend a public meeting, or the like.—6. A carriage or ceach with the horses; also, carriages or equipages collectively.

The minual procession of his majesty's mails on the king's birthday was a sight equal, in the smartness of the whole equipment, to the best turnout of the Coaching or Four-in-hand clubs of our day.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, III, 50.

'. The net quantity of produce yielded; production.

If a large turn-out is necessary, carbonization may be effected in twelve or thirteen hours, but a slower process, say sixteen hours, gives better results.

Spons' Energe, Manuf., I. 10.

turnover (tern'o'ver), n. and n. [\(\xi\) turn over: see under turn.] I. n. 1. The act or result of turning over: as, a turnover in a carriage.—2. A kind of pie or fart in a semicircular form: so called because made by turning over one half of a circular crust upon the other.

Other children surveyed the group, and with envious eyes and watering mouths beheld the demolition of tarts and turnovers.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 109.

3. An apprentice whose indentures have been transferred or turned over to a new employer. Also called turnover apprentice. [Eng.]

That no Turn-overs he received by any Master Printer but from a Master Printer; and that no Master Printer turning over any Apprentice to another Master Printer may be permitted to take any other Apprentice in his place till the full time of the said Apprentice so turned over be expired.

Case and Proposals of the Free Journeymen Printers, quoted [in English Gilds (E. E.T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

4. A piece of white linen formerly worn by eavalry over their stocks.—5. The amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a specified time.

The Simbirsk fair, having a turnover of some 6 million roubles, still maintains its importance. Encyc. Brit , XXII. 77.

A kitchen utensil: same as slice, 3 (h) II. a. Turned over or down; capable of be-

II. a. Turned over or down; capable of being turned over or down.—Turnover apprentice. Sec 1, 3.—Turnover table. (a) A table the top of which is fitted with a movable panel which can be taken out and reversed. Such tables have sometimes a chess-board on one side of the movable panel, and cloth on the other for card-playing. (b) A turn-up table—that is, a table whose top can be moved into a vertical position.

turnpike (térn'pik), n. [< turn + pikel.] 1†. A frame of pikes or pointed bars, a kind of revolving cheval-de-frise, set in a narrow passage to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse in, For all the bristled turn-pikes of his chin.

F. Beaumont, Antiplaton.

2. A turnstile.

I move upon my axle like a turnpike.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

3. A gate set across a road, in order to stop carriages, wagons, etc., and sometimes foottravelers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar; a toll-gate.

She married afterwards, . . and now keeps with her old husband a turnpike, through which I often ride.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

4. A turnpike road.

The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst turnpikes round about London.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, 11. 178. (Davies.)

be joe, four through of each Eritain, 11. 118. (Davies.)

5. A turnpike-stair. [Scottch.]—Turnpike road, a road on which turnpikes or toll-gades are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from carriages, wagons, cattle, etc., which travel on them, or by the income derived from farming such toll.—Turnpike sailor, a beggar who goes about dressed as a sailor. [Thieves' cant.]

I became a turnpike sailor, as it's called, and went out as one of the Shallow Brigade, wearing a Guernsey shirt and drawers, or tattered trowsers.

Mayhere, London Labour and London Poor, I. 415.

turnpike-man (térn'pīk-man), n. A man who collects tolls at a turnpike or toll-gate.

How in a trice the turnpike-men Their gates wide open threw.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

turnpike-stair (térn'pik-stáir), n. A spiral or winding stairease. [Scotch.] turn-pin (térn'pin), n. A conical plug for closing the open end of a pipe; a tube-stopper. E. H. Knight.

turn-plate (tern'plat), n. A turn-table. [Eng.] turn-poke (tern'pok), n. A large game-coek; a shake-bag.

The excellency of the broods, at that time, consisted in their weight and largeness, . . . and of the nature of what our sportsmen call shake-bags or Turn-pokes.

Archaelogia (1775), III. 142.

turn-row (tern'ro), n. The cross-row at the end of the furrows through which the plowman goes from one side to the other of his patch.

All adown the turn-row between the ranks of corn.

The Atlantic, LXL 677.

turn-screw (tern'skrö), n. A screw-driver or a screw-wronch.

a serew-wrenen.
turn-servingt (térn'sèr'ving), n. The act or
practice of serving one's turn or promoting
private interest. Bacon, Letters, p. 12.
turnsick (térn'sik), a. and n. [ME. turneseke;
 \(\text{turn} + sick' \). I. a. Giddy; vertiginous.

Turne reke: vertiginosus; vertigo est illa infirmitas.

Cath. Ang., p. 397.

II. n. Vertigo; also, the gid, sturdy, or stag-

II. n. Vertigo; n. ...,
gers of sheep.
[Obsolete or provincial.]
turnside (térn'sid), n. A turnsick disease of
the dog. See the quotation.

Turnside is more frequently seen in the dog than tetanus, still it is by no means common. It consists in some
obscure affection of the brain, resembling the "gid" of
sheep, and probably results from the same cause.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 327.

sheep, and probably results from the same cause.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 327.

Iturnsol, turnsole (tern'söl), n. [< ME. turnesole; < OF, (and F.) tournesol, dial. tournesoleil (= It. tornasole), < tourner(= It. tornaro), turn, + sol, sun, < L. sol; see turn and sol!, and ef. parasol.] 1. Any one of several plants regarded as turning with the movement of the sun.

This is the classical meaning of the word, which is the equivalent of heliotrope; and it has been so understood in later use, although a ecoding to some it refers to the appearance of the flowers at the summer solstice. In modern thmes the name has been applied (a) to the sun-spunger or wartwort, Euphorbia Heliocopia, ravely to the sumflower (Helianthus), more often to the heliotrope (Heliotropium), and (b) as in def. 2.

2. A plant, Chrozophora tinctoria, of the Euphorbiance, found in the Mediterranean region and eastward to Persia and India. Its place is incided blue by ammonia and air, and linen dipped in it is a test for acids. The plant is of a poisonous character. The name is also given to a deep purple dye obtained from the plant.

Turnesole is good & holsom for red wyne golowyyng.

Turnesole is good & holsom for red wyne colowrynge.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 127,

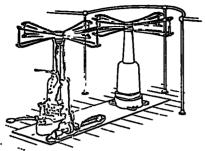
3. Same as turnsolc-blue

turnsole-blue (tern'sol-blö), n. A color obtained from archil, and formerly used for dyeing. It was claimed that the color was extracted from the turnsol, in order to keep its true source a secret. Also written tournesol-blue, turnspit (tern'spit), n. [< turn, r., + obj. spit]. Cf. turnbroach.] 1. A person who turns a spit.

I am their turnspit, indeed; they eat and smell no roast-meat but in my name. B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated. 2. A kind of dog of small size, long-bodied and short-legged, formerly used to work a kind of treadmill-wheel by means of which a spit was turnstile (tern'sfil), n. [< turn + stile¹.] A turntalet (tern'tāl), n. [< turn, v., + tale¹.] An apost surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person passes through; a turnpike. See the quotation under turnway.

pike. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, profiges, or other places, either to we want the measure of eatile larges.

A turntalet (tern'tāl), n. [< turn, v., + tale¹.] An apost turn-tippet (tern'tip'et), n. [< turn, v., + tale¹.] An apost turn-tippet (tern'tāl), n. [< turn, v., + tale¹.] A turncoat; a time-server.



vehicles, etc., but to admit that of persons, or to bar a passace until toil or passace-money is collected they are also placed (sometimes with a turnstile-register) at the entrance of buildings, as where there is a charge for admission, or where it is desired to prevent the entrance of too many persons at one time.

turnstile-register (tern'stil-rej' 1s-ter), n. A recording device for registering the number of persons passing through a turnstile, as at the entrance of a toil-bridge, a place of amusement, etc. It works by means of gear-wheels, turnstone (tern'stön), n. [< turn.r., + obj. stone.] A small grallatorial bird of the genus Strepsilas, allied both to plovers and to sand-pipers: so called from its habit of turning over little stones or pebbles on the sea-shore in search of food. The common turnstone or sea-dotterel is S. mlittle stones or pebbles on the sea-shore in search of food. The common turnstone or sea-dotterel is S. interpers. In full summer plumage this is one of the hand-somest of its tibe, being pled with black, brown, white, and chestnut-red, and having orange feet; it is S to 9 inches long, and about 17 in extent of wings. It is nearly cosmopolitum in its extensive migrations, and breeds in high latitudes. It is common in North America, especially coasts ise, and there has many local names, as brant-bird, calico-bird, whate bird, heart-bird, chiech-bird, calico-bird, calico-bird, edito-bird, chiech-dock, criming-lackt, checkered mipe, sparked-back, streaked-back, red-in-jackt, checkered mipe, sparked-book, sparked-bo



English names are Hebridal sandpiper and variega placer, stane-put r. tangle-picker, etc. The black-headed turn-tone, S. m. and epidalice, is a different variety or species, mostly of a black-headed turn-tone, S. m. and the class of the North Pacific See Streppiles.—Flover-billed turn-stone. Same r. surf-bird. Seebohm.

turn-table (tern 1201), n. 1. A circular plat-form designed to turn upon its center, and sup-ported by a series of wheels that travel upon a circular track laid under the edge of the platform. This is the original form of the railroad turn-table, and is still in use. The platform is laid with a sin-gle line of rails, and the running-gear, pivot, wheels, etc.,



a, side elevation of turn-table, pivoted at the central pier A; rollers which turn-table, pivoted at the central pier A; rollers which turn-table range on a circular flu-topped rall; c, c', fixed rails and turn-table rare-pectively.

repetitely.

are sunk in a circular pit, so that the track is level with the connecting tracks. In some cases a second line of rath is laid on the platform at right angles with the first. The turn-table for turning locomotives, as at the end of local lines, is now usually simply a wooden or iron girder, plytoted at the center and having each end supported on wheels that move on a circular track in a pit, the platform being dispensed with. Small turn-tables for moving cars from one track to another, as in narrow yards where there is no room for curves or switches, are sometimes used. Also called turning-plate.

2. A device used in tracing the circular comentcells for microscope-slides. E. II. Knight.

The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, turn-upets, and fiatterers.

nd flatterers. *Cranmer,* Works (Parker Soc.), II. 15. (*Davies.*) turn-under (tern'un'der), n. Same as fall-

turn-up (tern'up), n. [< turn up: see under turn.] 1. A disturbance; a commotion; a shindy or scrimmage.

I have seen many a turn-up, and some pitched battles among the yokels; and, though one or two were rather too sanguinary for my taste, no serious mischief was done. Noctes Ambronaus, Dec., 1834.

2. One who or that which turns up unexpectedly or without prearrangement.

The type of men of which Emerson and Carlyle are the nort pronounced and influential examples in our time, it most pronounced and influential examples in our time, amust be owned, are comparatively a new turn-up in literature.

The Century, XXVII. 926.

[Colloq. or slang in both uses.]
turnus (ter'nus), n. [< NL. turnus, the specific
name, < L. Turnus, a man's name.] The tiger-swallowtail, Papilio turnus, a large yellow



black-striped swallow-tailed butterfly common in the United States. One striking variety of the fe-male has the wings entirely black. The larva, of a deep velvety-green color, feeds on sassafras, alder, willow, oak, apple, and various other trees.

turnverein (törn'fe-rin'), n. [G. turn-verein, < turnen, practise gymnastics (see turn, turner), + verein, union, association, < ver. E. for., + ein, one, = E. one.] An association for the practice of gymnastics according to the system

of the turners. See turner, 4.

turnwayi (tern'wā), n. [< turn, v., + way¹, n.]
An apostrophe. [Rare.]

An apposituation. Lateral Many times, when we have runne a long race in our tale spoken to the hearers, we do sodainly fiye out & either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing, and therefore the Greekes call such a figure (as we do) the turnicay or turntale.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesio, p. 190.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.
turn-wrest (tern'rest), a. Noting a plow having
a reversible mold-board, whereby a furrow may
be turned either to the right or to the left, according to the position of the mold-board.
Turonian (tū-rō'ni-nn), n. [Irreg. < Touraine
in France, where the system is well developed,
+ -tan.] In geol., a division of the Cretaceous
system, according to the continental geologists.
It lies between the Conomanian and the Sononian, and is
the equivalent of the English Lower Chalk, or "Chalk without films"—the chalk of the cliffs of Dover and Slakespeare Cliff. In the more detailed nomenclature of the
French geologists it includes the Santonian and Campanian.

panian.

turpentine (ter'pen-tin), n. [Formerly also terpentine; < ME. turbentyno = MD. terpentijn, termentijn, D. terpentijn = G. Sw. Dan. terpentin, < OF. turbentine, terebentine, turpentine, terebentine, ML. terebintina, NL. terebinthina, turpentine, < L. terebinthina (sc. resina), fem. of terebinthinus, of the terebinth, < terebinthinus, < Gr. repifavo, terebinth: see terebinth, and cf. terebinthino.]

1. An oleosesinous substance secreted by the wood or bark of a number of trees, all coniferous except the terebinth, which yields Chian turpentine. It consists chiefly of an trees, all coniferous except the terebinth, which yields Chian turpentine. It consists chiefly of an essential hydrocarbon oil (C₁₀H₁₀) and a resin called colophony or rosin. The common turpentine is derived in France from the maritime pine, Pinus maritime (Freuch or Bordeaux turpentine); in Russia and Germany, from the Scotch pine, P. squestrie; in Austria and Corsica, from the Corsican pine, P. Lariele; in the East Indies and Japan, from several pines; and in the United States, most largely in North Carolina, from the southern or long-leafed pine, P. palustrie, and somewhat from the loblollypine, P. Trada. For other turpentines, see the phrases below. In the United States turpentine is obtained by outting a pocket in the side of the tree (boxing), whence it is periodically collected. In France the less destructive method is practised of removing a piece of bark and conducting the flow into earthen vessels. The crude turpentine is subjected to distillation, separating the oil, or so-called split or split of turpentine, from the rosin—the oil in the case of the long-leafed pine constituting, it is said, 17 per cent, and in the case of the maritime pine 24 per cent. This when pure is limpld and colorless, of a penetrating peculiar odor, and a pungent bitterish taste. Splitt of turpentine is very extensively used in mixing paints and varnishes. In medicine it is stimulant and directle, an anthelimitic, and externally a rubefacient and counter-irritant.

Men sellen a Gome, that Men elepen Turbentyne, in stede of Bawme; and thei putten there to a listillo Bawme for to geven gode Odour. Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

for to geven gode Odour.

Mandeville, Travela, p. 51.

2. The oil or spirit of turpentine; turps: an ordinary but less precise use.—Aleppo turpentine, an article resembling, but not equal to, the Bordeaux turpentine, obtained in Provence from Pinus Halepensis.

—Ganada turpentine, Canada belsam. (See balsam.) During the American civil war, turpentine of the common sort was obtained from the Canadian red pine, Pinus resinosa.—Garpathian turpentine, usually called Carpathian balsam, a turpentine from the Swiss stone pine, Pinus Cembra.—Ghian turpentine, its product of the turpentine-tree (which see), obtained by incision. It is of a feebly aromatic and terebinthinous flavor, not bitter or acrid, and of a characteristic pleasantly anomatic and terebinthinous seent. It was formerly of medicinal repute, then foll nearly into dissue, but latterly has been used with some success for cancer. Also Cuprian or Scio turpentine.—Hungarian turpentine, the product of the dwarf pine, Pinus Pumilio, usually called Hungarian balsam, an article scarcely met with in commerce. Its essontial oil is used as an inhalant in throat-diseases.—Larch turpentine, a decolorized benzola used in painting as a substitute for turpentine.—Strasburg turpentine, the product of the silver fit, Abies alba, much recembling common turpontine, but pleasantly dodorous, and not acrid and bitter. It was formerly much esteemed in medicine, but is now nearly obsolete.—Turpentine camphor. Same as artifacial camphor. See camphor.—Turpentine ointment. See ointment.—Venetian or Venice turpentine, the oleoresin of the European larch. Larks Europara, secreted chiefly in its aspevood. It is less siccutive than any other had a continental Europe.

To spply turpentine to; rub with turpentine. Or Martyr best like Shrovetide cooks with bats, And fired like turpentined poor wasting rus. 2. The oil or spirit of turpentine; turps: an

Or Martyr beat like Shrovetide cooks with bats, And fired like turpentined poor wasting rats. Wolcot (P. Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

turpentine-hack (ter'pen-tin-hak), n. A handtool for cutting or boxing pine-trees, to start the flow of crude turpentine. E. H. Knight. turpentine-moth (ter pen-tin-moth), n. Any one of several tortricid moths whose larves bore the twigs and shoots of pine and fir, causing an exudation of resin and killing the twig. Re-tinia resinana is the common turpoint ine-moth of Europe; R. common in the United

turpentine-oil (ter'pen-tīn-oil), n. The oil of turpentine. See turpentine. Also called pinc--Hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil, artificial cam-

turpentine. See turpentine. Also called pineoil.—Hydrochlorate of turpentine-cil, artificial camphor. See camphor.
turpentine-still (ter'pen-tin-stil), n. An apparatus for distilling spirit from turpentine, or
turpentine from pine-wood.
turpentine-tree (ter'pen-tin-trē), n. 1. The
terebinth-tree, Pistacia Terebinthus, the source
of Chian or Scio turpentine. Though the range of
the terebinth is wide, the moderate demand is met by
about 1.00 trees, some of them 800 or 900 years old, or
the sale of Scio. See teretinth.
2. The Australian Syncarpia laurifolia (Tristania albans) and Tristania conferia, trees affording an aromatic oil. See the generic names.
turpentlinic (ter-pen-tin'ik), a. [< turpentine +
-ic.] Related to turpentine.—Turpentinic acid,
Same as teretic acid (which see, under terebic).
turpeth (ter'peth), n. [Formerly also turbeth,
turbith, turbit; (ME. turbyte, (OF. (and F.)
turbith, turbit; (ME. turbyte, (OF. (and F.)
turbith = Pg. turbit (MIL. turpethum), (Ar.
turbid, (Pers. turbid, a cathartic, turbad, a
purgative root.] 1. The root of Ipomæa (Conroleulus) Turpethum, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has a cathartic property. (See Indian jalap, under jalap.) It is sometimes called vegetable turpeth, to distinguish it
from mineral turpeth.—2. Turpeth-mineral.—
—Resin of turpeth. See resin.
turpeth-mineral (ter'peth-min'g-ral), n. A
name formerly given to the vellow basic mer.

- Resin of turpeth. See resin.

turpeth-mineral (ter peth-min'e-ral), n. A name formerly given to the yellow basic mercury sulphate (HgSO₂2HgO). It acts as a powerful emetic, and was formerly given in eroup, but it is now seldom used internally. It is a very useful critine in cases of headache, amaurosis, etc. turpify! (ter pi-fi), v. t. [< L. *turpificare, in pp. turpificatus, made foul. < turpis, foul, base, + -ficare, < fueer, make.] To calumniate; stigmatize.

matize.

O [that] . . . a woman . . . should thus turplis the reputation of my doctrine with the superscription of a fool! Sir P. Nidmes, Wanstead Play, p. 620. (Davies.) O [that] turpint, n. An obsolete corruption of terrapin.

Turpinia

Turpinia (ter-pin'i-ii), n. [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after P. J. F. Turpin, a French naturalist and artist (1775-1840).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Staphylcacæ. It is characterized by a three-lobed ovary indehiseent in fruit. The 8 species are natives of Asia and America, especially in China, India, and the West Indies. They are smooth trees or shrubs with terete branchlets bearing opposite leaves, usually composed of opposite servulate leaflets. The small white flowers form terminal and axillary spreading panieles. Some species produce an edible drupaceous fruit. To occidentatis, a tree from 20 to 30 feet high, is known as cassava-wood or coronautee drunwood in Jamaica. (See drunwood). T. pomifera of India and China, the toukshama of Burma, a very variable species from 12 to 40 feet high, in its typical state bears a fleshy, smooth, and roundish yellow, green, or reddish drupe, sometimes 2 inches in diameter.

turpis causa (ter'pis kh'zii). [L.: turpis, base, vile; causa, cause, reason: see cause.] In Scots law, a base or vile consideration on which no action can be founded. This would be called in English law a consideration contra bonos mores, or against public policy.

turpitude (ter'pi-tid), n. [< F. turpitude = It. turpitudine. < L. turpitudo, baseness, < turpis, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

All maner of conceites that stirre vp any vehement pas-

ful wickedness; depravity.

All maner of conceites that stirre vp any vehement passion in a man doo it by some turpitude or cuill and vndecency that is in them.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 242.

How wouldst thou have paid My better service, when my turphude Thou thus dost crown with gold!

Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 33.

Whose political vices, at least, were imputable to mental incapacity, and to evil counsellors, rather than to any natural turpitude of heart. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

turps (terps), n. A workmen's name for the oil

turps (terps), n. A working.

or spirit of turpentine.

The spirit of turpentine will be designated by the word turps, which is in general use, has only one meaning, and has the advantage of brevity.

Spons' Eneyc. Manuf., p. 2025.

turquett, n. [Appar. COF. *Turquet, dim. of Turc, Turk: see Turk.] A figure of a Turk or Mohammedan.

Let anti-masques not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, . . . turquets, nymphs, rustics, Cupids, statues moving, and the like. Bacon, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

turquoise (tér-koiz' or tér-kōz'), n. [A word of unstable form and pronunciation, the older forms being now largely displaced by turquoise after mod. E., the pron. wavering between that belonging properly to the word (tér'kis), and that belonging only to the later form turquoise, that belonging only to the later form turquoise, namely tèr-koiz': other pronunciations are tèr-kez', tèr-kes'. Now most commonly spelled turquoise, also turkoise, also turquois, turkois, turcois, also turkis (as in Tennyson); carly mod. E. turquoise, turquois, turkoise, tourquoise, also turquois, turquoise, also turquois, rarely turcas; not found in ME. (but prob. existent); = D. turckois, turcoys, now turkois = MHG. türkis, turkois, turgqis, G. turckiss, türkis, now turkiss = Dan. turkis, tyrkis = Sw. turkos: < OF. turquoise, tourques, F. turchos: kiss, türkıs, now turkıss = Dan. turkıs, tyrkis = Sw. turkos; \(\) OF. turquoise, tourques, F. turquoise = Sp. turquesa = Pg. turquesa = It. turchese (MI. reflex turchesius), a turquoise, lit. 'Turkish stone' (being brought through Turkey ult. from Persia, or 'Turkish' meaning practically 'Asiatie') (cf. Turkey-stone); fem. of OF. Turquois, etc. (ML. 'Turcensis), Turkish (see Turkeis), \(\) Turc, Turk: see Turk.] An opaque blue or greenish-blue precious stone, consisting essentially of a phosphate of aluminium biue or greenish-blue precious stone, consisting essentially of a phosphate of aluminium containing a little copper and iron. The true or oriental turquoise, a favorite ornamental stone in rings and other articles of jewelry, is found in a mountain region in Persia and was originally brought into western Europe by way of Turkey. A variety found in New Mexico, usually of a greenish-blue color, is also used in jewelry. The principal locality is in the Los Cerillos Mountains, where the turquoise was mined by the Indians in very where the turquoise.

See bone-turquoise.

Turkis and agate and almonding.

Turkis and agate and almondine.

Tennyson. The Merman.

Tennyson. The Mernan.

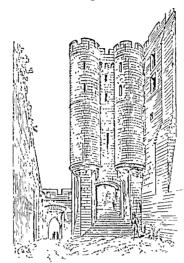
Reconstructed turquoise, imitation turquoise made of finely powered ivory which is deposited in a solution of copper. This deposit is dried, baked very slowly, and cut.—Rock-turquoise, a name given to a matrix of turquoise when small grains of turquoise are embedded in it. In commerce turquoises are said to come from the old and the new rock—the specimens from the old lock being true turquoise, and those from the new being odontolite, a fossil ivory stained with copper.

turquoise-green (ter-koiz/gren), n. A somewhat pale color intermediate between green and blue.

what pale and blue.

turr (tér), n. [Burmese.] A three-stringed viol used in Burma.

turrel (tur'el), n. [Prob. ult. \langle OF. tour, a turn: see tour, turn, and cf. turret².] An auger used by coopers.



Turrets, 13th century.—Main entrance to the Abbey of Mont St. Miche Normandy. (From Viollet le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

nected with a larger building; a small tower, often crowning or finishing the angle of a wall, often erowning or finishing the angle of a wall, etc. Turrets are of two chief classes—such as rise immediately from the ground, as staircase turrets, and such as are formed on the upper parts of a building, often corbeled out from the wall and not extending down to the ground, as bartizan turrets. See also cuts under peel and bartizan.

2. In medieval warfare, a movable building of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, etc.—3. Milit., a tower, often revolving, for offensive purposes, on land or water. See cut under monitor.—4. In her.: (a) A small slender tower, usually forming part of a bearing, being set upon a larger tower. See A small slender tower, usually forming part of a bearing, being set upon a larger tower. See turreted, 3. (b) A bearing representing a kind of seepter having both ends alike and resembling the ends of the cross avellane. See tirret. [Rare.]—5. In a railroad-ear of American model, the raised part of the middle of the roof, while the offer of Farding light and ventilation utilized for affording light and ventilation.—
6. In a lathe, a cylindrical or polygonal block on the bed, with holes around it for dies.

turret² (tur'et), n. [Prob. \langle OF. *touret, equiv. to tournet, a ring in the mouth of a bit, \langle tourn,

turn: See (acro.)
The silver turrets of his harness.

De Quincey, Eng. Mail Coach.

turreted (tur'et-ed), a. [\(\frac{turret}{turret} + -cd^2\).] 1. Furnished with turrets.—2. In her., having small towers or turrets set upon it, as a eastle small towers or turrets set upon it, as a eastle or a city wall.—3. Formed like a tower: as, a turreted lamp.—4. In conch., having a long or towering spire; turriculated.

Also turrited. See also cut un-

der Turrilites.

a turn: see turn.] Same as terret.

turret-gun (tur'et-gun), n. A gun especially designed for use in a revolving turret.

turret-head (tur'et-hed), n. The

revolving head of a bolt-cutter. E. H. Knight.

turret-lathe (tur'et-lati), n. A

turret-lathe (tur'et-lāth), n. A serew-cutting lathe the slide of which is fitted with a cylindrical or polygonal block or turret pierced around its periphery with openings to receive dies, which are secured in place by set-serews. E. H. Knight.

turret-ship (tur'et-ship), n. An armor-plated ship of war with low sides, and having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more cylindrical iron turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction. See monitor, 7.

turricula (tu-rik'ū-lū), n.; pl. turricula (-lō).

[ML., L. turricula, a little tower, dim. of turris, tower: see turret1, tower.] Any utensil, as a candlestick, having the form of a tower, espe-

candlestick, having the form of a tower, especially in ornamental art.

[NL. (Ventenat, turret¹ (tur'et), n. [< ME. turet, toret, < OF. turriculate (tu-rik'ū-lāt), a. [< L. turricula, Turpin, a French tourette, touret, a turret or small tower: see a little tower (see turricula), +-ate¹.] 1. Having a french tower. The W. twred, tower, is from the E.] ing turrets; characterized by the presence of staphylcaceæ.

1. A little tower rising from or otherwise conductive towers; turreted.—2. In ing turrets; characterized by the presence of a number of small towers; turreted.—2. In conch., turreted. Also conch., tur

turriculated. turriculated ted), a. [\langle turriculate + -ed^2.] Same as turriculate, 2.

turrilite (tur'i-lit), n. [\(\) Turrilites. A fossil ammonitoid cephalopod, the shells of which occur in the cretaceous and greensand formations, and which benormations, and which belongs to the genus Turrilites or a related form. The shell is spiral, turreted, and sinistral. There are about 37 receives.

Turrilites (tur-i-lī'tēz), n. [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. turris, a tower, + Gr. L. turns, a tower, + Gr. $\lambda i\theta c$, stone.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, generally referred to the family Stephanoceratide, but by some considered as the type of a family Turrilitide; the turrilites, as T. centative, T. cettative, T. centative, T. centa

tidæ; the turrilites, as T.
costatus or T. catenatus.
turriont, n. [

I. torrione.]
A tower or bastion of a
fortified city or post.
turrited, a. [

turritus, towered (

turrits, towered (

turritella (tur-i-tel'ii), n. [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. turritus, towered, +-ella.) 1. The
typical genus of Turritellidæ, having a long
turriculate spirally striate shell, with rounded
aperture, as T. imbricata.—2. [l. c.] Any member of this genus.

ber of this genus.

ber of this genus.

Turritellidæ (tur-i-tel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Turritella + -idæ.] A family of tænioglossate holostomous gastropods, whose typical genus is Turritella; the screws or screw-shells.

turritelloid (tur-i-tel'oid), a. [< Turritella + -oid.] Resembling a screw-shell; of or pertaining to the Turritellidæ. P. P. Carpenter. tursio (ter'si-ō), n. [NL., < L. tursio, a kind of fish resembling the dolphin.] 1. A kind of dolphin, Delphinus tursio, of British and other North Atlantic waters, of rather large size and heavy build, with comparatively large and few teeth.—2t. [cap.] Same as Tursiops.

heavy build, with comparatively large and few teeth.—2†. [cap,.] Same as Tursiops. Tursiops (ter si-ops), n. $[NL, \langle Tursio \rangle$ (see tursio) + Gr. $\omega\psi$, aspect.] A genus of $Delphinid\alpha$, named from the resemblance of its members to the tursio, and including such species as T. gilli of the North Pacific, which shares with various cetaceans the name cowfish. Also formerly Tursio (a name preoccupied in another connection).

merly Tursio (a name preoccupied in another connection).

turtle¹ (ter¹tl), n. [\langle ME. turtle, tortle, turtel, turtul, also tortor (also turtre, \langle OF.), \langle AS. turtle = G. turtel(taube) = OF. turtre, F. tourtre (also dim. tourtercau, tourtercile) = Pr. tortre = Sp. tórtora, tórtola = It. tortora, tortola, \langle L. turtur, a turtle; a reduplicated form, prob. imitative of the cooing of a dove.] A turtle-dove.

The wedded turtel with her herte trewe. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 355.

Greenland turtle, the sca-pigeon, or Greenland sca-dove, Uria grylle. See cut under yuillemot. turtle? (ter'tl), n. [Formerly also tortle; prob. a corruption of tortoise, or an accom. form, first used by English sailors, of the Sp. tortuga or Pg. tartaruga, a tortoise: see tortoise. In either ease the alteration appears to have been assisted



Turtle (Chelopus marmoratus).

by a whimsical association with turtle1. The turtle-deck (ter'tl-dek), n. See deck, 2. by a whim-sical association with turtlet. The turtle-deck (ter'tl-dek), n. See deck, 2. application to the smaller land-tortoises seems to be later.] I. A tortoise; any chelonian or testudinate; any member of the Chelonia or Testudinate; (see the technical names); especially, a marine tortoise, provided with flippers; absolutely, the green turtle, as Chelonia midas (see the below), highly esteemed for soup. See the construction of the provided with the provided with the green turtle, as Chelonia midas (see the loow), highly esteemed for soup. See the construction of the provided with the provided wi restauncia (see the technical names); especially, a marine tortoise, provided with flippers; absolutely, the green turtle, as Chelonia midas (see cut below), highly esteemed for soup. See cuts referred to under tortoise, also cuts under Asymbox eres. Exchangely, periotic, Pleurospondylov, Index, and stinkpot.

The feet ise, which they call turtle, eats like yeal.

. . = 1 , us a tortoise—is fond of his shell.
O. W. Holmes, Protessor, it.

2. The detect 10. segment of the cylinder of a rotary puring-machine which contains the types or of the to be printed; so called from its curved surface. In practice, the turtle is removed from the reschine to the type-setting room. The types are not upon the curved surface, and firmly held in the tree interests are not upon the curved surface, and firmly held in the better and truly growed in the turtle. When the types have he no locked up by serves on the turtle, they can be not detected in thin curved form types have no the machine for printing without risk of follow, cut or they can be modded in thin curved form by the pepter on the process, and the curved plate made there is mean be used in printing. The stereotype method is preduced. Super societies, clistude, cooter, Puris, Chicken-turtle. Super societies, clistude, cooter, Puris, Chicken-turtle. Same as chief entertairs. Southern U.S.)—Diamond-backed turtle. See diamond-backed.—Greaved turtle, a tortoise of the genus Podoconnis, as Priptin the Green turtle, one of several species of turtles belonging to the matural order Chelonia, family Cheloniale and 2 mis Chelonia (which see for the technical rooforical characters). They are all marine, and feed almost evaluatively on algoe or seaweeds. The common species 2. The det ell be segment of the cylinder of



Gr. on Turtle (Chelenia midan).

of the West Indies is Chelonia midas; that of Pacific waters is Crivity. The former comes on the coast of the United States, from the Gulf of Mexico northward, occasionally even to Lovy Island Sound or even on the New England Islands. At att dins great size, individuals having been taken weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. It lives third that in deep vater, but also seeks the mouths of rivers and estuaties. It breads from April till July, and in April, and especially in Max, large numbers come ashore to lay their tags, which are much esteemed and eagerly sought for. The annual itself is eclebrated as the source of real-turtle soup. The Pacific species ranges along the whole south in cost of California, and is regularly taken to the San Iranerson in thets—Hawk-billed or hawk's-bill turtle, a mains turtle, the caret, Erchmochelys imbricata, the source of connancial tortoise-shell. See cut under Ectimochelies—Longerhead turtle. See loggerhead, 4.—Mock turtle. Sam nootly—Hainted turtle, Same as printed trace, in (which see, under terrapin)—Softschelled of post turtle. See suffishelled. Trionychides, and eat under Asyndometes—To turn turtle, to expsize: said of a vest [Newt. Slane.] (See also alli intorturtle, Indicatively, eachtrules, seaboutle, norturale, the source of control post under surface, turtle post of turtle.)

turtle? (ter'(t), r. i.; pret. and pp. turtled, ppr. turtling. [(t), turtle?, n.] To pursue or capture turtles; make a practice or business of taking

When going on a turtling excursion a gaper is caught, and the more experienced natives have no great difficulty in procuring one when required.

Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 319.

turtleback (ter'tl-bak), n. 1. A West Indian helmet-shell, 'cassis tuberosa. Imp. Diet.—2. Something having the shape of a turtle's back, (a) A rude stone implement, of a shape suggesting the name, by some supposed to represent a failure to chip out a more cluborate or perfect form.

The familia turtle-back or one-faced stone, the double turtle-back or two-faced stone, together with all similar

rude shapes,
W. H. Holmes, Amer. Anthrop., Jan., 1890, p. 13. (b) An arched protection erected over the upper deck of a steamer at the bow, and often at the stern also, to guard against damage from the breaking on board of heavy seas; a whalcback.

turtle-cowry (ter'tl-kou"ri), n. A large hand-

some cowry, Cyprica testudinaria.
turtle-crawl (ter'tl-krâl), n. 1. The track of a turtle to and from its nest.—2. A pen constructed in the water for confining turtles. [Florida.]



Turtle dove (Further vulgaris).

and other parts of Europe, and thence extending into Africa and Asia. There are many others, of most parts of the 0ld World, as the Cambayan, T. senegalenis; among them is T. resorius, commonly seen in captivity and called ring-dose.

try and called rang-dave. The common Carolina dove or pigeon, Zenaitush? (tush), interj. [Formerly also twish; ef. ra carolinensis. Also called mourning-dove. tut and pish.] An exclamation expressing recount under dove. [Local, U. S.]—3. The buke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent istralian dove, Stietopelia cancata. [Local.] to 'pshaw! be silent': as, tush! tush! never tell tle-egging (ter'tl-eg"ing), n. The actoriners. 2. The common Carolina dove or pigeon, Zenaidura carolinensis. Also called mourning-dove. See cut under dove. [Local, U.S.]—3. The Australian dove, Stietopelia cancata. [Local, urtle-egging (ter'tl-eg"ing), n. The act or industry of taking turtles' eggs. The turtle digs a hole in the sand, in which the eggs are deposited and then covered over. To ascertain where the nest is located a sharp stick or iron tod is used to prod the ground. turtle-footed (ter'tl-fut"ed), a. Slow-footed.

Tartle-footed reace. Ford. (Imp. Dict.)

Ford. (Imp. Dict.) Turtle-footed peace.

Turtle-fonted peace. Ford. (Imp. Dict.)
turtle-grass (ter'tl-gras), n. See Thalassia.
turtle-nead (tér'tl-hed), n. See Chelone, 2.
turtle-peg (tér'tl-peg), n. The spear or harpoon used in striking turtles; a peg. It is a
small sharp piece of iton, made fast to a cord, and mounted
on a long shaft. The turtle is pegged by a thrust into
the shell, where the head of the spear is held firmly; the
staff is them withdrawn, and the turtle is brought in by
the cord. (Florida)
turtler (ter'tler), n. [
turtler (ter'tler), on [
turtler for turtles or

who makes a business of hunting for turtles or their eggs.

turtle-run (ter'tl-run), n. A turtle-crawl.

turtle-shell (ter'tl-shel), n. 1. Tortoise-shell; especially, the darker and less richly mottled tortoise-shell used for inlaying in wood, etc.—

2. In conch., the turtle-cowry.

turtle-soup (ter'tl-söp'), n. A rich soup the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meut.—

Mock-turtle soup. See mock-turtle.

turtle-stone (ter'tl-ston), n. In gcol., a sep-A rich soup the

turtling (ter'tling), n. [Verbal n. of turtle2, v.]
The act or method of eatching turtles; the busi-

turtosa (tér-tő'sii), n. The African teak or oak, Oldfieldia Africana.
turtourt, n. [ME., also tortor (also turtre, < OF. turtre), < L. turtur, a turtle: see turtle¹.] A

turtre), \(\) L

Oon litel and obscure,
With whete and mylde in that thi turtours fede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

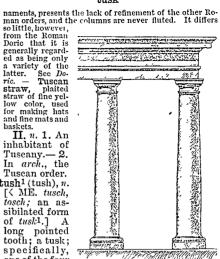
Turtur (ter'ter), n. [NL., \langle L. turtur, a turtle: see turtte¹.] A genus of doves, based by Selby in 1835 upon the common turtle of Europe, Columba turtur of Linnœus, now called Turtur communis, rulgaris, or auritus. (See cut under turtur turtur communis, rulgaris, or auritus.) turtle-dove.) There are many other Old World species, among them T. risorus, probably the turtle of Scripture.

turves, n. An obsolescent plural of turf1.
turvy-topsyl, adv. Same as topsylurvy. Cited by F. Hall, The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268.
turwar (tur'wiir), n. [E. Ind.] The tanning-bark obtained in India from Cassia auriculata. Tuscan (tus'kan), a. and n. [= F. Toscan, < It. Toscano, < L. Tuscanus, < Tuscus, Thuscus, Tuscan, Cf. Etruscan.] I, a. Pertaining to Tuscany, a former grand duchy, now a compartimento of the present kingdom of Italy, contacted the content of the present former grand duchy. corresponding generally to the ancient Etruria.

-Tuscan order, one of the five orders of architecture, according to Vitruvius and Palladio. It admits of no or-

low color, used for making hats and fine mats and baskets.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of mhabitant of Tuscany.—2. In arch., the Tuscan order. tush¹ (tush), n. [⟨ ME. tusch, tosch; an assibilated form of tush¹ 1 2 4 of tusk1.] long pointed tooth; a tusk; specifically, one of the four canine teeth of the horse.



Tuscan Order, after Vignola

That great wolf [Gardiner], . . . whose teeth are like to the venomous toshes of the ramping lion.

Becon, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 237.

And whom he strikes his crooked tushes slay.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 624.

There is a cholerike or disdainfull interiection vsed in the Irish language called Boagh, which is as much in Eng-

lish as twish.

Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.). Tush, man; in this topsy-turvy world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.

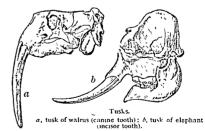
 $tush^2$ (tush), v.i. [$\langle tush^2, interj.$] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the ex-clamation "Tush!"

Cedric tushed and pshawed more than once at the mesage.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xliv.

tushed (tusht), a. [$\langle tush^1 + -cd^2 \rangle$] Having tushes; tusked.

tusk! (tusk), n. [(ME. tusk, also transposed tus (also assibilated tusch, tosch: see tush!), (AS. tusc, also transposed tus = OFries. tusk, AS. tusc, also transposed tux = OFries, tusk, tusch = Icel. toskr (cf. Gael. tosg, \langle E.), a tusk, tooth; prob., with orig. adj. formative -k or -sk (as in AS. -isc, E. $-ish^1$), from the orig. form of tooth (AS. toth, Goth. tunthus, etc.), the radical th + k or th + sk reducing to sk, as th + t or th + st reduces to st. The supposition that AS. tusc is a contr. of *tusc, \langle tuc, tw, though phonetically tenable (cf. tuskar, tw:scar), does not meet the sense.] 1. A long pointed tooth; especially, a tooth long enough to protrude from the lips when the mouth is closed. Tusks are extremely prominent in some animals, as elephants, mastodons, and other proboscideans; the narwhal among ectaceans; various pachyderms, as the hippopotamus, boar, and babirussa; the valrus among pinniped carnivores; and the fossil saber-toothed tigers among ordinary



carnivores. Tusks may be upper or lower; they are usually upper, but in the dinotherium lower. They are either incisors or canines in different animals, but are usually canines. They are always paired, except in the narwhal. The single developed upper incisor of the male narwhal is the longest tusk known, reaching a length of 10 or 12 feet, and it is spirally grooved as if twisted. Elephants' tusks are upper incisors, and furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The tusks of the walrus are upper canines, those of the boar tribe are canines, both upper and lower. The tusks of the dinotherium are a pair of lower incisors tuned down out of the mouth. The so-called tusks or tushes of the horse are ordinary canines. See cuts under bahrussa, boar, Dinotherium, elephant, Mastodontina, monoulon, narwhal, Phacocharus, sabertoothed, and walru

But bit his lip for felonous despight, And gnasht his yron *tuskes* at that displeasing sight. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 33.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 33.

2. A sharp projecting point resembling in some degree a tusk or tooth of an animal. Specifically—(a) A tooth of a harrow. (b) The share of a plow.

Shortly plough or harrow

Shall pass o'er what was Ismail, and its tusk

Be unimpeded by the proudest mosque.

Byron, bon Juan, vn. 63.

(c) In locks, a sharp projecting point or claw which forms a means of attachment or engagement.

a means of attachment or engagement.

3. In carp., a bevel shoulder on a tenon to give it additional strength.—4. A tooth-shell. See Dentallidae, and cut under tooth-shell. tusk¹ (tusk), v. [\(\text{tusk}^1, n. \)] I. trans. 1. To gore with the tusks.

My poor mistress went distract and mad When the boar tusk'd him. Keats, Endymion, iii.

2. To move, turn, or thrust with the tusks.

The wilde boare has tusked up his vinc.

Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 120).

II. t intrans. To gnash the teeth, as a boar; show the tusks.

Never task, nor twirl your dibble: . . you shall not fright me with your lion-chap, sir, nor your tusks.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Lair, ii. 1.

tusk2 (tusk), n. [A reduced form of torsk. Cf.

tusk: (tusk), n. [A reduced form of torsk. Cf. cusk.] A fish: same as torsk.
tusk3 (tusk), n. [Early mod. E. tuske, also assibilated tuske; cf. Dan. dusk, a tuft, tassel, Sw. dial. tusk, a wisp of hay; cf. also W. tus, tusk, a wisp, bundle. The relations of these forms are uncertain. Cf. tusseel.] A tuft; a bush. Palsgrave.

bush. Palsgrare.
tuskar (tus'kir), n [Also tushkar, twiscar; \(\) Ieel. torfskeri, a turf-entter (ci. torfskurdhr, turf-eutting), \(\) torf, \(\) turf, \(+ \) skera, \(\) eut: see turfl and shear.] An implement of iron with a wooden handle, for cutting peat. [Orkney and Shet-

tusked (tuskt), a. [\(\lambda\) tusk! + -\(\cdot a^2\).] Having tusks; tusky: used in heraldry only when the tusks are of a different tineture from the rest of the bearing. Also tushed.

His wide mouth did gape With huge great teeth, like to a field Bore Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 5.

tuskee (tus'hē), n. [Amer. Ind.] The prairie-turnip. Psaralea esculenta. See Psaralea. tusker (tus'ker), n. [\(\xi\) tusk\(\frac{1}{2} + \cdot c\)]. An ele-phant whose tusks are grown and retained. busker (tus'ker), n. [\(\epsilon \) tusk1 + -cr1.] An elephant whose tusks are grown and retained.

Lyry one knows that elephants are found there [in ce)lon] but it is not so generally known that twelers are so
rate that not one male in 300 has tusks

B B' Geoner, The Gun, p. 687.

busk-shell (tusk'shel) n. \(\frac{1}{2}\) tusk1 + \(\frac{1}{2}\).

bunda: so called in England.

4. Same as tussock-grass,
tussock-caterpillar (tus'ok-kai'ér-pil-jir), n.
tussock-grass (tus'ok-gras), n. 1. A tall and
elegant grass, Poa flabellata (Dactylis exspitosusk-shell (tusk'shel) n. \(\frac{1}{2}\) tusk1 + \(\frac{1}{2}\).

tusk-shell (tusk'shel), n. A tooth-shell: same

tusk-tenon (tusk'ten on), n. A tenon strength-

ened by having a shoul-der or step on the lower diff or step on the lower side. This form has the ad-vantage of permitting the mor-tise into which it enters to be cut at a higher point in a horizontal beam, thus weak, enting the latter less than if cut at or below the neutral line of deflection beach group (to) (5.58) in

tusk-vase (tusk'vās), n. A decorative vase form-

ed of a part of the tusk of an elephant, hollowed and mounted with the point downward on a stand; hence, a vase of any material re-

sembling a tusk so mounted.

tusky (tus'ki), a. [(tusk! + -y!,] Having tusks, tusked, as, the tusky boar. Papi, Odyssey, xiv. 124.

sey, Mv. 124.
tusmoset, n. See tuzzimuzzy,
tussah-silk (tus'a-silk), n. Same as tussersilk. Spons Energe, Manage, 1, 520.
tussal (tus'al), a. [Clussis + -al.] Relating to
or caused by cough,
tussemoset, n. See tuzzimuzzy,
tusser (tus'el), n. [Also tussur, tussore, tusseh,
tussah, tussar, tussur, prob. at first in comp. tussersilk, lit. 'shuttle-silk,' perhaps from the form
of the cocoon (Yule), Cllind tussar, CSkt, tussara, tussara, shuttle.] 1. Same as tusser-silk,
—2. An oak-feeding silkworm, Antherica mytita, furnishing a silk of great strength, but of
coarse quality and hard to reel.

litta, furnishing a silk of great strength, but of coarse quality and hard to reel. tusser-silk (tus'er-silk), n. The raw silk produced by various silkworms other than the ordinary Scricaria mori, as by Intherna mylitta. The silk is naturally of a dark favn-color; the cloths made from it are generally plainly woven, without patterns, brocading, or even code, tusser-worm (tus'er-werm), n. Same as tusser-worm (tus'er-werm), n. Same as tusser-yer. 2.

tusses (tus'ez), n. pl. [Appar. for tushes, pl. of tussore, n. Same as tusser.

tush, var. of tush: ef. tush, n., 3.] Projecting tussuck, n. An old spelling of tussock.

stones left in masonry to tie in the wall of a tussy, n. An old spelling of tuzzy.

building intended to be subsequently annexed. tut (tut), v. i. [Var. of too!, tote].] To pro-Halliovell.

And also forsaide Richarde sall schote out *tusses* in the west ende for makyng of a stepill. *Contract for Catterick Church, Yorkshire* (1412), quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 490.

tussicular (tu-sik'ū-liir), a. [< L. tussicularis, < (tussicula, dim. of tussis, cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough.

Tussilago (tus-i-lū'gō), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700: earlier in Lobel, 1576), < L. tussilago, the herb coltsfoot.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe Sciencionider, type of the subtribe of the tribe Senecionidese, type of the subtribe Tussilaginese. It is characterized by radiate flower-heads with erect uniscriate involucral bracts, the disk-flowers with undivided styles. The only species, T. Farfara, the colisfoot, is widely distributed through north temperate regions in the old World, in America naturalized in the North Atlantic States and Canada. It is a perennial hert, more or less covered with snowy wool, growing from a deep-scated rootstock. The leaves are radical, large and roundish, and somewhat augulate; the flower-heads are yellow, of medium size, and solitary upon a scale-hearing scape. See collsfoot (with cut), and compare congluvort and foolfoot tussis (tus'is), n. [L.] In med., a cough. Compare pertussis. [Now rare.] tussle (tus'l), n. [Formerly also tussel; a var., with shortened vowel, of tousle: see tousle.] A struggle; a conflict; a seufile. [Colloq.]

struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. [Collog.]

"It is some comfort, when one has had a sair tused," continued the captain, . . . "that it is in a fair leddy's service." Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li.

tussle (tus'1), v. i.; pret. and pp. tussled, ppr. tussling. [\(\) tussle, n.] To struggle; wrestle confusedly; seuffle. [Colloq.] tussock (tus'ok), n. [Formerly also tussuck, supposed to be another form, with accom, dim. suffix-ock, of tusk'3.] 1. A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—2. Same as tuft'2, 1.

There shoulde not any such tursocks nor tufts be seen as there be, nor such laying out of the hair.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. A tussock-moth, as of the genus Orgyla (which see); a vaporer: so enlied from the tufted larve. The larva of the white-marked tussock, O. leucostigma, is a very destructive caterpillar in the United States. The pale tussock is the European O. pudibunda: so called in England.

sa), a native of the Falkof the zame land Islands, Tierra del Tierra Fuego, and southern Patagonia, de-lighting in

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2. In Australia, a plant of the lily family, Lomandra (Nerotes) longifolia, considered the best native substitute for esporte. Though it is of taller growth in wet ground, the best quality is from dry lands. Also called materials. Spons' Energe, Manuf, 3. A tufted grass, Aira cospitosa. Britten and Holland. [Proy. Eng.]

tussock-moth (tus'ok-môth), n. One of various bombyeid moths whose larve are tufted; a tussock; a vaporer: as, the hickory tussock-moth, Halesidota carrye, the larva of which feeds which feeds the following the bombyeid moths whose larve are tufted; a tussock; a vaporer; as, the hickory tussockmoth, Halesidota caryæ, the larva of which feeds mainly on the foliage of hickory, but also upon other forest- and orchard-trees in the United

other forest and orehard-trees in the United States. See cut under Orgyia. tussock-sedge (tus'ok-sej), n. A sedge-plant, Carex stricta, growing in swampy grounds in dense clumps, the bases of which at length become clevated into hummocks. tussocky (tus'ok-i), a. [< tussock + -y1.] Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

tut²(tut), n. [Also tate: see tut¹, v., and toot¹.] A hassock; a footstool. [Prov. Eng.]

Paid for a tut for him that drawes the bellowes of the orgaines to sit upon. ivd.

Chrardens Accounts of Cheddle, 1637. (Davies.)

Cheardens Accounts of Chedde, 1637. (Dames.)

tut3 (tut), n. [Also tote; origin obseure.] A
piece of work; a job.

tut3 (tut), v. i.; pret. and pp. tutted, ppr. tutting.

[\(\text{tut3}, n. \] To do work by the tut or tote; work
by the piece. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

tut4 (tut), interj. [Cf. tush2 and trut.] An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt. It is synonymous with tush2 mous with tush2.

Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 87.

Tut, I am confident in thee, thou shalt see 't.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

tut¹ (tut), v. i.; pret. and pp. tutted, ppr. tutting. [\(\) tut¹, interj.] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the interjection tut.

In another moment the member of parliament had forgotten the statist, and was pishing and tutting over the Globe or the Sun.

Bulcer, Caxtons, viii. 3.

tutage; (tū'tāj), n. [(L. tutari, protect, defend, + -age; or, rather, an error for tutclage (?).] An object of tutelage; tutelage.

Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred tree, Whose tutage and especial care I wish her still to be. Drayton, Eclogues, iii.

tutamen (tū-tā'men), n.; pl. tutamina (-tam'i-nij). [L., defense, protection, \(\) tutari, watch, protect, defend, freq. of tucri, watch: see tuition.] In anat., a defense or protection; that which makes safe or preserves from injury.—Tutamina cerebri, the scalp, skull, and membranes of the brain.—Tutamina oculi, the cyclids and their appendixes.

pendages.
tutament; (tū'ta-ment), n. [< I.. tutamentum,
protection, defense, < tutare, watch, protect,
defend: see tutamen.] Protection.

The holy Crosse is the true Tutament,
Protecting all ensheltered by the same.

Daries, Holy Roode, p. 10. (Davies.)

Plural of tutamen. tutamina, n. Plural of tutamen.
tutania (tū-lū'ni-iū), n. [NL., an intentional or
accidental variant of tutia: see tutty².] The
trade-name of a variety of Britannia metal. The
word is not in common use, and the reported analyses of
alloys said to be called by the name tutania differ greatly
from each other. So-called "English tutania" (according to Itlorus) is an alloy of equal parts of tin, antimony,
bismuth, and brass.
tutet, r. An obsolete form of tout1, tout².
tytologa (tū'toliū) n. [(tutlī + nur.] 1.

tutelage (tử te-lāj), n. [< tutelē + -agc.] 1. Protection; guardianship: as, the king's right of seigniory and tutelage.

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the tutelage of the clergy. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The state of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed.

Your wisdom is too ripe to need instruction I'rom your son's tutelage. Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

trom your son statetage. Ford, Broken Heart, if. 2. tutelar (tu'te-liir), a. [= F. tutelarie = Sp. Pg. tutelar = It. tutelare, < LL. tutelarie, < L. tutelar, a watching, guardianship, protection: see tutele.] 1. Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting: as, tutelar genii; tutelar goddessee. God, that dwells in us, will sustain the building and repair the building out of ourselves: that is, he will make us tutclar angels to one another.

Donne, Sermons, v.

2. Pertaining to a protector or guardian; tending to guard or protect; protective: as, tutelar powers. Landor.

tutelary (tū'te-lā-ri), a. [< LL. tutelaris: see tutelar.] Same as tutelar.

I could easily believe that not only whole countries but particular persons have their tutclary and guardian angels, Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

He was to have the Tutcle and Ward of his Children.

Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

tutenag (tū'(e-nag), n. [Also tutenague, tootnague, formerly tuthinay, toothenague; \langle F.
tulenague, tutenage, toutenage, toutenage, tutunac, tintenague, etc., = Sp. Pg. tutenaga: prob.
\langle Pers. Ar. tūtiya, nn oxid of zine (see tutty²),
+ (†) Pers. -nāl, an adj. suflix, or Hind. nāga,
lead J. Tho page given to the zing imported lend.] The name given to the zine imported

into Europe from China and the East Indies, and formerly, especially in the second half of the eighteenth century, an article of considerable commercial importance—this metal having been purchased by the Dutch in China and by them distributed through the East Indies and supplied to India proper, whence more or less of it found its way to Europe, where its manufacture seems to have been begun on a small scale, both in Germany and in England, about 1730. scale, both in Germany and in England, about 1730. It is said that the name tutenag was first given to an alloy imported from the East by the Portuguese, and that the How was the gong-metal of the Chinese, which is a verifity of been. This would seem to be probable, since the first result is of this alloy, so far as known, is that of 141 was rate in his work "De Natura Metallorian" published 141 to 151 to 151, describes a white bronze (as album), which he was not zine, but a peculiar kind of tindrama, then the Tast Indies, and which is sonorous, for with the count was called by the Spaniards tutinass, from the count (also spelled in a great variety of other way, among which traitingue) or an independent designation of the alloy is not known. The whole matter of the early nonneclature of zine is extremely obscure. Sec.

tutiorism (tū'ti-or-izm), n. [< L. tutior, com-par, of tutus, safe (pp. of tueri, watch, guard: see tuitian), +-ism.] Rigorism, especially in a

see toilion), +-ism.] Rigorism, especially in a mild form.

tutiorist (ta'(ti-er-ist), n. [\(\) tutior(ism) +-ist.]

A rigorist: especially, one who holds the doctrines of rigorism in a less rigid or severe form.

Tutivillust, n. [ML.: see litral.] A demon who was said to collect all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and to carry them to hell. Itallinell. and to carry them to hell. Halliwell.

tut-mouthed; (tut'moutht), a. Having a projecting under jaw. Holland.
tut-nose (tut'noz), n. A snub-nose. [Prov.

Eng.]
tutor (tū'(or), n. [Early mod. E. also tutour, tuter; \(\Lambda \text{E. tutour}, \(\lambda \text{OF. tuteur}, \text{F. tuteur} = \text{Sp.}
Pg. tutor = It. tutor, \(\lambda \text{L. tutor}, \(\text{a watcher, protector, guardian, \(\lambda \text{tueri, protect: see tuttion.} \)
In the legal sense the word is directly from the L. tutor. 1. A guardian.

And Lynde vit be wardeyn zoure welthe to kepe, And tutour of zowre tresoure and take hit zow atte nede. Piers Ploeman (C), ii. 52.

I'll have mine own power here, Mine own authority; I need no tutor. Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The guardian—the tutor in Scottish phrase—of the orphans and their land.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 252.

2. In law, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity. In the absence of other provision, the father is the tutor, and failing him there may be a tutor nominate, a tutor-al-law, or a tutor datice. A tutor nominate reone nominated in a testament, etc., by the father of the child or hildren to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A tutorat-law is on who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in east where there is no tutor nominate, or where the futor nominate, or where the futor nominate, or where the futor nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A tutor dative is one named by the sovereign on the failure of be'll tutors nominate and futorsat-law. In civil law it was originally considered as a right of the nearest relative to be named the tutor in order to preserve the fortum for the family, and it was only gradually that the protection of the infant himself came to be considered the principal object, and the filling of the office of tutor moreas a duty who had to be fulfilled unless there were special circumst mees to excuse, than as a right which a relative could claim.

3. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learn-2. In law, the guardian of a boy or girl in pu-

in various branches or in any branch of learning; a private instructor; also, a teacher or instructor in anything.

Thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 66.

4. In Eng. universities, an officer who is specially intrusted with the care of the undergraduates of his college.

By the infidile of the sixteenth century, the modern system of admitting students not on the foundation was fully established; and, as a natural result, the office of tufor in the present meaning of the term then first appears, being probably introduced at King's Hall, the chief of the earlier foundations absorbed in Thinty College, "where the students were much younger than elsewhere."

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 403.

The college officer with whom the Undergraduate has most frequent contact is the *Tutor*. He not only directs the studies of his pupils, but also deals with them in all points, material as well as intellectual. He collects the College bills, and generally acts as agent for the College

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a professor, usually appointed for a year or a term of years.

tutor (tū'tor), v. t. [< tutor, n.] 1. To have the guardianship or care of.—2. To instruct; teach.

tutorage ($t\bar{u}'tor-\bar{\eta}j$), n. [$\langle tutor + -age.$] The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a tutorage.

Government of the Tongue.

tutoress (tū'tor-es), n. [Formerly also tuteresse, tutress; \(\lambda\) tutor + -ess.] A female tutor; an instructress: a governess.

What a good helper, what a true instructer! In all good arts a tutress and conducter. Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 177). tutorial (tū-tō'ri-al), a. [< LL. tutorius, belonging to a guardian (< L. tutor, a guardian: see tutor), +-al.] Of, pertaining to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

The Commissioners had two purposes plainly before them, which events have shown to be incompatible in the form which they were made to take. The one was to enlarge and strengthen the Professoriate, the other was to extend and encourage what is called the *Tutorial* system, by which is meant the instruction of the undergraduates in work for their examinations by certain College officials.

Contemporary Rev., LVI. 928.

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tutorship ($t\bar{u}'tor-ship$), n. [$\langle tutor + -ship$.] 1. Guardianship; tutelage.

This young Duke William, the second of that name and scauenth Duke of Normandie, being vnder tutorship, and not of himself to gonerne the country.

Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 169.

2. The office of a tutor or instructor. tutory (tū'toṛ-i), n. [\(\chi \text{tutor} + -y^3.\)] Tutor-ship; tutorage; guardianship; instruction.

The guardianship or tutoric of a king.

Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1524 (Chron. I.).

Their reciprocal prospective rights of tutory were defeated, and the minutio of either tutor or ward put an end to a subsisting guardianship.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 687.

The Jacobites submitted to the queen, as tutrix or regent for the prince of Wales, whom they firmly believed she intended to establish on the throne.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., I. vii. § 23.

tutsan (tut'san), n. [Formerly also tutsam; \langle titsan (tut san), n. [Formery also tatsan; \ OF. toutesaine, also tatsan, F. toutesaine, \ tout (\ L. totus), all, + sain \ (\ L. sains), sound: see total and saine!. Cf. allheat.] A species of St.-John's-wort, Hypericum Androssemum, once regarded as a panacea, or particularly as healing to wounds. Also parkleaves. Sometimes extended to the whole genus; by Lindley to the order Hypericacew.

The healing Tutsan then, and Plantan for a sore, Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 204.

tutti (tot'ti), a. and n. [It., pl. of tutto, all, \langle L. totas, pl. toti, all: see total.] I. a. In music, all the voices or instruments together; concerted: opposed to solo. In concertos the term is applied to passages in which the orchestra is used without the solo instrument. It is also loosely used of any loud concerted

II. n. A concerted movement or passage intended for or performed by all the voices or instruments together, or by most of them: opposed to solo.

They were bent upon a surfeit of music: tuttis, finales, choruses, must be performed.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.

tutti-frutti (töt'ti-fröt'ti), n. [It.] A confection flavored with or containing different kinds of fruit; specifically, ice-creain so made.

in all business transactions with its members. . . . The tutty¹ (tut¹i), n.; pl. tutties (-iz). [Also tussy, Tutor himself does not necessarily lecture or teach.

Dickens's Dict. of Cambridge, p. 121.

5. In U. S. colleges, a teacher subordinate to a professor, usually appointed for a year or gay; a posy. [Prov. Eng.]

I posy. [Frov. Eng.]
Joan can call by name her cows,
And deek her windows with green boughs;
She can wreathes and tuttyes make,
And trim with plums a bridal cake.
T. Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 383).

ing-furnaces. It is said also to be found native in Persia. In the state of powder tutty is used for polishing, and in medicine to dust irritated surfaces.

Tutie (tutia) a medicinable stone or dust, said to be the heavier foil of Bruss, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brass-melting houses; and such ordinary Apothecaries pass away for Tuty; whereas the true Tuty is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wooll, falling into dust so soon as it is touched; this is bred of the spatkles of brazen furnaces, whereinto store of the mineral Calamine hath been cast.

Edount, Glossographia (1670).**

Tutty ointment. See ointment. tutty-more (tut'i-more), n. [< tutty1 + more2.] A flower-root. [Prov. Eng.] tutucuri, n. 'The European mink, Putorius lutusuri, n.

tutulus (tū'tū-lus), n.; pl. tutuli (-lī). [L.] 1.
In archwol., an ancient Etruscan female headdress of conical form; hence, any similar headdress.

In rainy weather a hood like the Etruscan tutulus was Encyc. Brit., VI. 457. worn.

2. One of the hollow conical objects thought

2. One of the hollow conical objects thought to be covers of the round hanging vases with which they are found associated in Scandinavian lands. Worsaac, Danish Arts, p. 101. tut-work (tut'werk), n. 1. Work done by the piece. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Specifically, in mining, any work which is paid for according to the number of fathoms sunk or according to the constant actually of according to the number of fathoms sunk or run, or according to the amount actually accomplished, and not by the day or in tribute. [Cornwall, Eng.] tut-worker (tut'wer"ker), n. A tut-workman (tut'werk"man), n. One who does tut-work.

thum (tū'um). [L., neut. of tuus, thine, \(\) tu, thou: see thou.] Thine; that which is thine.

— Meum and tuum. See meum1.

tu-whit (tö-hwit'), n. A word imitating the

ery of the owl.

Then nightly sings the staring owl,

Tu-whit,

Tu-who, a merry note.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 928.

tu-whoo (tö-hwö'), n. Same as tu-whit. Also

tu-who and too-whoo.
tu-whoo (tö-hwö'), v. i. [\langle tu-whoo, n.] To ery
tu-whoo: said of owls. Also too-whoo.

tutrice, n. See tuteur.

tutrix (tū'triks), n. [< LL. tutrix, fem. of L. tutor, a guardian: see tutor.] A female guardian.

The Jacobites submitted to the queen, asturix or regent
The Jacobites whom they firmly believed she
tuyformi, a. A variant of twiform for twiformed.

tuga. (tö'zii), n. Same as twan. It is now also tuza (tö'zii), n. Same as tucan. It is now also the technical specific name of the common pocket-gopher of the southern United States, Geomys tuza, otherwise G.

tuzz (tuz), n. [\langle W. tusw, wisp, bunch: see tusk3, tussock. Hence dim. tuzzy.] A tuft or knot of wool or hair. [Prov. Eng.]

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek; And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 90.

tuzzimuzzy (tuz'i-muz"i), n. and a. [Also tuzzie-nuzzie, tussy-nussy, tuzzy muzzy; a rimed form, < ME. tussemose, tusmose, a form appar. associated with tytetust, tytetuste, E. dial. teesty, tosty, or simply tosty, a nosegay, appar. connected with tuzz, tuzzy, tusk³, tussock, etc.; cf. also tutty¹.] I. n. 1. A nosegay; a posy. Florio. [Prov. Eng.]

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nosegay: a tuzzie-muzzie: a sweet posie. Nomenclator. (Nares.)

Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzies* of flowers from his feete, and to take the branch of life out of his hand.

Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 391. (Latham.)

2. The feather-hyacinth, a monstrous variety of Museure comosum, with the perianth parted into filaments. Britten and Holland. [Prov.

Eng.]
II. a. Rough: ragged; disheveled. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

tuzzy (tuz'i), n.; pl. tuzzics (-iz). [Formerly also tussy; dim. of tuzz; ef. tuzzimuzzy.] 1. A tuft or bunch of hair. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A ball of horsehair, such as is used by copper plate printers to assist in freeing their hands from ink (they call it a tuzzy).

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 131.

Hence—2. A cluster or bunch of objects, as flowers; a bouquet. [Provincial.]

A girdle of flowers and tussies of all fruits, intertyed and following together.

Donne, Hist. Septuagint (ed. 1633), p. 49. (Richardson.)

of two.

Twaddell (twod'l), n. [Named after its inventor.] A hydrometer graduated so that each division represents the same change of density. It is used for densities greater than that of water, and the excess above unity is found by multiplying by 5 and dividing by 1,000—that is, 200 divisions of the scale represent unity. Sometimes spelled Treadule.

A Twaddle instrument constructed for liquids.
O Neall, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 63.

twaddle (twod'l). r. i.; pret. and pp. twaddle, ppr. twaddling. [A var. of twattle.] To babble; gabble; prate; especially, to keep up a foolish, prosy chatter.

Harry Warrington is green Telemachus, who, be sure, was very unlike the soft youth in the good Bishop of Cambray's tweaddling story.

Thackeran, Virginians, xviii.

To be sure, Cicero used to twaddle about Greek litera-ture and philosophy, much as people do about ancient art now-a-days.

Lonell, Firesido Travels, p. 155.

twaddle (twod'l), n. [< twaddle, v.] 1. A

The fashionable words or favourite expressions of the day, . . . being superseded by new ones, vanish without leaving a trace behind—Such were the late fashionable words, a bore and a headille, among the great vulgar. Grose, Class—Diet, of Vulgar Tongue (ed. 1788), Pref., p. ix.

The devil take the treaddle! . . I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxx

2. Idle, senseless talk; gabble; prosynonsense.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney books (her [Richardson], pouring out endless volumes of sentimental traddle Thackeray, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

3. Perplexity; confusion. Grose, Diet. of Vulgar Tongue = syn. 2. Chatter, Jargon, etc. See prattle, n. twaddler (twod'ler), n. [$\langle twaddle + -cr^1 \rangle$] One who twaddles; a babbler; a prater.

The cardinals appeared a wretched set of old ticaddlers, all but about three in extreme decreptude.

Greatle, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

twaddling (twod'ling), n. [Verbal n. of twaddle, r.] The act of one who twaddles; silly, empty talk; twaddle, twaddle (twod'li), a. [$\langle twaddle + -y1 \rangle$] Consisting of twaddle; twaddling.

It is rather an offensive word to use, especially considering the greatness of the writers who have treated the subject fold age], but their liceubrations seem to me to be treatedly.

twae (twa), a, and n. A Scotch form of two. twagger! (twag'er), n. [Cf. twigger.] A fat

And I have brought a treagger for the nones, Abunting lamb , nay, pray, you feel no bones : Believe me now, my cuming much I miss If ever Pan felt fatter lamb th in this, Peele, Arrangnment of Paris, i. 1.

twain (twân), a. and n. [\langle ME. twayn, twayne, twen, twey, tweyn, tweyne, twaen, twezen, \langle AS. twēne, (= OS. OFries, twēne = D, twee = MLG. twēne, twene, L.G. twēne = OHG, zwēnē, MHG, zwēne, G. (obs.) zwene Dan, trende = Sw. twene Coth, the thereby twent the proper form of twenters. = (foth, twethnat), two; the mase, form of two; see two.] I, a. Two. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He . . . 1 ad Bette kut a boy other treume.

Piers Placeman (B), v. 32.

By than the vere was all agone He had no man but twanne Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

Riding at noon, a day or train before, Across the forest call'd of Dean Tennyson Pelleas and Ettarre.

To be twain, to be two different persons or things; hence, to be separate or sundered.

Reason and I, you must conceive, are twain;
"Tis nine years now since first I lost my wit.

Drayton, Idea, ix.

II. n. Two units, occurring or regarded either

singly or separate; a couple; a pair. [Obsolete

A man . . . shall cleave to his wife; and they ticain shall be one flesh. . . . They are no more ticain but one flesh. Mat. My. 5, 6.

Go with me
To bless this *twain*, that they may prosperous be.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 104.

This very sword Of mine slew more than any *twain* besides. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

All is over—all is done,

Twain of yesterday are one!

Whittier, The New Wife and the Old.

In twain (formerly also on twain), in or into two parts;

With that stroke he brake his sheld on twayn. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2632.

Now Death has come intill his bower, And split his heart in twain. Bonny Bee-Ho'm (Child's Ballads, III. 58).

bonne, Hist. Septuagint (ed. 1633), p. 49. (Alcadrason.)

twa (twä or twâ), a. An obsolete or Scotch form

twain; (twān), v. t. [< ME. twaynen; < twain,
a. Cf. twin², v.]

To part in twain; divide; sunder.

We in twynne wern towen & twayned.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 251.

It were great sin true love to twain !

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

twain-cloud (twān'kloud), n. In meteor., same as cumulo-stratus. See cloud!, l. twaite! (twāt), n. An obsolete or dialectal variant of thwaite! Coke, Instit., iv. b. (Blount, Glossographia, 1670.) twaite² (twāt), n. [Formerly also tweat; also, appar. by error, thwaite; origin not ascertained.] A kind of shad, Alosa finta. Also twaite-shad.

The peel, the tweat, the bottling, and the rest, With many more, that in the deep doth lie.

J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

twal, twall (twäl), a. Scotch forms of teclre. twa-lofted (twä'lof'ted), a. Having two lofts or stories. [Scotch.]

Folks are far frae respecting me as they wad do if I lived in a tica-lofted selated house,

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxlv.

twalpennies (twal'pen'iz), n. pl. Twelvepence in the old Scottish currency, equal to one penny sterling.

Saunders, in addition to the customary twalpennies on the postage, had a dram for his pains. Galt, Ayrshire Legatees, ii.

twant. An obsolete preterit of twine!
twang! (twang), v. [Early mod. E. also twangue;
ult. imitative; cf. tang and ting.] I. intrans.
1. To give out a sharp, metallic ring, as the
string of a musical instrument, a bow, etc., when plucked and suddenly set free: said also of other instruments which make a similar

sound.

To Twangue, resonare. Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Yet, shooting upward, sends his shaft, to show An archer's art, and boasts his treanging bow. Dryden, Eneld, v. 688.

Hark! 'Its the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge. **Cowper, Task, iv. 1.

Twang out, my fiddle. Tennyson, Amphlon.

2. To make music on a stringed instrument that is played by plucking or snapping; cause a sharp ringing sound like that of a harp or bowstring; as, to twang on a jews'-harp.

When the harper twangeth or singeth a song, all the companie must be whist.

Stanthurst, Descrip. of Ireland, viii. (Hollashed's Chron.,

3. To have a nasal sound: said of the human voice; also, to speak with a nasal twang: said of persons.

Every accent twanged. 41. To shoot with a bow; make a shot; hence, figuratively, to surmise; guess.

Hor. These be black slaves; Romans, take heed of these.
Tuc. Thou treang'st right, little Horace; they be indeed a couple of chap-fallen curs.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

To go off twangingt, to go well; go swimmingly.

Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

II. trans. 1. To cause to sound with a short sharp ring; set in quick, resounding vibration, as the tense string of a bow or a musical instrument that is played by plucking: said less frequently of wind-instruments.

The Fleet in View, he transitation to twank the transitation of the transitat

The old original post, with the stamp in the corner, representing a post-boy riding for life and treatming his horn.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, v.

black-haired girl . . . twangs a stringed instrument taper fingers. . . . twangs a stringed instrument Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 492.

2. To sound forth by means of a twanging instrument.

The trumpeter strutted up and down the ramparts tranging defiance to the whole Yankee race, as does a modern editor to all the principalities and powers on the other side of the Atlantic. Irving, Knickerbecker, p. 225.

twat

3. To utter with a short, sharp, or nasal sound; specifically, to pronounce with a nasal twang.

A terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply twanged off.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 198.

The cicerone twangs his moral, and the blue sky shines calmly over the ruin. Thackeray, Congreve and Addison. twang¹ (twang), n. [< twang¹, v.] 1. The sound of a tense string set in sudden sharp vibration by plucking; hence, any sharp, ringing

musical sound. If Cynthia hear the twang of my bow, she'll go near to whip me with the string.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords Runs up the ridged sea. Tennyson, Sca Fairies.

2. A sharp, ringing nasal tone, especially of the human voice.

I like your southern accent: it is so pure, so soft. It has no rugged burr, no masal treang, such as almost every one's voice here in the north has.

*Charlotte Bronte', Shirley, xxv.

No signs of life occurred near him, but occasionally the melancholy chirp of a cricket, or perhaps the guttural treang of a bull-frog from a neighboring marsh. Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 446.

twang¹ (twang), interj. or adv. [An elliptical use of twang¹, v.] An exclamation or sound imitative of the twang of a bowstring, harpstring, etc.

It made John sing, to hear the gold ring, Which against the walls cryed twang. Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 327).

There's one, the best in all my Quiver,

Treang! thro' his very Heart and Liver.

Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

twang²† (twang), n. [A var. of tang².] A sharp taste; a disagreeable after-taste or flavor left in the mouth; a tang; a flavor. [Prov. Eng.] Such were my reflections; . . . it seems, from the illustration, they already began to have a trang of commerce in them.

Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

Hot, billous, with a confounded treang in his mouth, and a cracking pain in his head, he stood one moment and snuffed in the salt sea breeze. Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 6.

twang3 (twang), n. [Prob. < twang1, with sense imported from twinge.] A sharp pull; a sudden pang, a twinge. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

My curse upon thy venom'd stang, That shoots my tortur'd gums alang, An' through my lugs gi'es mony a twang, Burns, Address to the Toothache.

twangle (twang'gl), r.; pret. and pp. twangled, ppr. twangling. [Freq. of twangl.] I. intrans. To twang lightly or frequently: said either of an instrument or of its player.

She did call me rascal fiddler
And trangling Jack. Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 159.
Sometimes a thousand trangling instruments
Will hum about mine cars, and sometimes voices.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 146.

"Ay, fool," said Tristram, "but 'tis cating dry
To dance without a catch, a roundelay
To dance to." Then he treangled on his harp.

Tennyson, Last Tournament.

II. trans. To cause to twangle.

The young Andrea bears up gayly, however; twangles his guitar.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, ii.

twanglet (twang'gl), n. [\(\zeta\) twangle, v.] A twangling sound; a twang or clang.

Loud, on the heath, a treangle rush'd, That rung out Supper, grand and big, From the crack'd bell of Blarneygig, Column, Poetical Vagaties, p. 111. (Davies.)

twangler (twang'gler), n. One who twangles or twangs.

r twangs.

Beaters of drums and twanglers of the wire.

Library Mag., III. 773.

twank (twangk), v. i. [A var. of twang1, implying a more abrupt sound.] To emit a sharp

twank (twangs), n. [\ twang, t.] ... samp twang. Imp. Diet.

twankay (twang'kā), n. [\ Chinese t'un-k'i, a rivulet near Yen-chow fu, in the west of the province of Chĕ-kiang, where this kind of tea is grown.] A brand of green tea grown and prepared in the western part of the province of Chĕ-kiang, China.

'twas (twoz). A contraction of it was.

Franced you mad rascals. To horse, come. Twas

Farewell, you mad rascals. To horse, come. 'Twas well done, 'twas well done.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

twat (twot), n. [Origin obscure.] The female pudendum. Fletcher, Poems, p. 104. (Hallivell.) [Vulgar.]

Tuat. Pudendum muliebre. Bailey, 1727.

[Found by Browning in the old royalist rimes "Vanity of Vanities," and, on the supposition that the word denoted "a distinctive part of a man's affire that might fitty pair off with the cowl appropriated to a monk," so used by him in his "Pippa Passes."]
twatterlightt, n. Same as twitterlight.

What task st thou here this twatterlight?
I think thou it in a dream.
With Equiled (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., III, 331).

twattle (twot'l), r.; pret, and pp. twattled, ppr. teattled, . [Freq. of 'ti al. Cleel, threetla, talk, grabble, = Norw, twatta = Dan, trætte, jabber, grabble. = Norw, twatta = Dan, twette, jabber, tall nor onest; perhaps connected with Icel. the two of earth, slope from wash, refuse (Sw. the = Dan, trafte, wash), ξ there = Sw. the = Dan, trafte, wash), ξ there = Sw. the = Dan, trafte, wash), ξ there = Sw. the = Dan, trafte, wash), ξ there = Sw. the = Dan, trafte, wash), ξ there = Sw. the = Dan, trafte, wash), ξ there = Sw. the = Dan, trafte, and the same probability is the same probability. The same probability is the probability of the probability.

Fr. (t. 1912) is a will go from house to house, treatiling, at 1913 and 1915 the speech that was good for nothing, B. (B. 1912) to the speech that was good for nothing, B. (B. 1912) to of Time (1631), p. 19. (Latham.)

10 1 cs that will spend whole hours together in the first of tables of the spend whole hours together in the first of tables of the spend whole hours together in the first of tables of the spend whole hours together in the first of the spend whole hours together in the spend wh

A. t. lye forzde fittons as true tales vavnelye toe traffle, Standar t, Eneld, iv. (ed. Arber, p. 101).

2. To make much of; fondle; pat, as a horse, cor, dog, etc. Gross. [Prov. Eng.] twattle (twot'l), r, and a. [\(\) twattle, r.] I. r. 1. Chatter; gabble; tattle; twaddle. Compute twittle; twattle, e.2. A diminutive person; a dwarf. Hallierth.

II. to. Twattling; trifling; petty.

They have bin, the short and treattle (petits) verses that yere write > Urg deet, tr. of Rabelais, lin. 18. (Davies.)

twattlebasket: (twot'l-bas ket), n. An idle chatteren; a babbler; a prater; a twaddler. Ben., 1727.

twattler (two)' l(t), n. [ζ twattle + ϵe^{-1} .] On we a twattles or prates; a gabbler; a twaddler.

Let vs. $r \in C^{-1}$ means, leans lienz for variety, berding for runders $(t_+) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for eachers, chatting for healtern $Strater(t_+) = r + r$ of Heland, vi. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

twattling sty of lings, u [Verbal n. of twat-the.] A chatter; a gabbling.

You be pear had routh rightly you and your bottling; But I's a the cume to thewe shall never have a bottle Sign, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14, 1719.

 ${f twattling}$ (twot'img), p,a,-1, Gabbling; prating; twandhing.

It is not I every to uttima gossip to undertake Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Small; 'r.fling; insignificant.

You for loss with treating dishes see small; Zoundoeable to publing is better than all. Ki et and Miller of Mangold (Child's Ballade, VIII. 43).

tway! (two), a, and r. Same as two, twayblade (twa'blad), r. [Var. of twiblade.]

plant a foot or more high, bearing a slender recence of green flower . . nd about six in less from the ground a single pear of broadly ovete leaves, to which leaves, to which the runne refers. The name is estended to the other speech of the gener, left which are found in North America, Lecarille rables hengthe maximum, Lecarille the name is also applied to the number of the gener Liperro, which be in two leaves, springing however, from the most. Lillinging however, it awery bandsome speechs.

In autumn, under the



Twijblade (Lifaris tiliifolia), a, fl. wer.

In autumn, under the becches which clothe the long slope of the 9n intocksup from lishop's Lydiaul, you will hardly find any thing, except perhaps a temp-blade or a harleputis.

The steademy, April 6, 1889, p. 241.

tweagh, tweaguet (tweg), v. t. Old forms of tweak!, tweak?.

tweak! (twek), v. t. [Formerly also tweag, tweague; a var. of twick; unassibilated form of twitch.] 1. To twitch; pinch and pull with or as with a sharp jerk; twinge.

Now tweat him by the nose—hard, harder yet. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 4.

2. To put into a fret, perplexity, or dilemma.

Bailey, 1731.

tweak¹ (twek), n. [(tweak¹, v.] 1. A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

Robs o' the Lips, Tweaks by the Nose, Cuffs o' the Ear, and Trenchers at my Head in abundance.

Brome, Northern Lass, il. 5.

2. A pinch; dilemma; perplexity: as. to be in a sad tweak. E. Phillips, 1706. Also tweag,

Vour tweaks are like your mermaids, they have sweet voices to entice the passengers.

Middleton and Rouley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

tweet (twe), n. [By aphesis from etwee, ettwee, etm., see etm., Cf. tweeze.] Same as étm. Planche, p. 183. tweed (twed), n. and a [Said to be an acciden-

tal perversion of tweet for twill1: see the quotation.] I. n. A twilled fabric, principally for men's wear, having an unfinished surface, and two colors generally combined in the same yarn. The best quality is made wholly of wool, but in inferior kinds cotton, etc., are introduced. The manufacture is largely carried on in the south of Scotland. The word is sometimes used in the plural

It was the word "tweels" having been blotted or imperfectly written on an involce which gave rise to the now familiar name of these goods. The word was read as tree-ds by the late James Locke of London, and it was so appropriate, from the goods being made on the banks of the Tweed, that it was at once adopted, and has been continued ever since.

Rorder Advertiser. (Imp. Dict.)

He was manly, vigorous, and distinguished; nor did he wear at entertainments a shabby suit of mustard-colored two d.

The Century, XL, 578.

II. a. Pertaining to or made of tweed.

Round hats and $tv \cdot d$ suits are no sign of independence of thought, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 3

tweedle (twe'dl), r.; pret, and pp. tweedled, ppr. tweedling. [Prob. a var. of twiddle, in sense 3 perhaps by confusion with wheedle.] I. trans.

1. To handle lightly and idly; twiddle; fiddle -2. To play on a fiddle or bagpipe. Bailey, 1731.-3;. To wheedle; coax.

A fiddler . . . brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had treedled into the service.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 3.

II. intrans. To wriggle; twist one's self about.

Dick heard, and tucedling, ogling, bridling, Turning short round, strutting and sideling, Attested, glad, his approbation. Courger, Pairing Time Anticipated.

Primarily, a European orchid, Listera ovata, a simple-stemmed
plant a foot ormore
high, bearing a
slenger reache of

Strange all this difference should be Twixt treedledum and treedleder, Byrom, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini [

Tweed Ring. See ring1.

Tweed's case. See case1.

tweeg (tweg), n. [Amer. Ind.] The menopome or hellbender, Menopoma alleghamensis. See cut under hellbender.
tweel (twel), n. and r. A Scotch variant of trill. Compare tweed.

'tween (twen), prep. A contraction of between. The fron bit he crusheth tucen his teeth.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 269.

tween-brain (twen brain), n. The cerebral segment between the fore-brain and midbrain; the interbrain, diencephalon, or thalamencephnlon. A iso 'trert-brain.

tween-deck (twen'dek, a. Being or lodging between decks.

The crew and the 'ticcen-deck passengers
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxviil.

'tween-decks (twen'deks), adv. and n. Same as between-decks.

The blubber is cut into pieces about a foot square and stowed into the 'tween-decks. Energe, Brit., XXIV, 526.

tweeny (twe'ni), n.; pl. tweenics (-niz). [<"tweeny (twe'ni), n.; pl. tweenics (-niz). [<"tween + -y".] A servant who works between two others, or assists both. [Prov. Eng.]

Being in want of a girl to case both the cook and the housemald, my wife made her requirement's known to some neighbour, who replied, "Oh, yes; I see. You want a tweenic."

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 458.

Twelfth-day

Her bones were wrung by rheumatic twinges; her old toes tweaked with corns.

L. Wingfield, The Lovely Wang, ii.

L. Wingfield, The Lovely Knight.

tweeze, tweese (twēz), n. [See twee, étui, and ef. tweezers.] 1. A surgeons' case of instru-

Drawing a little penknife out of a pair of tweezes I then chanced to have about me. Boyle, Works, II. 419.

2. pl. Same as tweezers, 1. Take anything that's given you, purses, knives, hand-kerchers, iosaries, treezes, any toy, any money. Middleton and Howley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

tweezer1 (twe'zer), v. [< tweezer-s, n.] I. intrans. To use tweezers.

I like Eichhorn better than Paulus: there is less microl-gy, less tweezering at trifles, in his crudition. W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 7, 1806 (in Robberd, II. [146).

II. trans. To extract with or as with tweezers. Having tweezered out what slender blossom lived on lip or check of manhood.

Tennyson, quoted in James Hadley's Essays, Philol. and [Critical, p. 301.

tweezer2 (twe'zer), n. The American merganser. Also called weaser. (f. Trumbull, 1888. tweezer-case (twê'zer-kās), n. 1. A case for carrying tweezers safely, as about the person, or on a journey.

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases, And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases, Pepc, R. of the L., v. 116.

2. Same as tweeze, 1. z. Same as tweeze, 1.

tweezers (twe'ze's), n. pl. [Formerly tweeser; prob., with -er for orig. -el, and by confusion with tweeze, tweese, a var. of E. dial. twissel, a fork of a tree, also a double fruit, < ME. tweel, double (twisel tunge, a double tongue), \(\lambda AS\). twisel, fork: see twissel. The word appears to have been confused with tweeze, and in def. 2 is considered a corruption of tweezes, the pl. of tweeze (cf. trousers from trouses).] 1. An instrument, resembling diminutive tongs, for grasping and holding: intended for taking up very small objects, plucking out hairs, Also called *volsella*.

In the inside of the case were the usual assortment of silk and needles, with scissors, tucezers, &c.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

Solt, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

2. Same as tweeze, 1. E. H. Knight. tweifoldt, a. A Middle English form of twefold. tweinet, n. An old spelling of twain.

tweifth (tweifth), a. and n. [With -th for earlier-t, \lambda ME. twelfte, \lambda AS. twelfta (= OFries. twelfta, tolfta = D. twanfide = MLG. twelfte, twolfte, LG. twelfte, twölfte = OHG. zwelfto, zwelfte, MHG. zwelfte, (f. zwelfte = leel. tölfte = Sw. tolfte = Dan. tolete = (Goth. *twalifta), twelfth; as twelve + -th^3.] I. a. 1. Next in order after the eleventh: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of twelve equal parts into which a whole is regarded as divided.—Twelfth cranial nerve, the hypoglossal, or motor nerve of the muscles of the tongue: in the old enumeration the ninth.

II. n. 1. One of twelve equal parts of anything; the quotient of unity divided by twelve.—2. In early Eng. law, a twelfth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted as levick by twenty of the material by twenty the property of the property of the property of the property.

of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In music, a tone twelve diatonic degrees above or below a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a compound fifth.—4. In organ-building, a stop giving tones a twelfth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—5†. Twelfth-day. Paston

Letters, 111.33.
Twelfth-cake (twelfth'kāk), n. A cake prepared I'WEITIN-CARE (TWEITIN 'RAK), n. A cake prepared for the festivities of Twelfth-night. Into this cake a bean is introduced, and, the cake being divided by lot, whoever draws the piece containing the bean is entitled, as the bean-king, to preside over the ceremonies. In the same way a queen has sometimes been chosen in addition to or instead of a king. Coins have occasionally been substituted for the bean. been substituted for the bean.

Scarcely a shop in London . . . is without Twelfth-cakes and fluery in the windows on Twelfth-day.

Hone, Every-Day Hook, I. 50.

The celebration of Twelfth-Day with the costly and elegant Twelfth cake has much declined within the last half-century.

Chambers's Book of Days, I. 64.

Twelfth-day (twelfth'dā), n. [\langle ME. Tweltheday; \langle twelfth + day.] The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany, occurring on the 6th of January. Also called Twelfth-tide. See Epiphany.

And my Lord of Wynchestr and my Lord of Seint Jones were with him on the morow after Treeltheday, and he spicke to hem as well as ever he did.

Paston Letters, I. 315.

In its character as a popular festival, Twelfth-Day stands only inferior to Christmas—The leading object held in

Chambers's Book of Days, I. 62.

Twelfth-night (twelfth 'nit), n. The eve of the festival of the Epiphany. Many social rites and ceremonies have long been connected with Twelfthnight. See bean-feast. 2, Twelfth-cale.—Twelfth-night cards, a series of cards representing different characters to be assumed by the persons to whom the different cards fall, during the Twelfth-night celebration. The characters indicated, usually those of king, queen, ministers, maids of honor, or ludicious or grotesque personages, are hence known as Twelfth-night characters.

John Britton, in his Autobiography, tells us he "suggested and wrote a series of Twelth-Night Characters, to be printed on cards, placed in a bag, and drawn out at parties on the memorable and merry evening. . . . They were sold in small packets to pastry-cooks."

Chambers's Book of Days, I. 64.

Twelfth-tide (twelfth'tīd), n. The time or fes-

tival of Twelfth-day. Come then, come then, and let us bring Unto our prettie *Twelfth-Tide* King Each one his severall offering *Herrick*, Thi Star-song: a Caroll to the King.

twell (twel), prep. and conj. A dialectal vari-

ant of till...

twelve (twelv), a. and n. [\lambda ME. twelve, twelf, \lambda AS. twelf, twelfe = OS. twelif = OFries. twelf, twelef, twelf, twelf = D. twealf = MLG. twelf, twelef, twolf, LG. twelf, twelve = OHG. zwelif, MHG. zwelif, zwelf, G. zwölf = Ieel. tolf = Sw. tolf = Dan. tole = Goth. twalif, twelve; \lambda AS. twā, etc., Dan. tolv = Goth. twalif, twelve; \ AS. twā, etc., two. + -lif, an element found also in eleven, q. v.] I. a. One more than eleven; twice six, or three times four: a cardinal numeral.—Lady with twelve flounces. See lady.—Twelve Men. Same as duzine.—Twelve Tables. See lable.

II. n. 1. The number made up of ten and two: a dozen.—2. A symbol representing this twenty-four (twen'ti-fold), a. [\(\) twenty-four hours, a day, as consisting of so many hours.

The nation must then have consisted of young readers, when a diminutive volume in twelves was deemed to be overlong.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 312

overlong.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

Broad twelves, a duodecime leaf of extra width, of medium size, about 5} inches wide by 7! inches long.—Long twelves, an oblong sheet of paper, folded for eight pages in its greater length and in three pages for its shorter length. Of medium size, it is about 4! inches wide and 8 inches long.—Quorum of twelve. See quorum.—Square twelves, an arrangement of duodecimo pages for a sheet nearly square, in which the folded sheet has six pages in width and four pages in length.—The Twelve, the twelve apostles. See apostle. 1.

And Judas Iscariot, one of the ticelve, went unto the chief priests, to betray him unto them.

Mark xiv. 10.

Twelve-day writ. See writ. twelvemo (twelv'mo), n. and a. [An English reading of 12mo, which stands for XIImo, i. e.

twelvemonth (twelv'munth), n. [< ME. twelf-moneth, < twelmond; < twelve + month.] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

A twelmond & two wekes twy nuct we noght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13230.

I sware a vow before them all, that I,

Because I had not seen the Grail, would ride

A twelvemonth and a day in quest of it.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

costing a shilling; worth a shilling.

When, at a new play, you take up the twelve-penny room, next the stage. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, Froem.

2. Hence, of little value; cheap; trifling; insignificant.

That men be not excommunicated for trifles and twelve-That men or necessary penny matters.

Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 371. (Davies.)

twelve-score (twelv'skor), a, and n. I. a. dred and forty: as, twelve-score seamen.

II. n. Twelve-score yards, a common length

for a shot in archery, and hence often alluded to formerly in measurement.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of tirelre-score.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 598.

Twelve-tidet, n. Same as Twelfth-tide.

Twelve-tidet, n. Same as Incitoring.

Seven night at the lest after tirelve-tide last, on a certaine night he came downe into the parlor, fynding Alice Gedsale & Elizabeth Buppell folding glothes.

Durrell Papers (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

twentieth (twen'ti-eth), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also twentith; \langle ME. twentithe, twenteothe, \langle AS. twentigotha, etc., twentieth; as twenty + -eth.] I. a. 1. Next after the nineteenth: an ordinal numeral.

anything is divided.

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts of anything.

2. In early Eng. law, a twentieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or

of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

twenty (twen'ti), a. and n. [< ME. twenty, twenti, twentis, < AS. twentig, twentig. ONorth. twentig, twentig, < AS. twentig = OFries. twinteh = D. twintig = LG. twintig = OHG. zweinzng, MHG. zweinzec, G. zwanzig = Icel. tnttugu = Sw. tjugu = Dan. tyve = Goth. twaitigus, twenty; < AS. twegen, twa, etc., two, + -lig, etc.: see twain and -ty1.] I. a. 1. One more than nineteen; twice ten: a cardinal numeral.—2. Proverhially, an indefinite number: meral.-2. Proverbially, an indefinite number: sometimes duplicated.

As for Maximilian, upon twenty respects he could not ave been the man. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 350.

Richardson, on II. n.; pl. twentics (-tiz). 1. The number which is one more than nineteen; twice ten; a score.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 20, XX, or XX.—3. An old division of English infantry (see thousand and hundred). The commander of a twenty was called vintiner.

Twenty-five Articles. See rule!.

Twenty-five Articles. See article. twenty-fold (twen 'ti-fold), a. [< twenty + twenty-fold (twen 'ti-fold), a. [< twenty-fold (twen 'ti-fold

Botanists may find it worth while to observe if it [the Martagon lily] smells offensively at any time during the twenty-four hours.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 193.

II. n. 1. The number made up of four and II. n. 1. The number made up of four and twenty.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 24, XXIV, or xxiv.—3. pl. In printing:

(a) A form of composed type or plates containing twenty-four pages properly arranged for printing and folding in consecutive order.

(b) A sheet of paper printed from a form arranged as above described. (c) A book made up of sections of twenty-four pages.

I have observed that the author of a folio . . . sets himself above the author of a quarto; the author of a quarto above the author of an octavo; and so on, by a gradual descent and subordination, to an author in teachy-fours.

Addison, Spectator, No. 529.

twelvemo (twerv mo,)...

L. (in) duodecimo: see duodecimo. Cf. saxteenmo.] Same as duodecimo: commonly written 12mo.

twelvemonth (twelv'munth), n. [{ ME. twelfmonth, { twelve month.} A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

A twelmonth { two wekes twy nnet we noght.

Destruction of Tron (E. E. T. S.), I. 12230.

I sware a vow before them all, that I.

2. A book made up of leaves folded in twenty-

four equal parts.

Usually written 24mo.

twelvepence (twelv'pens). n. [Orig. two words, twelve pence.] A shilling.

twelvepenny (twelv'pen i). a. 1. Sold for or leaves of uniform size. Written shortly 20mo. leaves of uniform size. Written shortly 20mo. C. T. Jacobi, Printers' Vocab. twenty-second (twen'ti-sek'gnd), n. In music,

a tone distant three octaves from a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a triple octave.

'twere (twer). A contraction of it were.

You are so ridiculously unworthy that 'twere a Folly to reprove you with a serious Look.

Etherege*, She Would if She Could, iv. 2

Numbering twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty: as, twelve-score seamen.

II. n. Twelve-score yards, a common length twi- D. twee- MLG. twi-, twe-, LG. twe- OHG.

twi-=D.twcc-=MLG.twi-, twc-, LG.twc-=OHG.
MHG.zwi-, G.zwic-= leel. tri, a combining form
of AS. twā, etc., E. two: see two. and ef. bi-2,
di-2.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a form
of two in composition. It occurs in twibill, twiblade, twifallow, twifold, twilight, etc.
twibill (twi'bil), n. [Formerly also twibil, twybill, twybil, twyble; < ME. twibil, twyble, < AS.
twibill, < twi-, two, + bill, a bill: see twi- and
bil?-] 1. A double-bladed battle-ax, especially that carried by the Northern nations. Such
battle-axes are often mentioned in literature, although but
few heads of double axes have been found among thousands of other types. Compare Danish ax (under Danish),
and ax!

At Byzantium many a year ago
My father bore the twibil vallantly.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

Twichild!* (twi' + child.] Bei pare twitchel².

twichild

The twentieth century will begin not, as supposed, in January, 1900, but in January, 1901.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 64.

Being one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided.

2. A broadsword: so called from a misunderstanding of the word. See the quotation.

Where Twibil hung, with basket-hilt, Grown rusty now, but had been gilt.

Cotton, Scarronides, iv.

3. A kind of double ax: a kind of mattock the blade of which has one end shaped like an ax and the other like an adz.

Yit toles moo
The mattok, tuyble, picoys, forth to goo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Pattadus, Husbonurie (L. E. I. S.), p. 12-She learn'd the churlish axe and tuybill to prepare, To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share. Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 77. 4. A mortising-tool.

A twybill, which is a toole wherewith carpenters make mortaises.

Nomenclator. (Nares.)

5. A reaping-hook. Drayton. (Imp. Dict.)-6t. Same as roaring boy (see roaring).

Those lawless ruffians who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks. . . . Twibills, . . . etc., infested the streets, . . . from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.

Gifford, note in Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

I could satisfy myself about twenty and twenty things, that now and then I want to know.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. xlvii.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. xlvii.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. xlvii.

But if in this reign
The halberted train
Or the constable should rebel,
And make this terybill'd millitia to swell,
Loyal Songs. (Mason's Supp. to Johnson.)

That Cytee was wont to be righte strong; but it was twyes wonnen of the Cristene Men.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 46.

Thus twyes in his slepynge dremed he.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 192.

What, would'st thou have a serpent sting thee twice?

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 69.

2. In twofold degree or quantity; doubly.

Their arrowes an ell long, which they will shoot tuice as fast as our men.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. S44.

If any Stranger be desirous to bring away any for Novelty's sake, he must be a great Favourite to get a pair of Shoes of them (Chinese women), though he give tuice their value.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 408.

And, if you asked of him to say
What trice 10 was, or 3 times 7,
He'd glance (in quite a placid way)
From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
C. S. Calcerley, Gemini and Virgo.

At twice. (a) At two distinct times; by two distinct operations.

He took out an Instrument, bored thirty holes at trcice,
As they sailed to the Lowlands low.

Ballad of the Goulden Vanitee, quoted in Mrs. Gordon's
[Christopher North, p. 433.

"Did Mr. Tulliver let you have the money all at once?" said Mrs. Tulliver. . . . "No; at twice," said Mrs. Moss.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

His Grace should have . . . a glass and a half of Champagne. His Grace won't drink his wine out of a tumbler, so perhaps your ladyship won't mind giving it him at twice.

Trollope, Phineas Redux, xxv. (b) The second time; by or on a second trial, perform-

I could hardly compasse one of them [pillars] at twice ith both my armes. Coryat, Crudities, I. 220. with both my armes.

both my armes.

Conjunt, Cramines, 2. 222.

Please but your worship now

To take three drops of the rich water with you,

I'll undertake your man shall cure you, sir,

At twice i' your own chamber.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

Twice-laid rope. See ropel. twice; (twis), a. [\(\xi\) twice, adv.] Occurring twice.

And, more to our sorrow, we heard of the twice returne of the Paragon, that now the third time was sent vs three moneths agoe. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 236.

twicer (twī'ser), n. [< twice + -cr1.] A typographer who works at both composition and presswork. [Eng.] twice-stabbed (twīs'stabd), a. In entom., hav-

ing two red marks like stabs on the dark ground of the elytra: as, the twice-stabbed ladybird, Chilocorus birulnerus.

twice-told (twis'töld), a. Told or related twice; hence, trite; hackneyed.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 108.

twice-writhen (twis'rith"n), n. The bistort, Polygonum Bistorta. See Polygonum. twicht, twichert. Old spellings of twitch1,

twichild; (twi'child), a. [Also twychild; (twi-+ child.] Being in second childhood. Com-

And when thew shalt grow treychild, she will bee Carefull and kinde (teligiously) to thee. Here i, Scourge of Folly, p. 218. (Hallirell.)

II. wtrans. To jerk of haul, as at a rope. Quarties Tortor. Som can tiegh, who so it is, select use on som han side.

Peri in Tortor. It is better, as I hope, to be 14 self to draw this tope.

Townsley Mysteric, p. 220.

"Vy I be allowed to walk with you as far as your hard and the head of the water of his watched him."

Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

Thackeray, Philip, xiv. the waterstrain. Proceeding, Printip, xiv.

one was added trickets that sit and tuildle their long
the eyest yet as if they never intended moving again.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 72.

There has at silent for a moment, staring into the fire red t cells, this thumbs, un conscious of what he was defect.

Mr. Oliphant, Peor Gentleman, ix.

2. To move or propel by repeated light touches. W. 10. my i never up on the stupe, I pressed close upon it, well to the ith, then the other.

Wieman, Surgery.

To twiddle one's fingers, to do nothing; be idle. [Col-II. at wrs. 1. To twirl; revolve.

She re made a majestic courtesy, during which all the laghest resher award head-dress began to twiddle and quare. Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

2. To play or trifle with something, as by touching of 1 indling; toy.

Marc 1 - Clair a tribling with your gown. He done if for the fur, and ought to stand somethics. We be a limit done and London Poor, L. 6.1. 3. To be busy about trifles; quiddle. [Prov.

Eng.] twiddle twid'l . n. [Chriddle, r] 1. A slight twirl with the tingers .- 2. A pimple. [Prov.

twiddler (twid'br), n. [(twiddle + -r1.] One who of the which twiddles.

"(a) ver far v rum" - bok out, you know - that's all," - if the rest chio troddler.

Thuckeray, Vanity Fair, viv

twiddling-line (twid'ling-lin), n. 14. A small rope see gring a ship's steering-wheel when not in use.—2. A string fastened to one of the gentleds of a compass, and having its end hang-ing out of the binnacle so that the helmsman

ing out of the binnete so that the admission may be fulling it cause the compass-card to play fixely. So twiddle, twict (twi), also fixe, [ME, also fixe, (AS, fixer), two, (for, fra, two); see fat- and fixe. Hence fixe and the control of the cont

The out of electrone with riste, of a part of the on other for me.

King Horn (E. E. T. 8.), p. 70

twier (xi'()), ... Same as tayer, twies, adv. An old spelling of twice, twifaced; ((xi'() st), a. [Also tayfaced; Ctro-+ faced.] Heving two faces; hence, deceitful. And to the of transland bettle-brow'd distrust. Quartes, Emblems, v. 14.

twifallow: (twifal'6), r. t. [Also trufallor; \(\tau_{tri} + follow^2. \)] To plow a second time, as fallow land, to prepare it for seed.

In May, I the furthe t, twifollow thy land, Much the with may else after cause plough for to stand. Tueser, May's Husbandry.

For my owne part, I was never so good a husband to take any or light to hence one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of whe it must be fallowed and tenjallored. Sie J. Harington, Apol. of Poetry.

twifallows (twifal'o), n. [\(\text{trifallow}, v. \) The process of twifallowing land.

Twitallow once ended, get tumbrell and man, And compact that fallow, as soon as ye can. Tweer, May's Husbandry.

twifoil (twifoil), n. [Formerly also tayfoil; < twi- + foil.] In her., same as dufoil.
twifold (twifold), a. [Formerly also tayfoil; < twifold (twifold), a. [Formerly also tayfold; < ME, twifold, twifold, < AS, trifold = OFries, trifold = OIG, zaifold, MIG, zaivalt (6, zaifold, fallig) = Icel. trifoldr, twofold; as twi- + fold. Cf. twofold.] Twofold. [Archaic.]

They [Centaurs], their twy-fold bosoms over-gorg'd, Oppos'd in fight to Theseus. Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxiv. 12L

twick; (twik), r. [\ ME. twikken, twykken; the twifold (twi'föld), adv. [\ ME. twifold; \ \ twi-fold, a.] In a twofold manner or measure. [Archaic.]

Your T beard is the fashion,
And twifold doth express the enamour'd courtier.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

twiforked; (twi'fôrkt), a. [Also twyforked; < twi- + fork + -ed².] Two-forked; biforked. But this [shaft] exceeds, and with her flaming head, Two-fork'd with death, has struck my conscience dead. Quartes, Emblems, il. 13.

Quartes, Emblems, 11. 12.
twiform; (twi'fôrm), a. [Also twyform; < twi+ form.] Same as twiformed.
She had there been left
A guard upon the wain, which I beheld
Bound to the tryform beast (the gryphon).
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxxii. 03.

twiformed; (twi'formd), a. [Also tenformed; \(\text{twi-} + form + -cd^2 \).] Having a double form; biform.

The eye of heaten did rowle the house about Of that fell trei-form'd Archer. Paries, Scourge of Folly, p. 23. (Daries.)

Paries, scourge of Folly, p. 23. (Daties.)

twig! (twig), n. [ME. twy, twyy (pl. twigges, twyyy), with shortened vowel, earlier twig, twi (pl. twiges), with long vowel, \(\lambda\) AS. twig (pl. twyy) = D. twyy = Let. twich = OHG. zwy, zwi, MIRL. zwic (zwig-), zwi, G. zwey, a twig; perhaps, with a formative-y, orig. J,\(\lambda\) twi-, etc., two, with ref. to a forked twig; cf. twissel, a forked twig, from the same source.]

1. A small shoot of a tree or other plant; a small branch: a spray. branch: a spray.

Take fervice eke, or saly twygges take le may Palladies, Husbondrio (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

We liken a young childe to a greene trigge, which yo may castile bende cuery way ye list. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 205.

Who ret the Treigs shall be remember That is in Haste to sell the Timber? Prior, Alms, iii.

2. A divining-rod.

The latest revisal among old beliefs is that in the divin ingenol. "Our liberal shepherds give it a shorter name," and so do our conservative peasants, calling the "rod of Jacob" the targ.

3. In ceram., a thin strip of prepared clay used in modeling a pottery vessel, especially in the imitation lasketwork common in Leeds pottery.

To hop the twig. See hop! To work the twig, to use the divining roll. Cornhill Mag., XLVII. Strug! (twig), r.; pret, and pp. tragged, ppr. tragging. [\(\) trag!, n.] I, trans. To switch; beat. Hallarell.

bent. Hallicett.

II., intrans. To be vigorous or active; be energetic. Hallicett. [Prov. Eng.]

Exectly of the building rich masters do make; The build of such twinners for breaders go take; For twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring, Though some for their trigging peccast may sing Tweer, January's Husbandry.

twig² (twig), r. t.; pret. and pp. tragged, ppr. tragging. [A var. of trick, unassibilated form of trick: see trick, trick¹, and ef. treak¹.] To

twitch; jerk. [Scotch.]

Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest but they have turgged by mone way or other, and had they false flynges at him Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 142.

Let rantin billies treig the string, An' for another mutchkin ring. Maricon, Poems, p. 78 (Jamicson.)

twig2 (twig), n. [\(\text{twig2}, r. \) Cf. twick, tweak!

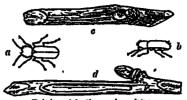
Jameson. [Scotch.]
twig³ (twig), r.; pref. and pp. tragged, ppr. tragging. [Prob. C Ir. tragin, I understand, discern, = Gael, trag, understand.] I, trans.

What is that first instantaneous glimpse of some one's teaning which we have when in vulgar phrasewe say we ofg it? W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 253. II, intrans. To understand; see; "catch on." T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, 111. il. Don't you *twigt*

"I tudy," sald Mick. Disraeli, Sybil, v. 10. [Slang in all uses.]

twig-blight (twig'blit), n. See pear-blight, under blight.

twig-borer (twig'bör'er), n. One of numerous small beetles which bore the twigs of trees, as



Twig-borer (Amphicerus bicandatus; etle, dorsal and side views : c, twig showing e cut to show burrow.

the ptinid Amphicerus bicaudatus, which infests the grape and the apple in the United States. twig-bug (twig'bug), n. Same as stick-bug, 1. twigged (twigd), a. [$\langle twig^1 + -cd^2 \rangle$] Having twigs or small shoots. twiggen; (twig'n), a. [$\langle twig^1 + -cn^2 \rangle$] 1. Made of twigs or osier; wicker.

A large basket or twiggen panier.

Ilolland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

2. Covered with orier or wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a twiggen bottle.
Shak.. Othello, il. 3. 152.

twiggen-work (twig'n-werk), n. Wicker-

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggenwork.

N. Grew, Museum.

twigger (twig'ér), n. 1. One who or that which is active or energetic. Compare twig', r. i.

Twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring.

Tuser, January's Husbandry.

21. A wanton person of either sex.

Now, Benedicite, her mother said; And hast thou beene already such a twigger? Pasquil's Night Cap (1012). (Nares.)

The mother of her was a good twinger the whilst.

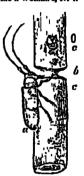
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, iv. 1.

twig-girdler (twig'ger'dler), n. A longicorn beetle, Ouci-deres congulatus, which girdles twigs of apple, oak, and other trees in the United States, producing a decay-ing condition of the wood fitting it as food for the larva.

twiggy (twig'i). a. [< truyl + -yl.] 1. Consisting of or resembling twigs; made of

Small treiggie stolkes. Gerarde, Herball (1509), p. 804

Gerarde, Herball (1399), p. 801
Ozlera — ano of innumerable
Kinda, — being so much smaller
than the Sallowa, — and requiring constant moisture. It likewise
yielda more limber and flexible
twiga — for all wicker and trayoy works. — Erdyn, Sylva, i. 20.
2. Full of twigs.



a, lactle, b, point of organism, c, giriling of the twig, c, egg.

They [the black withles] grow the slowest of all the twiggy trees. Evelyn, Sylva, i. 20

twight!. An obsolete past participle of twitch!. twight!, r. An erroneous spelling of twit. Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 12.
twig-insect (twig'in'sekt), n. Same as stick-bug, 1. Also twy-bug.

"The so-called stick insects," or "walking-twigs," as they are often called the Phasmide of the naturalist, "these ticig inacts."

R. Proctor, Nature Studies.

discern, = Gnel, luig, unacreaching discern, = Gnel, luig, unacreaching discern, = Gnel, luig, unacreaching and luights atems.

**Mug Gentle men of the Corporation of Garratt, H. 2

**Heil Tap, Now, luig him, now, mind him; mark how he hash his nurseles about.

**Foole, Mayor of Garratt, H. 2

The weal scenes to have got into English through the ugliest kind of Jargon, as in the choice morael of thieves cant "leig the cuil, he is per ry"." "observe the fellow, he is watching." **Marmillan's May (luip, Diel.)

2. To comprehend; understand; perceive; discover.

From the suddenerabescence of his pallid, fil-fed cheek.

From the suddenerabescence of his pallid, fil-fed cheek.

The suddenerabescence of his pallid, fil-fed cheek.

**The suddenerabescence of his pallid, fil-fed ch the genus name referring to the repeatedly branching cyme of the original species, C. Marisons. This is a full percental rush-like plant with long stender leaves toothed on the edges and the keel, found in longs in most temperate and some tropical regions. It occurs in the western United States, and in the southern if the shutlat C. effectua (see amegram) be included in it. C. mariscaides grows northward in North America. There are in all about 33 species.

twigsome (twig'sum), a. [$\langle twig^1 + -some.$] Abounding in twigs. [Rare.]

Abounding in twigs. [Rare.]

Abounding in twigs. [Rare.]

The twipsome trees by the wayside (which, I suppose, will never grow leafy, for they never did).

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

twilight (twi'lit), n. and a. [Formerly also twylight; \ ME. twilight, twylyghte = LG, twilecht = G, zwielicht (cf. MIG, zwischenheht); \ twi-lecht = G, zwielicht (cf. MIG, zwischenheht); \ twi-light[] I, n. 1. The light from the sky when the sun is below the horizon at morning and evening. It has generally been agreed by observers in different countries that this light rises in the merning and sets in the evening when the sun is 18° or 19 below the horizon. The former depression is given by Ptolemy, Gemma Fristus, Magnin, Kepler, and Gassendi, the vidue 19° is given by Posidonius and Alharen. Under some circumstances a second twilight appears, separated by an interval of darkness from the first. Twilight is certainly due to reflection from the upper atmosphere, but the phenomenon is somewhat complicated by the rodlac il light.

Two lightly a fear the wright.

Tryc lyghte, before the day. Diluculum.

Twee lyghte, a-fore the nyghte. Crepusculum.

Prompt. Parc., p. 505.

Promps, Pare, p. ...

Twilight no other thing is, Poets say,
Then the last part of night, and first of day,
Merrok, Hespendes, Twilight.

Now came still evening on, and tralight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.

Milton, P. L., iv 598

2. Hence, any faint light; partial darkness;

Through many a woodland dun, Through buried paths, where sleepy *tudant* dreams The summer time away *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The oak and birch, with mingled shade, At noontide there a tredulat made Sectt, L. of the L., III. 26.

3. Figuratively, an indistinct medium of perception; also, a state of faint or hazy mental illumination.

What shall I do? what conduct Stell I find To lead me through this two light of my mind? Euclingham, Echeural III 2. In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded is only the twilight of probability, suitable to our state of a shooting. us only the mediocrity

We are always inwardly immersed in what Wundt has somewhere called the *tytisht* of our general consciousies.

W. James, Prin, of Psychol , 1–(20)

II. a. 1. Belonging, pertaining, or peculiar to twilight; seen by twilight; crepuscular, as a bat or moth.

moth.
On old Events, or Cyllene hour,
Trip no more in trade the ranks
Millen, Arcades, L. 19.

2. Faintly illuminated; shady; dim; obscure: either literally or figuratively.

either literally of lightering the converge may be few spirks or flishes of this diric knowledge may possibly be driven out by rational consideration, philosophy may yield some to digital glimmerings the roof.

Energody Sermons, 111 xlv.

Tradiolit groves and dusky caves

**Pops, Flobs to Abelard, 1, 164.

Verbald conserve methodical through chirals.

A twilight conscience lighted thro a chink

Tenny m, Harold Hi, 1.

Tenna on, Harold III. 1.

Twilight curve, the boundary of the carth's shadow, which rises in the cast after the sin has set and cuts off the twilight glow. Within this are, which somethines appears very sharply defined, the atmosphere receives no direct light from the sin, and rice testing the diffuse light that comes from other parts of the sky. As the sun descends, the are rises to the zenith and then pass sover to the western horizon its arrival at the latter point marking the end of twilight.

twilight (twi lit , r. t. [(twilight, n. The form of the pp. in the second quotation is irregular.]
To illuminate faintly or dimly.

The temples dim cavernous recesses Limith starred with mesare, and twile third by twinkling alter-lump.

How We, Venetian Hife, M

He was like some one hing in twilet formule spre cytistence

R. L. Steenson, Will of the Mill.

twill¹ (twil), r. t. [Also dial. (Sc.) tweel, twell, twell, twell, tweel; < LG, twillen, make double, also fork into branches, as a tree; cf. LG. twill, twill, twill, twill, twill, a forked branch, any forked thing; D. tweth, a forked branch, any forked thing; D, twething = G, zwilling = Sw. Dan, trilling, twin; Sw dial, trilla, produce twins (said of sheep); OHG, zwilich, zwilich, MHG, zwilich, zwilich, G, zwilich, twill (fashioned after L, bilix, having two threads); with formative -l, \(\xi\nu_1\), two; see twie, two, and cf. trinh. \(\xi\nu_1\) To weave in a particular way (see twill, n.), producing diagonal ribs in the stuff.

At last she stood complete in her silvery tredled silk, her lace tucker, her coral necklace, and coral ear drops George Eliot Silas Marner, M.

twill¹ (twil), n. [\(\xi\) twill¹, v.] 1. A variety of textile fabric in which the west-threads do not pass over and under the warp-threads in regufar succession, as in common plain weaving,

but pass over one and under two, over one and under three, or over one and under eight or ten, under three, or over one and under eight or ten, according to the kind of twill. The next weft-thread takes a set oblique to the former, throwing up one of the two deposed by the preceding. The effect of this is to produce the appearance of p uall 1 diagonal lines or ribs over the whole surface of the cloth; but the regularity of the parallel lines is broken in various ways in what is termed fanciful trilling. The goods so manufactured are stronger than those made by plain weaving. In twilled cloth the number of heddles used is equal to the number of threads contained in the interval between two intersections of the warp and weft, as when every third thread is to be intervoicen three leaves are used, for six threads six leaves, etc. To fils are called, according to the number of haves employed in the weaving, three-leaf twill, six leaf trill, etc.

Special duties were charged upon Scotch linens called twill and ticking, on importation into England.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, H. 61.

2. The raised line made by twilling.

A right hand twill is said to appear much bolder if the thread be twisted to the right hand.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 99.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 99.

Colored twill, a stout cotton material made in all principal colors, and employed for linings of curtains and embroideries. It will not bear washing.—French twill. See Fronch.—Full twills, twilled fabries of cotton and woolen, usually of plain color.—Herring-bonetwill. See herring-bone.—Kirriemuir twill, a line twilled linen cloth manufactured in Scotland, and often used as a background for embroidery.

Ewill? (twil), n. [A var. of quill!; cf. twill for quill.] A reed; a quill; a spool to wind yarn on. [Prov. Eng.]

A Twill; a Spoole; from Quill. In the South they call It winding of Quills, because anciently, I suppose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, though now they use Reeds.

Rug, Eng. Words (1641), p. 77.

twill² (twil), r. t. [\(\sigma \text{twill}^2, n.\)] To quill; trim with quilling or fluting.

The great fat pincushlon lined with pink inside, and treilled like a lady's nightcap.

Thuckeron, Vanity Pair, xvi.

twill³ (twil), prep. and cony. A dialectal vari-

ant of till?. 'twill (twil). A contraction of it will.

twill (twil). A contraction of it icit.

twilled (twild), a. [An uncertain word, used only in the following passage. If correctly printed in the original, it may be \(\cdot \text{trill} \) + \(\cdot d^2 \), meaning 'ridged, terraced,' or, as commentators say, 'hedged'; or \(\cdot \text{trill} \) + \(\cdot d^2 \), meaning then 'receded, recely.' But it is not be left that \$\cdot \text{trill} \) and \(\cdot \cdot \text{trill} \). likely that Shakspere ever used twill2 for qualt.] See the etymology,

Thy banks with ploned and twilled brims, Which spongy April at thy hest betrims, Shott, Tempest, iv. 1, 64.

When tradicite dews refalling roft
Upon the rosy ser

More, When I willight Dews
More, When I willight Dews
ty illuminated; shady; dim; obscure:

terally or figuratively.

More the divine knowledge may

Mitch spongy April as an in Short, Tempest, iv. 1, e.e.

Short, Tempest, iv. 1, e.e.

twill (twilt), n. [A var. of quilt, as trall? for quilt].] A quilt. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Beds of state, tralle, pands and testors, napery and broidered wark.

Sout, Bride of Lammermor, xxxi.

South, Bride of Lammermor, xxxi.

Mitch spongy April as an in Short, Tempest, iv. 1, e.e.

twin¹ (twin), a. and n. [< ME. twin, twyn, twinne, twynm, < AS, getwin, double (pl. getwinnas, twins) (= Icel. twinr, teenre, two and two, twin), < twie, two: see twis. Cf. twinling. See also twine1.] I. a. 1t. Two; twain.

Also ticine 1.] I. a. 1†. Two; awarn.

Forr Crist Ise bothe Godd A mann,
an had off treinne kinde.

Ornalium, I. 1761 (Morris and Ske at, I. 52).

A wain that had thair gere wit-in,
That drain was wif oven tinin.

Career Manch, I. 278 (Morris and Skeat, II. 78)

Thou do to godder x and if.

The laghis [Laws] trein at thou finde squa [so].

Hely Rood (cd. Morris) p. 119.

2. Consisting of two separate, closely related, and equal members; twofold; double; specifically, consisting of or forming twins or a pair: as, two children.

An apple cleft In two Is not more twen. Than these two creatures. Shall, T. N., v. 1, 502. Than these two creatures, account.

Parrots with twin cherries in their beak.

Cowper, Task, L. 28.

3. One, each, or either of two; one of a pair, specifically of two born at a birth: as, a *twin* brother or sister.

The water up stod, thurgh good some On twinne half, also a wal up-righ, Genesic and Expolus (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3218. A Boat twin-sister of the crescent-moon! Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

4. In bot., growing in pairs; didymous.-5. Consisting of two chief parts alike, or nearly alike, and held firmly together: as, a twin bottle; a twin vase. The plural is used in the same sense; as, twin vases.—6. In outom, geniante: a which to make a point of a po applied to spots, punctures, spines, etc., which are close together in pairs, and distant from others ... The Twin Brothers or Brethren, Castor and Pollux; the Twins.

e Twins.
These be the Great Twin Brethren
To whom the Dorlans pray.
Macaulay, Battle of Lake Regillus, st. 40.

Twin boat, a boat having two hulls, or a double hull. Twin boat, a boat having two hulls, or a double hull. See twin straner.—Twin cones. See cone.—Twin crystal. See II., 3.—Twin engine. See engine.—Twin graptolites. See Grapholibhide.—Twin ocelli, two similar occlated spots close together and inclosed in a common colored ring.—Twin-screw, a steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts, one under each quarter, having right-handed and left-handed twists respectively. Being turned in contrary directions in driving ahead, they counteract each other's tendencies to produce lateral vibration. Also used attributively.

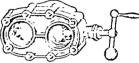
The Rodney, Admiral Fitzroy's flagship, . . . is also in the Admirally list called a "tenin-screw cuiser," as from her great powers of speed she well may be.

Fortnightly Rev., N.S., XLIII. 300.

Twin steam-engine an adaptation of the steam-engine

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 300. Twin steam-engine, an adaptation of the steam-engine in which two complete engines are associated to perform the same work; a duplex engine.—Twin steamer, a form of steam-erses occasionally employed in ferries, the deck, etc., being supported on two distinct hulls which are placed some distance assurder with the

some distance asunder, with the paddle-wheels between them.—Twin valve, a form of valve with a double connection, used at the discharge - orifice of a pump, and servine the distance of the control of the discharge - orifice of the discha



Twin Valve, or Double Gate valve.

of a pump, and serving the double purpose of supplying water to a steam-boiler and to a line of hose or pipe. E. H. Knight.

II. n. 1t. Two; twain; a pair; a couple. The scharp of the schalk schyndered the bones, & schrank thurz the schyine greec, & scade hit in teamne. Sir Ganague and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 425.

Hit is brused, other broken, other byten in twynne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1047.

I saw the roote in great disdaine A twinne of forked trees send forth againe, Spenser, Visions of Bellay, 1, 70.

2. One of two; one of a pair or couple linked together by a particular tie or relation; the mate, counterpart, or fellow of another; specifically, one of two creatures produced at a birth; said of the young both of human beings and of heart. and of beasts.

He was most princely: ever witness for him Those treins of learning that he raised in you, Ipswich and Oxford. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.58. Time and Place are twinner and vnseparable compan-nes. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

Two were never found
Two were never found
Twins at all points. Couper, Task, iv. 708.
They see no men.
Not ev'n her brother Arac, nor the twins
Her brethren Tennyon, Princess, I.

3. A compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other, as if it had been revolved through 180° about an axis (twinning-axis) perpendicular to a plane which is called the twinning-plane, and is usually a fundamental plane of the given crystal. Thus if (fig. 1) one half of the octahedron as indicated is revolved through 150 about a vertical axis,





1 O till e le nish wing per til nief twimne giptine, in Twinne f Octa-te lein, the eqport off in reversed pes tion.



the twinned octabedron of fig. 2 results, the twinning-plane being here a face of the cotabedron; such twins are common with spinel, and are hence collect pinel turins. This is also called a partapoidien or contact-turin, in distinction from a p-netration turin, such as is represented in fig. 3, where cach crystal is complete and interpentrates the other. If the molecular reversal is often repeated in the growth of a crystal, a p-longitudie turin may result, consisting of successive thin layers or lamelle of two sets, alternately in reversal position to each other. This is common among the plagfoclase feldspars, and is the cause of the fine striction often observed on a cleavage-surface. (See ablite turin and periodicate in, below.) When the angle between the axes of the two puts of the twin crystal is an alliquot part of 300, repeated twinning may occur (thus, 3 × 120, 4 × 90; 5 × 72, etc., complete the form); the resulting compound crystal may then imitate (infinetic form) a form of higher symmetry than belongs to the single crystal, and hence he a case of pseudosymmetry; for example, the twins of arazonite (which has a prismatic angle not far from 120) have often the form of a pseudohevagonal crystal; the six-rayed stellate twins of cerusite give another common cample of a repeated twin. In some cases the initiation is so perfect that the true nature of the form can be determined only by an investigation in polarized light.—Albite twin, a kind of twin common with albite and the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-plane is the brachy diagonal plane of the crystal, and the twinning gives a reentrant angle on

twin

, the basal plane or surface of most perfect cleavage; such twins are usually polysynthetic, and give rise to a series of fine lines seen on the basal cleavage.face.—Baveno twin, a kind of twin crystal of orthoclase feldspar, first noted in crystals from Baveno in Italy. The twinning-plane is a clinodome inclined about 45' to the base, and the twin has nearly the form of a square prism.—Carlshad twin, a name given to the common twin crystals of orthoclase feldspar often observed in granites, trackytes, and other crystalline rocks, as at Carlshad in Bohenia. The twinning-axis is here the vertical crystallographic axis, and the twins are commonly of the penetration type.—In twint, a twint, in two; apart.

The kyng depertid his pupull, put hom in twon, In batels on his best wise for boldyng hym-seluyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1181.

Paragenetic twin, an ordinary twin crystal in which the compound structure may be considered to belong to it from the beginning of its formation: sometimes used in distinction from metagenetic twin, where the molecular reversal seems to have begun after the crystal had reached a certain development; the later kind is illustrated by the geniculated twins of rutile.—Parasitic twin, in teratol. See autosite.—Pericline twin, a twin common with the variety of abilte called pericline, also with the other tricline feldspars, where the twinning-axis is the macrodiagonal axis. Such twins are often polysynthetic, and then give a series of striations on the brachydiagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations on the brachydiagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations on the brachydiagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations on the brachydiagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations on or the feldspar according to a definite law.—Spinel twin. See above, under def. 3.—The Siamese twins. See Siamese.

—The Twins, a constellation and sign of the

nini. When now no more the alternate Trens are fired And Cancer reddens, with the solar blaze, Short is the doubtful empire of the Night. Thomson, Summer, 1. 43.

twin¹ (twin), v.; pret. and pp. twinned, ppr. twinning. [\(\) twin¹, a.] I. trans. 1. To couple; pair; mate; join intimately or link together: said of two united or of one joined to another.

We were as twinn'd lambs that did frisk i' the sun.

Shak., W. T., i. 2. 67.

That twins their hearts, and doth of two make one.

E. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

True liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells
Trinn'd, and from her hath no dividual being.

Millon, P. L., xil. 85.

2. Specifically, in mineral., to form or unite into a compound or twin crystal by a reversal of the molecular structure according to some definite law.

Occasionally a simple form is twinned with a more complex one, as in chabasite, Encyc. Brit., XVI, 363

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make.

Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 28.

twin²† (twin), v. [Also twine; \(\) ME. twinnen,
twynnen, lit. go in two (cf. in twin, above), \(\)
twin, two: see twin!. Cf. twine², v.] I. intrans. 1. To be parted in twain; be divided
or sundered; come apart.

Then the one is tacked of two new will be parte.

Ther hit onez is tachched, twynne wil hit neuer. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2512.

My saule, thesu, take I to thee
When my body and it sal trynne.

Political Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 109.

Thy faith and troth thou sall na get,
And our true love shall never terin.

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

2. To part; depart; go away.

Fortune wolde that he most trinne
Out of that place which that I was inne.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 569.

Loke thou thin herte fro him not trayme.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To be separated (from) or deprived (of): as, to twin with one's gear. Jamicson. [Scotch.] II. trans. 1. To partin twain; sever; sunder.

There were twenty and too, to tryn hom in sonder.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2747.

It seith, "Allas! whi twynned be we tweyne?"

Chaucer, Trollus, v. 679.

When two lovers love each other weel,
Great sin it were them to treim.

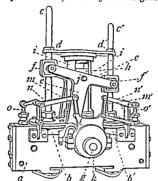
Young Ecarvell (Child's Ballads, IV. 302).

2. To part, as from another person or thing; separate; sunder; especially, to deprive.

6553

"Alas!" said I, "what ruefu' chance
Has twin'd ye o' your stately trees?"
Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig. twin-born (twin'bôrn), a. Born at the same birth; born along with another.

O hard condition,
Twin-born with greatness, subject to the breath
Of every fool!
Shak, Hen. V., iv. 1. 251. Of every fool! Shake, Hen. V., iv. 1. 251.
But such a connection between lordship and land was a slowly developed notion, not a notion twin-born with the notion of government. W. Wilson, State, § 16.
twin-cylinder (twin sil "in-de"), a. Having twin cylinders: as, a twin-cylinder engine.



Twin-cylinder Engine.

a, bed-plate: δ , δ , twin cylinders: ϵ , ϵ , piston-rods: d, d, guides for piston rods: ϵ , ϵ , T-shaped working-beam connected to the piston-rods at f, f by slide-blocks pivoted to the ends of the beam and playing in rectangular stideways rigidly attached to the rods. The part ϵ of the beam to sonnected directly with the wrist of a crunk on the shalt. The cross-head h works between the slides: ϵ , ϵ , and is pivoted at f to the beam ϵ , ϵ , ϵ , ϵ , eccentrice: f, f, f, and is reconstitution of f, f, f, f, rock shafts which operate the valve-stems ϵ , δ and the valve-stems ϵ , δ and the valve-stems f, δ

twindle (twin'dl), n. [Var. of *twinnle, dim. of twin¹.] A twin. [Prov. Eng.]

In the same book [F. Sparry's "Geomancie of Maister Christopher Cattan"] the word twindle (Fr. Gemeaux) occurs for the sign Gemini, two twins in one. Is it known elsewhere?

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 486.

twindle-pippint, n. A double pippin.

I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing, Came i' th' liknes of a Kentish twindle-pippen, Sampson's Vow Breaker (1636). (Nares.)

plex one, as in chabasite. Energ. Brit., XVI. 363.

II. intrans. 1. To be coupled or paired; be mated, as one with another; specifically, to be twin-born.

He that is approved in this offence, Though he had trainid with me, both at a birth. Shall lose me.

Were it to plot against the fame, the life of one with whom I terimed. The shall have the plot against the fame, the life of one with whom I terimed. Shake, Othello, ii. 3. 212

2. To bring forth two at a birth.

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make.

Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 28.

Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 28.

Of there hade hiddle he kerf enne thwoug. . . .

Of there hude [hide] he kerf enne thwong, Nes [nor was] the thwong noht swithe bræd [broad], Buten swule a trines thred.

Layamon (MS. Cott. Calig., A, ix.), 1, 14220.

No shetes clene, to lye between, Made of threde and twyne. The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

The act of twining or twisting; spinning.

As she some web wrought, or her spindles twine She cherish'd with her song. Chapman, Odyssey, x. 306.

A curving, winding, or twisting movement or form; a convolution; a coil; a twist.

With an yvie twyne his waste is girt about.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

Dancing chearely in a siluer twine.

Tourneur, Trans. Metamorphosis, Epil. Typhon huge ending in snaky twine.

Millon, Nativity, I. 220.

4. A clasping; an embrace. clasping; an embruce. Milke white leaves, and branches greene, Folded in amorous *trines* together. od, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [352].

5. An intertwining or interlacing; a tangle;

rl.

So multiplied were reasons pro and con,
Delicate, intertwisted, and obscure,
That law were shamed to lend a finger-tip
To unravel, readjust the hopeless tiene.

Browning, Ring and Book.

6t. Duality. [Rare.]

Th' Vnitle dwels in God, ith' Fiend the Twine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., The Magnificence.
Paper twine, wrapping-twine made of long, continuous
strips of paper, stretched, twisted, and sometimes sized or
varnished.

twine-cutter

II. a. Consisting of double (usually coarse) thread; specifically, consisting or made of twine. See I., 1.

May live in peace, and rule the land with a twine thread. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, il. 1.

Twine cloth, a fine cotton cloth used as a substitute for linen. Compare calico shirting, under shirting. twine! (twin), v.; pret. and pp. twined, ppr. twining. [KME. twinna = Dan. tvinde), twine, twinta = Dan. tvinde), twine, twist, lit. 'double,' AS. twin, a double thread: see twine!, n.] I, trans. 1. To make double, as thread, by twisting two strands together; hence, to twist; intertwine.

To a torche other to a tanget the Tables to twine.

To a forche other to a taper the Trinite is likened,
As wexe and a weke were turned to-gederes,
And fuyr flaumed forth of hem bothe,
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 169.

These Rufflers after a year or two at the farthest bome Upright men, unless they be prevented by twined emp.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 15.

2. To form of twisted threads or filaments;

make by intertwining; in general, to weave.

Take aff, take aff his costly jupe
(Of gold well was it turn'd).

Hardyknute (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 17).

For the south side [of the tabernacle] southward there shall be hangings for the court of fine twined linen of an hundred cubits long for one side.

nundred cubits long for one side.

The Nahads, and the Nymphs. . . .

Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets ttring.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 139.

3. To wind or coil about something, as in clasping or embracing it; wreathe; coil.

She's twined her arms about his waist,

And thrown him into the sea.

May Colvin (Child's Ballads, II. 274).

Fill the Bowl with rosic Wine, Around our Temples Roses turne. Cowley, Anacreontics, viii.

4. To encircle; entwine; curl around.

The plant [Amellus] in holy garlands often twines
The altars' posts, and beautifies the shrines.

Addison, tr. of Vingil's Georgics, iv.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples twine.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 161.

To interweave; interlock; intermingle; mix; blend.

And all-fore-seeing God in the same Line Doth oft the god-less with the godly twine. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The child would twine
A trustful hand, unasked, in thine,
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

II. intrans. 1. To blend or unite by twisting or winding; intertwine; be interwoven.

In twining hazel bowers.

Burns, Sleep'st Thou, or Wak'st Thou? The light soul twines and mingles with the growths
Of vigorous early days. Tennyson, Lover's Tale, i.

2. To wind; eurl; coil; specifically, of plants, to grow in convolutions about a support. See twining.

And, as she runs, the bushes in the way Some twine about her thigh to make her stay. Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 873.

With the twining Lash their Shins resound.

Gay, Trivia, iii. 33.

Aft ha'e I roved by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine.

Burns, Ye Banks and Braes.

A single stick was given to each lot of plants to twine up.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 33. 3†. To warp.

Because it twineth and casteth not, it is passing good for hinges and hookes, for sawne bords, for ledges in dores and gates.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 40.

4. To make turns or flexures; wind; meander. As rivers, though they bend and twine.

Nae gowden stream thro' myrtles twines.

Burns, On Pastoral Poetry. twine² (twīn), v. [Var. of twin².] I. trans. 1. To separate; divide; part.

And sighing says this lady fair,
"They shou'd gar twa loves twine."
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 200). 2f. To turn.

She shrikes, and twines away her sdaignefull eyes
From his sweet face.
Fairfax, Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

II. intrans. 14. To fall.

Right on the front he gaue that ladie kinde
A blow so huge, so strong, so great, so sore,
That out of sense and feeling downe she twinde.
Fairfax, Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 43.

2. To languish; pine away. Probably confused with dwine. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] twine-cutter (twin'kut*er), n. A kuife or bland, of various form, fixed to a counter, table, stand, etc., to cut the twine used in tying up parcels.

twine-holder (twin'hôl"der), n. A case, usually of metal or wire, for holding a ball of twine in a convenient position for unwinding.

twine-machine (twin'ma-shën"), n. A spinning-machine for making small cord or string. It is a form of the thread-machine. E. H.

twiner (twī'ner), n. [< twine1 + -er1.] One who or that which twines. Specifically—(a) A machine for twining threads or fibers, as in cotton-spin-

Mules and Twiners for Spinning Cotton, etc.

The Engineer, LXVI. 231.

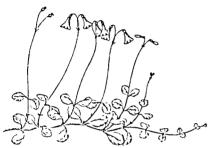
(b) A plant which supports itself by twining.

Some plants twine with the sun and some twine against it; and most twiners have nearly allied species that do not climb at all.

Princeton Rev., March, 1878, p. 288.

twine-reeler (twin'rē"ler), n. A kind of mule or spinning-machine for making twine or twisting string; a mule-doubler.

twin-flower (twin'flou"er), n. In bot., a slender creeping and trailing overgreen, Linnwa borcalis, with rounded leaves and thread-like



Flowering Plant of Twin flower (I innua berealts)

branches leafy below, forking near the summit, branches leafy below, forking near the summit, and bearing a pair of nodding fragrant flowers. The corolla is funnelform, purplish rost-colored or whitish, under half an inch long. The plant is found in cool woods and bogs northward in both hemispheres, in America extending south to the mountains of Maryland and of Colorado and to the Sierra Nevada, from these points reaching within the artic circle. This modest but extremely beautiful plant was a favorite of Linneus, who first pointed out its characters and to whom it was dedicated.

Beds of purple twin-flower. S. Juid, Margaret, 1. 14. fiwings. (Lwin), r.: nret, and no transed over

twinge (twinj), r: pret, and pp. twinged, ppr. twinging. [(a) \le ME, twingin, appar, altered from "thwingen, \le AS." thwingan (pret. "thwang) = OS. thwingan = OFries, dwinga, twinga = MD, dwinghen, D, dwingen = OHG, dwingan, thringan, press, constrain, oppress, conquer, MHG. twingen, duringen, G. zwingen = leel. thringa, weigh down, oppress, compel, = Dan. tringe = Sw. tringa, constrain. (b) \(\lambda\) ME. twengen = MD. dwenghen = OHG, zwengan, dwengan, MHG. twengen, G. zwangen, press, constrain, a secondary verb (associated with the noun, OHG. zwang, dwang, gidwang, MHG, zwane, twane, G. zwang, constraint, compulsion), from the orig, strong verb above. Cf. thong, from the same ult. source.] I, trans. 1;. To press; constrain; oppress; afflict.

And wharfore mutned in I go,
Whil that tranges me the fo?

Anglo-Saxon and Early Eng. Psatter (ed. Stevenson, 1813),
(xii. 10.

2. To pull with a sharp, pinching jerk; tweak; twitch.

He tuengde & schok hire [the Devil] bi the nose that the fur [fire] out blaste Rob. of Gloucester, St. Dunstan, 1-81 (Morris and Sheat,

Twinge three or four buttons
From off my lady's gown. B. Jonson, New Inn, i 1.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence
But tringing him by th' cars and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. I. 1155.

3. To torment with sharp, darting pains; sting: said of physical or mental pain.

The gnat charged into the nostriks of the lion, and there cinged him till be made him tear himself, and so mas-ered him.

Six R. L'Estranor.

red him.

The poor wretch has a little shrivelled bit of conscience ft. It thringes him sometimes, like a dying nerve in a stren tooth.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v. rotten tooth.

II. intrans. To have a sharp, jerking pain, like a twitch; suffer a keen, shooting pain.

I've a twinging knee Oft hinders dancing. George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, i.

twinge (twinj), n. [$\langle twinge, r. \rangle$] 1. A nipping or pinching; a twitch; a tweak.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and twinges by the ears? Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. A sharp, darting pain of momentary continuance; a pang, physical or mental.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a twinge for my own sin, tho' it come far short of his.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

"What is it, my dear child?" cries kind Mrs. Lambert, as he started. "Nothing, Madam; a treinge in my shoulder," said the lad.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxii.

=Syn. 2. See pain! and agony, twingle-twangle! (twing'gl-twang"gl), n. [A varied redupl. of twangle.] A twangling sound; a jangle.

With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors, Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish treingle-treangles. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

twining (twi'ning), p. a. Twisting; winding; coiling; embracing. — Twining stem in bot., a stem which ascends spirally around another stem, a branch, or a prop. either to the right or to the left. See right-handed, 3. twiningly (twi'ning-li), adv. In a twining manner; by twining. Bailey, 1731. twink¹ (twingk), v. i. [ME. twinken, twynken, [ME. twinken, twynken, twinken, twinken, twynken, twynken, twynken, twynken, twinken, twynken, twynke

(= MHG. zwinken, <u>žw</u>ingen), wink

Hence twinkle.] To wink. [Obsolete or prov.

1 wining Stems.

1. Hedge-bindweed, Convolvatus (Castystegra) septum; 2. Hop, Humulus Lugulus.

Twynkyn, with the eye. . . . Conquinisco.

Prompt. Parv., p. 505.

Some turne the whites up, some looke to the foote, Some winke, some trinke, some blinke, some stare as fast. Lane, Tom Tel-Troths Message (1600). (Narcs.)

twink1 (twingk), n. [(twink1, v.] A wink; a twinkling.

But in a *twinck* methought
'A chang'd at once his habit and his steed,

Peele, Honour of the Garter.

twink² (twingk), v. t. [Imitative; ef. tink¹ and trank.] To pour out in bird-notes; twitter;

As a swallow in the air doth sing
With no continued tune, but, pausing still,
Twinks out her scatter'd voice in accents shrill.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxl. 548.

Chapman, Odyssey, xxl. 548. spink, finch, etc.] The chaffineh. twinkle (twing'kl), r.; pret. and pp. twinkled, ppr. twinkling. (Early mod. E. twynkle, twynkell; < ME. twinelen, twynelen, < AS. twinelian, twinkle; freq. of "twinean, wink: see twinkl.] I. intrans. 1. To shut an eye or the eyes with an involuntary twitch or with a quick voluntary and significant action; blink; wink. tary and significant action; blink; wink.

She hath now tremeled fyrst upon the with wyckede eye. Chaucer, Botthius, ii. prose 3.

I transkell with the eye. Je elignette. . . . Vou twynkell with your eye, do you! I truste you never the better.

Palsgrave, p. 764.

The owl fell a moping and twinkling.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Of the eyelids, to open and shut with frequent involuntary twitches; hence, of anything that moves rapidly, to dart to and fro.

Myne eye tiegihlleth somtyme and I can not cease it. Palsgrave, p. 764.

No llps so sweet
That I may worship them? No eyelids meet
To twinkle on my bosom? Keats, Endymion, iv. The feet of said partner never ceased to twinkle in and out from beneath her skirts.

New York Evening Post, April 25, 1891.

3. To pass in and out of sight rapidly, as a light; flash at almost insensible intervals; shine with quick, irregular gleams; scintillate; sparkle, as

a star.

a Star.

All the fixed Tapers

He made to twinkle with such trembling capers.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

The chiefe Mountaines, them of Pennobscot, the twinkling Mountaine of Accelsco, the great Mountaine of Sassanow, and the high Mountaine of Massachuset.

Capt. John Smith, Works, H. 195.

Here plots of spaikling water tremble bright

With thousand thousand twinkling points of light.

Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

I see his gray eyes twinkle yet
At his own jest.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

II. trans. 1. To open and shut rapidly; wink;

Phœbe took leave of the desolate couple, and passed through the shop, twinkling her cyclids to shake off a dewdrop.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

The bats whirled . . . their wings and twinkled their mall eyes.

Disraeli, Alroy, x. 17.

2. To emit in quick gleams; flash out.

The sun and moon also Thou mad'st to give him light; And each one of the wandring stars to twinkle sparkles bright. Surrey, Paraphrase of Ps. viii.

3. To influence or charm by sparkling.

That affectionate light, those diamond things,
Those eyes, those passions, those supreme pearl springs,
Shall be my grief, or *twinkle* me to pleasure. *Kcats*, Endymion, iv.

twinkle (twing'kl), n. [\langle twinkle, v.] 1. A twitching of the cyclid; a blinking; a wink.

Old David moved from place to place about his ordinary employments, scarce shewing, unless by . . . an occasional convulsive sigh, or twinkle of the cyclid, that he was labouring under the yoke of such bitter affliction.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiv.

2. A quick, tremulous light; a glimmer; a sparklo: a flash.

o; a flash.

Glimmers and dies the fire-fly's spark —

Like starry twinkles that momently break

Through the rifts of the gathering tempest's rack.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

3. The time required for a wink; a twinkling twinkler (twing'kler), n. [< ME. twynclere (= MHG. zwinkler); < twinkle + -cr¹.] One who or that which twinkles. Specifically—(a) A winker; a blinker; especially the eye.

The twynclere with the ege forgeth wicke thingus.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxvii. 25.

You'll just be pleased . . . not to be staring at me, following me up and down with those treinklers of yours.

Marryatt, Snarleyyow, I. vii.

(b) That which glimmers, sparkles, or flashes; a sparkler. Aram. The stars have done this.

Clar. The pretty little trainklers.

Vanbrugh, Confederacy, iii. 2.

Vanuraya, Communication of the solar power With borrowed light pursued their narrower way.

Shelley, Queen Mah, ix.

Shelley, Queen Mah, ix.

twinkling (twing'kling), n. [ME. twinkling, twinkling; verbal n. of twinkle, v.] 1. The aet of one who or that which twinkles; especially, quick twitching or fluttering movement of the eye; a wink.

Boys in their first bloom, skilled in the dance, . . . smote the good floor with their feet. And Odysseus gazed at the twinklings of the feet, and marvelled in spirit.

Butcher and Lang, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, viii. (ed. Mac[millau, 1881, p. 123).

2. The phenomenon of scintillation of the fixed stars, consisting of fluctuations of light and of stars, consisting of fluctuations of light and of color at the rate of from lifty to a hundred per second. The fluctuations of light did not escape the notice of the ancients; those of color were noticed by Robert Hooke in 1605. The phenomenon was, without any reason at all, generally supposed to have its origin in the eye, until William Nicholson, the chemist, showed in 1813 that, if the image of a twinkling star was stretched out into a 10bbon by an irregular movement of the telescope, the fluctuations would appear as variations of light and color along this libbon. Charles Infour, in 1856, published the following generalizations of his observations, now known as Infour's lares; (1) the pale stars twinkle more than the chrome, and the chrome more than the ruddy ones; (2) at different altitudes the twinkling is proportional to the coefficient of astronomical refraction multiplied by the trajectory of the ray; and (3) the twinkling upon the spectra of stars. He found that oblique bands of shade pass over the spectrum in different directions according as the star is east or west of the meridian. Finally, charles Montigny, with a special instrument called a scintillometer, has made extensive observations concerning the differences of the rate of twinkling at different scasons, under different meteorological conditions, and for different stars. It is certain that twinkling is due in some way to the entrance and passage of the light in the atmosphere, but how is not altogether settled. Twinkling is entirely distinct from the "dancing" of stars, which is frequent, especially in winter.

3. The time required for one twinkle or wink, as of the eye; a flash; hence, a very short time. This world in an 1528 twynkeling Thou maist distrole, noon may defende. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173. color at the rate of from fifty to a hundred per

We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump.

1 Cor. xv. 51, 62.

Ric. What you do, do in a twinkling, sir.
Val. As soon as may be.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2

He vanish'd frac her sight,
Wi' the treinkling o' an eye.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 277).

Or in a treinkling of this true blue steel.
Sir II. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.
In the twinkling of a bedpost. See bedpost.
twinleaf (twin'lef), n. An American herb, Jeffersonia diphylla: so named from the pair of leaflets into which the blade of the leaf is divided. See cut on following page.



Tymle if (Jeffersonia diphyllin, a, j istal ar 1 ct. mens; b, ripe fruit; c, full grown leaf, showing nervation.

twinling (twin'ling), n. [(ME. *twinling, twyn-byrge (= OHG. zwinling, MHG. zwineling, zwil-line, G. zwilling = Dan. twilling, twin); as twin1 + ling1] A twin.

So zo the gonder pore womman how that she is pyned Withe treinless etwo.

Rom. of Cheuclere Assigne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 27.

We may rede and see like thyng in the lynyng and the conditions of the bretheren genellys called twintingness.

Late of Tulle of Oct Age (ed. Caxton, 1881), g2 (Richard, 1882),

twinne¹t, twinne²t. A Middle English spelling of twin1, twin2,

ing of $twin^1$, $twin^2$. twinner (twin'(r), n. [$\langle twin^1 + -ci^1 \rangle$] One

twinner (twin'(r), n. [\(\chin \text{twin} \) + -cr1.] One who of that which produces twins. Tusser, January's Husbandry.

Lanuary's Husbandry.

To state i reason of state.

You shall pardon me For a twi reason of state.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4. twirepipe; (twin'ing), n. [\(\chin \text{twind} \) + n, 3.—Secondary twinning, a moderale refer so the cryst 1, for example by pressure, as often observed in cryst 1 of proving and the grains of a crystalline lime-tone. Finding cases this may be artificially imitated.

Twinning2\(\text{twin'ing}\), n. [\(\chin \text{Wextmynnyae}\); (twin'ing), n. [\(\chin \text{ME. twynnyage}\); (twin'ing), n. [\(\chin \text{ME. twynnyage}\); (twin'ing), n. [\(\chin \text{ME. twynnyage}\); (twin', r. t. [Freq. of twir3.] To pull or tug; twitch; twin.

The sother's, the Leginninge of us tweyne Wol us discse and crueliche moye.

Clauser, Troilus, iv. 1202.

twinning-axis (twin'ing-ak sis), n. See twin1,

twinning-machine (twin'ing-ma-shēn"), n. machine for cutting out the teeth of combs: so called because the combs are cut in pairs or twins. It has a cutter consisting of two chisels which act perpendicutarly and alternately upon a plate passed beau the them, each cutting one side of two feeth, and severing one of them toon the back of the comb to which it does not belong. E. H. Knight.

twinning-plane (twin'ing-plan), n. See twin1,

twinning-saw (twin'ing-sa), n. A saw for cutting the teeth of combs: so called because the teeth for two combs are cut at one operation, the material being bent over in convex form to being it within range of the instrument. Af-

to bring it within range of the instrument. After the sawing, each tooth is cut separately from the back of the opposite comb by means of a plugging-awl. E. H. Knight.

twin-pair (twin'par), n. A pair of objects altogether similar and equal and without any third... Twin-pair sheet, in geom, the surface of a cubic or higher cone which meets the concentric sphere in two difficult of cone of the cone which meets the concentric sphere in two difficult of the cone which meets the concentric sphere in two difficult of the cone which meets the concentric sphere in two difficult of the cone which meets the concentric sphere in two difficult of the cone which meets the concentric sphere in two difficult of the cone which meets the concentric sphere in two difficult of the cone of the

twin-shell (twin'shel), n. One of the pair of symmetrical shells of the dipleuric nassellari-

twinship (twin'ship), n. [$\langle twin^1 + -ship.$] The character or relation of being twin.

The sentence which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures (the Home-rule Bill and the Irish Land Bill is irre-i-tuble, and . . . the trimblip which has been for the time discissions to the hopes of Ireland exists no longer. Gladstone, quoted in the Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1133.

dlad*ine, quoted in the Spectator, No. 2035, p. 1133. twin-spot (twin'spot), a. Having a pair of like spots; as, the twin-spot carpet, a British moth twin-stock (twin'stok), n. A bechive containing two colonies. Phin, Diet. Apiculture, p. 73. twinter (twin'tér), n. [⟨ME.*twinter,*twiwintre, ⟨AS. twintintre (= MLG. twinter), two winters old, ⟨twi-, two, + winter, winter.] A beast two winters old. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] twirel† (twir), r. i. [Also tweer; = G. dial. (Bav.) zwiren, zwiren, spy, glance; connected with zwerch, etc., cross; see queer¹ and thwart¹.]

1. To glance shyly or slyly; look askance; make eyes; leer; peer; pry.

Which maids will twire at 'tween their fingers thus!

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

I saw the wench that twired and twinkled at thee. Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

The tweering constable of Finsbury, with his bench of brown-bill men. Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales. If I was rich, I could twire and loll as well as the best of them.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

2. To twinkle; sparkle; wink.

When sparkling stars twire not, thou gild'st the even.
Shak., Sonnets, xxviii.

The sun,
Who with a fervent eye looks through the twyring glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 169.

twire1 (twir), n. [Also tweer; < twire1, v.] A sly glance; a leer.

The formal Bows,
The affected smiles, the silly By-words, and Amorous
Tweers in passing.

Etherege, Man of Mode, iii. 3.

twire²† (twir), n. [= D. tweern = MHG. zwirn, zwirm, G. zwirn, twine; akin to twine¹.] A twisted filament; a thread.

They put the eccons in hot water, and so stirring them about with a kind of 10d, the ends of the silk treizes of the eccons stick to it, which they laying on upon a turning reel draw oif from the cocons. Locke, Obs. upon Silk.

twire³ (twir), v. t.; pret. and pp. twired, ppr. twiring. [Perhaps a dial. form of *twere, \ ME. *thweren, \ AS. *thweran, in comp. \(\bar{a}\)-thweran, agitate, stir. = OHG. dweran, MHG. twern, \(\bar{G}\). dial. (Bay.) zweren, stir. Cf. twirk, twirl.] To twirt, twird. twist; twirl.

No sooner doth a yong man see his sweet-heart coming, but he . . . tweres his beard.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 534.

twireason; (twi'rē'zn), n. [\langle twi- + reason.]
A twofold reason. [ltare.]

You are . . . a twirepipe,
A Jeffrey John Bo-peep¹
Ecau and Ft, Monsteur Thomas, iii. 1.
twirk (twerk), r. t. [Freq. of twire³.] To pull
or tug; twitch; twirl.

If shee have her hand on the pette [pit, dimple] in her checke, he is treat and of his mustachies.

Breton, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57. (Davies, under [pette.))

twirk (twerk), n. [\(\lambda\) twirk, v.] A twitch or twirl. Jamieson. [Seotch.]
twirl (twerl), r. [Early mod. E. twyrle; \(\lambda\) ME.
twirlen (\(\lambda\)); cf. D. dwarlen = G. dial. (Swiss) zwirlen, twirl; prob. connected with AS. theiril, a churn-staff, stirrer, = OHG. dwirl, MHG. twirl, twirl, (4. quirl, querl, a twirling-stick, Bay. zwirl, a stirrer. Cf. Icel. thrara, a stick with a scraper at the end for stirring, Gr. τορίνη, a stirrer, L. trua, a stirrer (see trouch); from the verb represented by twire³: see twire³, and ef. twirk. (f. also tirl.] I. trans. To cause to revolve rapidly; spin; whirl; turn round and round, usually in an idle, purposeless way; twiddle. twiddle.

Leave twirling of your hat, and hold your head up, And speak to the lady. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3. With what ineffable carelessness would be twirl his gold sain! Lamb, Old Actors.

To twirl one's thumbs, to twiddle the thumbs, for lack of better employment; hence, to do nothing; be kile.

Upon my word, Walter, you are pretty cool! Will it amuse me, pray, to twert my thumbs in your studie?

W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxiv.

II. intrans. 1. To move round; especially, to revolve rapidly; be whirled about.

Take bothe your handes, and tremte vpon his [a sheep's] eye, and if he be ruddy, and haue reed stryndes in the white of the eye, than he is sounde.

Fitzberbert, Husbandry (Eng. Dialect Soc.), p. 51.

I had arrived at very considerable agility in the waltz-ing line, and could treirt round the toom with him at such a pace as made the old gentleman pant again. Thackerny, Fitz Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

Away they jumped, with more and more vigour, till Mag-gle's hair flew from behind her carr, and twirled about like an animated mop. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, it. 1.

2. To twine; wind; coil; curl. [Rare.]

So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high In eagle's claws, and hisses in the sky, Around the fee his twirting tail he flings, And twists her legs, and withes about her wings. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

twirl (twerl), n. [\(\text{twirl}, v. \) 1. A rapid circular motion.

He watched the wreaths of steam, until, at the special instant of projection, he caught up the iron vessel and gave it one delicate twirt, causing it to send forth one gentle hiss.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, 1. 13.

2. A twist; a convolution; a curl; a flourish.

Jem, in all the pride of newly-acquired penmanship, used to dazzle her eyes by extraordinary graces and twirts.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxi.

twirler (twer'ler), n. [< twirl + -cr1.] One who or that which twirls.

Wild of that which twiffs.

Critics [in base-ball] are still looking for the pitcher par excellence. Although they acknowledge that the point of excellence has been nearly approached at times, still their ideal twiffer of the diminutive globe has not yet made his appearance.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 81.

twiscart (twis'kär), n. Same as tuskar. Scott,

twiscal (twis fir), n. Same as assar. Scott, Firate, xii.

twissel (twis'l), a. and n. [Also twistle; \(ME twistle, twistl (= MHG. zwisel), \(AS. twi-, etc., two: see twi-, two, and ef. twist, etc.) I. a

Double; twofold.

Enhancing, and pride, and the shreude wei, and the mouth of the twisil tunge I wlate [loathe].

Wyclif, Prov. viii. 13.

II. n. 1. That which is double, as a double fruit, or fruit growing in pairs.

As from a tree we sundrie times espie
A twissell grow by Natures subtile might,
And beeing two, for cause they grow so nie,
For one are tane, and so appeare in sight.

Turberville, The Lover Wisheth, etc.

2. That part of a tree where the branches separate from the trunk or bole.

twissel-tongued (twis'l-tungd), a. [ME. twis-iltunged; \(\forall \text{twissel} + \text{tongue} + \text{-ed}^2.\)] Doubletongued.

Repref forsothe and strif the eucl man shal critagen, and eche synnere enuyous and twisit-tungid.

Wyclif, Ecclus. vi. 1.

twist (twist), n. [\langle ME. twist, \langle AS. twist (in comp. mast-twist), a rope, = MD. twist, a forked branch, = Icel. twistr, the two or deuce in cards; also in another sense, = D. twist = LG. twist = MHG. G. zwist = Sw. Dan. tvist, discord, bust, scattered to the four winds; with formative -st, \(\lambda \text{AS}\). twis, etc., two: see twi-. Cf. twinc¹, twin¹. 1. A thread, cord, rope, or the like made of two or more strands wound one about another; anything resembling such a rope or coil.

Breaking his oath and resolution like A twist of rotten silk. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 96.

A twist of rotten silk. Shaκ., vor., v. v. vo.
I saw about her spotlesse wrist
Of blackest silk a curious twist.

Herrick, Upon a Black Twist Rounding the Arm of the
[Countess of Carlisle.]

A twist of gold was round her hair.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien. Specifically - (a) A kind of strong, close silk thread used for sewing.

All the fine sewing silk was proved to be free from lead or other metal. But we found metal very abundant in what is called "tailors' twist" and "hatters' twist," espe-cially the latter. Ure, Diet, IV. 524.

(b) A kind of cotton yarn of several varieties. Being from two roves in place of one, it [cotton yarn for stockings] is called double-spun twist.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 500.

Encyc. Brit., V1. 500. (c) In ucaring, the warp-thread of the web. E. H. Knight. (d) A loaf or roll of twisted dough baked.

In short order the dough is turned into theists, high loaves, pan loaves, and other styles of the same quality.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX, 273.

(c) A kind of manufactured tobacco made in the form of a rope or thick cord.

2t. A fabric made with a double and hence

heavy thread; coarse cloth. Compare twine¹, n., 1, and twine¹, a.

Ne to weare garments base of wollen twist, But with the finest silkes us to aray. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 460.

3t. A forked branch; a twig; a spray.

On his bak she stood,
And caughte hire by a twiste, and up she gooth.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 1105.
So long as a sprigge, twist, or braunche is yong, it is flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 76.

4t. Same as fork, 5.

A man of common heigth might easilie go vnder his twist without stooping, a stature incredible Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, v. (Holinshed's Chron., I.). 5t. A hinge.

And the herris, ether twistis, of the temple schulen reetli sowne. Wyclif, Amos viii. 3.

6. An intertwining or interlacing; a knot or net, or other interwoven contrivance.

He tames a Heifer, and on either side, On either horn a three-fold twist he ty'd O sain twics Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

7. A spiral form, disposition, or arrangement, such as may be produced by bending round both ends of an object in opposite directions; also, spiral or progressive rotary motion, or the path described by an object so moving: as, the twist given to a ball in pitching causes it to curve; the twist of a billiard-ball in play.

the twest of a minimum-nam in pray.

If he had only allowed for the twist! but he hasn't, and so the ball goes spinning up straight in the air.

T. Hughes, Ton Brown at Rugby, it. s.

The screw or twist [in billiards] is made by striking the ball low down, with a sharp, sudden blow.

Encyc. Brit, 111 676.

It is the twists in the rods that cause the figure to appear in the barrels, and all from so twisted is called bamascus.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 226.

8. Specifically, in firearms—(a) The spiral formed by a groove in a rifled piece; the inclination of the grooves of a rifled piece to the axis of the bore.

Some of the rilles and rifled ordnance in the service are made with grooves which have a very slight tube at the breech, but the twist is increased regularly until it reaches the muzzle; this is known as the increasing or gaining twist.

Parrow, Mil Engy, 1, 727.

If the angle of inclination be equal at all points, the twist is said to be uniform. If the angle increases from the breech to the murzle, the two tise alled increasing; if the reverse, decreasing Taltall, Manu d of Artillery, p. (8)

(b) Iron and steel twisted and welded together, used as a material for gun-barrels .- 9. In arch .. used as a material for gun-barrels, +9. In arch., the wind of the bed-joint of every course of youssoirs in a skew arch. +10. In rope, cerdage, and the like, the way in which the spiral strands are laid, the number of strands, the degree of turn of the spiral, etc.; as, these two ropes differ in their twist. +11. A convolution; a curve; a flexure; a bend or turn.

Unkus allocokoco the Morthegan roch m Inthe trace of Pequod River came to Boston with thirty seven men.

Winther Hist, New England, U.519, Knowing every trace and turn of rock our drivers brought us at the campling time almost to the very of the chaparral.

R. D. Elazan, 10, 1 rema, Ivill

12. A turning about, as on a pivot or axis; a turn: a twirk

A wink of life eye, and a treat of his head, Soon give me to know I had a shing to dread C. C. Me re, A Visit from St. Nicholas

13. A wresting out of place; distortion; a

Which Regional keeps the two parts of the folial returning to their place that the none of the first and newton which it the limbers ordinarily libberton annular pull them as under

to to the Hy H was after a number of twictings in both ways from the huttal position of a street, that the tran-dical current settled to its final value from Current settled to the final value.

14. Figuratively, a peculiar bent, turn, or east; a variation or perversion from the usual or normal type.

He als with some diverting ten ' in them - the estillies fauther while the use me as st. Lend, Ma Fery Full of authorship please me has the Letter, Machery Fad. An exclusively so ratio, training will bring about a mental feet task irely as an exclusively literary fraction. Here's a some and Culture

You might have called him, with his homorous $U(\alpha)$ A kind of human cuts in Figure 1.

15. An appetite for food Mathiedli, [Prov. Eng.] -16. A mixed drink, generally named from the spirit with which it is compounded. (Eng.1)

When he went to the Ex k kitchen that night, the gin-ter and devilled turkes had no charges for him That leave Pende unit, xxxix

17. In dynam , a twist-velocity.-18 In wath: (a) A torsional strain or distortion (b) A displacement along and around a setow; a translation combined with a rotation round an axis parallel to the direction of translation; in the non-Euclidean geometry, a compound of two rotations about conjugate polars to the absolute Damascus twist. So division Gaining twist. So as a seneral trust Grape-vino twist So projective Ramp and twist. So projective Stack twist, a boot twist. Twist drill So built. Twist of the wrist, the movements of projection and raphation, who had bring the hand quickly into various positions, hence gunck and adroit use of the hand, devicity, knowly twist, knowly twist, knowly twist, knowly twist, knowly twist, twist (twist), v. {CME, twisten, twysten = MD, twisten, twist; cf. MD, D, twisten = MMG, LG, twisten = Sw trista = Dan, triste, strive, quarrel, = feel, trista, divide, scatter see twister.}

I, trans, 1. To unite, as two or more strands rotations about conjugate polars to the ab-

I, trans. 1. To unite, as two or more strands or filaments, by winding one about another; hence, to form by twining or rolling into a single thread; spin.

The smallest thread

That ever spider twisted from her womb Shak, K. John, Iv. 3, 125.

It was worth while to be in the crocking and hollow tones of the old lady, and the pleasant volce of Phabe, mingling in one twisted thread of talk.

Hauthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. To intertwine; interwenve; combine.

Falsehood is strangely joined and twisted along with ruth. Bacon, Physical Fables, it., Expt.

His (God's) great intention was to twist our duty and our appiness together.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii. happiness together. Bp. Atterbury,
3. To weave; fabricate; compose.

Thou shalt have her. Was't not to this end That thou began'st to tuist so line a story? Shak., Much Ado, I. 1. 313.

Consort both harp and lute, and treist a song Pleasant and long. G. Herbert, The Church, Easter.

4. To wreathe; wind; twine.

Green, stender, leaf-clad holly-boughs Were twisted gracefu' round her brows. Burns, The Vision, i.

5. To bend or turn spirally, as by eausing both ends to revolve in opposite directions; after in shape so that parts previously in the same straight line and plane are located in a spiral curve; also, to cause to move spirally or with a progressive rotary motion, as a ball when pitched in a curve, or a billiard-ball when Eng-

By all that is hirsute and gashly! I cry, taking off my furial cap, and twistmer it round my finger, I would not give stypence for a dozen such. Steine, Tristram Shandy, V. 215.

The fountain . . . playing now A terioted snake, and now a rain of pearls.

Tennyon, Princess, Prol.

Others (columns) have twisted starting E. A. Preeman, Ventce, p. 170.

The repaire rosts of prepared from are first twitted to give be Damascus figure. W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 224.

6. To curve; bend; deflect; as, to twist a thing into a serpentine form; twisted like the letter S.

At least has generation more rotald.

At least has generation more rotald.

Gave them [stools] a freel t form seembodar.

Corper, Task, 1-20.

. To thrust out of place or shape; contort or distort; pervert; wrench; wrest; warp; used literally or figuratively.

There ext ... the dumb old serviter, on deck, Winking his eyes, and treited all his free Tenner n, Lancelot and Flaine

I call it a poor spirited this, to take up a man's straightforward words and from them. $G_{G(T_i)}$ Ext. t_i Felix Holt, Δt_i

8. To press hard; wring.

She taketh hym by the hand and hard hym teer's, So receily that no wight of it wiste, Chancer, Merchant's Tale, 1-701.

Ot. To lop, as a tree, by entting off branches or twice. Cath. Jun-To double and twist. See a 4.22. To twist round one allittle larger, lo more, and let latter to the control of subjection a (a person) at will, have under compiler control or subjection (full-q). To twist the float tall, see that. Twisted bit, Cartesian, cubic. See the name. Twisted curve. See vice care, under one Twisted fromwork, from here, strap, the twisted or plated to setter for organization proposes the name of a 1 stands investigated about 15th — Twisted leather. See hall of — Twisted not, a matchine made not not display indirectable of estion, and composed of three threads.

If, infrance, 1. To be intertwined or interwoven. Of. To lop, as a tree, by cutting off branches.

Too well be knows the *toyching* strings of ardent hearts combined.

When rent symmetry how they bleed,

How hard to be resign'd

Years, Resignation.

2. To be wreathed or coiled; wind.

O how these arms, these greedy arms did twine And strongly freed about his yielding waist! Quarter, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. To be bent tound and round spirally; also, to move in such a manner or with continuous revolutions.

The ball comes skimming and $trie^{i}m$ rating about three feet from the ground, T -Harpher, Tom Brown at Rughy, it. 8.

The restist care fully watched whilst trainfun, and, should one part commence to train more rapidly then another, a machine for twisting rope and cordage; a ropermands ready with a pair of longs to hold that put of the rod, ro that it is prevented from trainfunc.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 221.

4. To curve; circle; revolve; move in a circle or spiral.

or spiral.

At noon, or when the lesser wain Is treating round the polar star. Tennum, In Memoriam, cl.

5. To be bent, turned, or contorted; writhe;

61. To be parted or cleft in twain; be divided, severed, sundered, or separated.

the carth and hell conspire their worst, their best, And join their twisted night.

And join their twisted night.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 12.

His [God's] great intention was to twist our duty and our uppliness together.

B. Atterburn, Sermons, I. II.

Capable of being twisted or turned.

This amendment is twistable into an advice, an impertinent advice to a foreign nation.

New York Tribune, March 28, 1862.

twisted (twis'ted), a. [\langle twist + -cd^2.] 1. In cutom., noting a joint of the legs, etc., when the faces tend to turn spirally on the joint, as if this had been subjected to a twisting force.—2. In

to a twisting force.—2. In bot., contorted or bent on itself. In estivation, same itself. In estivation, same as convolute.—Twisted column, a shaft so shaped as to present the appearance of having heen twisted. Columns of this form are frequent in minor orders in Romanesque architecture, and occur in works of the Renalssence.—Twisted eglantine. See honescutte, 1.—Twisted pine, a stunted pine, Pinus contorta, of the western coast of North America; also, P. Trocote
of Mexico, also called condiuood pine.—Twisted suture, in surg., a suture in which the olges of a wound are plered transversely by a needle over which a thread is wound in figure of 8 form; a harelly suture. twisted-flower (twis 'tedflour'er), n. See Strophanflou'er), n. See Strophanthus.

twisted-horn (twis'ted-horn), n. See Helictres.
twisted-stalk (twis'ted-stalk), n. See Strptopus.
twisted-stick (twis'ted-stik), n. See Helictres.
twisted-stick (twis'ted-stik), n. See Helictres.
twister (twis'ter), n. [CME, twyster; Ctwist+cft.] 1. One who or that which twists. Specifically—(n) In vearing, the person whose occupation it is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another.

Now, in convenience of the two controls of the convenience of t

of another.

Now, in consequence of the "cross" keeping the threads of both the warps in consecutive order, the "tiristersin" less no difficulty in finding the proper threads to twist together.

A. Barlow, Wewling, p. 311.

(b) An implement or device used for twisting yarms, the also cords, etc. (c) In corp., a girder. (d) That which is twisted or which moves within twist, as a ball in cricket or billiards

The cover point litter, that cuming man, goes on to bowl slow traders — T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, H. S.

The loss to trick of playing with a straight bat the examiner's most artful treaters. Prop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV, 547.

(c) That which twists, writhes, or contorts.

(c) That which twists, writhes, or contorts.
He..., ran through the whole electrical pharmacopsits, ... utilising an induction cold to produce the most powerful but involuntary contentions of the disc as of limb. After an extra elegenomic feet to dester would exp. "How does that feet?" Elect. Ev. (Eng.), XXIV, 525.
(6) One who trims trees by lopping. Cath. Ann. (g) A bird that flies with twisting or zizz of flight, as the snipe.
2. In the manige, the inner part of the thigh: the proper place to rest upon when on horse-back. I abstrator twister. See the modation. back. Labrador twister. See the quotation.

back. Labrador twister. See the quotation. Those very small wiry, compactly feathered, weather-tained blink (woodcock) who appear in October and who are called, perhaps locally, Labrador twieters. II. D. Minet, Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England (1857), p. 405.

twisting (twis'ting), n. [Verbal n. of twist, v.]

twisting-crook (twis'ting-kruk), n. A throw-

twisting-forceps (twis'ting-for'seps), n. In surp., same as torsion forceps (which see, under torsion).

twistingly (twis'ting-li), adv. In a twisting manner; by twisting or being twisted. Bailey,

laying the ends of two wires past each other a few inches and binding the end of each several times round the other wire; much used in Amer-

Temogram, In Memorian, et.

Temogram, In Memorian, et.

The cols lie twi-ting in the panes of death.

Pope, Hiad, xxi. 412.

Its limbs were gnarled, . . . twi-ting down almost to the carth.

Let him cry like a woman and twist like an eel.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.

Times round the other wire; much used in American tiens to the circle (twist), r. t.; pret. and pp. twistled, twistled (twist), r. t.; pret. and pp. twistled, ppr. twistling. [A freq. of twist.] To twist.

Jamie son (spelled twiste, twistled, v.] A twist; a wrench. [Scotch.]

Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.

twistle2 (twis'1), n. Same as twissel. Halliwell.

twistle² (twis'1), n. Same as twissel. Halliwell. twist-machine (twist'ma-shen"), n. A form of lace-making machine. E. H. Knight twist-stitch (twist'stich), n. Same as cordsitch. Dict. of Needlework. twist-tobacco (twist'tō-bak"ō), n. See tobacco. twist-velocity (twist'vē-los"i-ti), n. The state of a body at any instant when it has a rotational velocity round a certain axis compounded with a linear velocity along that axis. twisty (twis'ti), n. [$\langle twist + y^1 \rangle$.] See Helicteres.

twit (twit), r. t.; pret. and pp. twitted, ppr. twitting. [Formerly also twite, twight: by apheresis from atwite, < ME. atwiten, < AS. wiwitan, reproach, (at (see at 1) + witan, repreach; see wite.) 1. To reproach; upbraid, especially with past follies, errors, or offenses; annoy by reproaches; taunt.

I tickete one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose.

Je luy repronche. . . . This terme is also northren.

Palagrave, p. 764

And evermore she did him sharpely twint
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmely plight.
Springer, 1, Q, V, v. 12.
Alas! what should I touch their parents, or twit them by
their other friends?

G. Harvey, Four Letters

2. To charge or reproach with; upbraid on account of; bring forward as a taunt.

Envy, why treit'st thou me my time's spent ill?

B. Jonson Poetaster, i. 1.

Shall they [Papists] twit us that Our Father hath taken from the church what their Paternoster bestowed on it'

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 402.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 409.

To twit in the teetht, to taunt maliciously, cast often sive facts or cherges in the teeth of Beau and Fl. Wit at Several Weepings. = Syn. Chaff, Mock, etc. Sectamat. twit(twit), n. [< trut, v.] A reproach; a taunt; an upbraiding or gibing reminder or insinua-twitch-grass (twich'gras), n. Quitch-grass;

Upon Condition there be no Twits of the Good Mandeputed. Etherege, Love in a Tub, v. 5.

twitch¹ (twich), r. [CME, twicchen, twichen, also twiklin (pret. twight, twight, twight, twight, twight), C AS, tricens, twitch, pull, = LG, trikken = OHG, 'zwiechen, MHG, G, zwieken, fasten with nails, shut in, peg. pin, grip, mp, twitch; cf. G. zwicl, a nip, pinch. Cf. twek, tweak1, twak2.] I. traps. 1. To pull or draw with a hasty jerk; snatch; jerk away.

His sworde anon out of his shethe he troughts.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv 1185.

My cap's quite gone: where the villain troched it, I
don't know.

Miss Eurney, Evelina, xxxlv

Sunt Prayed in a glory, and one Pan Ready to tratch the nymph's last garment off. Evening, The Bishop Orders his Tomb

2. To give a short, sudden pull or tug at; jerk at: cause to move quickly or spasmodically.

Petit Ardre, slapping the other shoulder, called out, "Courac, my fair son! since you must begin the dance, let the bolt open gaily, for all the rebees are in tune," tritle ing the halter at the same time, to give point to bloke.

Scott, Quentin Durward, vi.

3. To nip; squeeze; make fast; tie tightly. Helliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Be the neck sche hym twyghte, At d let hym hange all nyghte, MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 117. (Halliwell)

span.

II. intrans. 1. To be suddenly jerked; move or contract quickly or spasmodically, as a mus-

They [movements] vary, in sensitive frogs and with a proper amount of irritation, so little as almost to resemble in their machine-like regularity the performances of a jumping-jack, whose legs must twitch whenever you pull the string.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., 1, 15.

2. To carp; sneer; make flings. Compare jerk1,

Try to barter one with the other amicably, and not to twitch and carp.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

twitch¹ (twich), n. [Formerly also twich; (twitch¹, v. Cf. twick, twig², tweak¹.] 1. A short, sharp pull or tug; a jerk or snatch.

I felt him take hold of my flesh, and give me such a deadly twitch back that I thought he had pulled part of me after himself.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers of muscles; a stitch; a twinge: as, a twitch in the side; convulsive twitches; especially, such a movement when causing pain: sometimes applied to moral pangs.

So crackt their backe bones wrincht With horrid twitches. Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 620.

These twitches of Conscience argue there are some quick touches left of the sence of good and evil.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

3t. A pair of nippers or tweezers.

Take therefore a twich of silver, and therewith lift up subtilly the ungle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lachrimall where it grew, and there cut it away.

Barrough's Method of Physick (1624). (Nares.)

4. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse so as to bring him under command when shocing or clipping: an instrument used for holding a vieinping: an instrument used for noting a victious horse.—5. In mining, a sudden narrowing of a vein so that the walls come nearly or quite together. [North. Eng.] twitch? (twich), r. A dialectal variant of touch.

Traditivett.

twitch³ (twich), n. [A dial, var. of quitch².]

The quitch or quitch-grass, Agropyrum repens.

The name is also applied to the bent-grass, Agrostis vulgars, and to a few other grasses, as the sheep's-fescue,

Testuca wina, called black twitch.

twitchel¹ (twich'el), n. [< twitch¹ + -el.] A

narrow passage; an alley. Compare twitch¹,

n., 5. [Prov. Eng.]

All persons passing by this Twitchel are requested to go up or down directly, without lostering, causing obstruction, etc. Quoted in N. and Q, 7th ser., VII. 275.

twitchel² (twich'el), n. [A var. of twichild.] A childish old man. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] twitcher (twich'er), n. [Formerly also twicher; $\langle twich^1 + -cr^1 \rangle$] 1. One who or that which twitches.—2. pl. Small pincers. Halliwell.—3t, An instrument used for clinching hog-rings.

Strong yoke for a log, with a twicker and rings.

Tusser, September a Husbandry, Husbandly Furniture,

twitching (twich'ing), n. [Verbal n. of twitch1, v.] The act of one who or that which twitches;

of the muscles, etc. See twitch!, n., 2.

On the courser semi-convulsive movements, twitchings, etclings, and grimaeings not rarely met with in hysteria I do not dwell.

Lamet, 1890, 1, 281.

Fibrillary twitching, irregular spasmodic contraction of the fibrils of a muscle independent of each other. twite¹t, r. t. An obsolete form of twit. twite²t, r. A variant of thwite.

They no rekke in what wyse, where ne when, Nor how vigoodly they on theyre mete twyle. Babres Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

twite³ (twit), n. [Said to be imitative of the ery of the bird.] A kind of linnet, the mountain-linnet, Linaria montum or L. flavirostris. a European bird of the family Fringillidae, nearly

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

twittingly (twit'ing-li), adv. In a twitting manner; with taunts.

In a long letter, having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he twittingly upbraided them there-with. related to the redpoll, siskin, and goldfinch. twite-finch (twit'finch), n. The twite. twit-lark (twit'lärk), n. A titlark or pipit.

twit-lark (twit fark), n. A titial of pipe.
[Prov. Eng.]
twitter¹ (twit'ér), v. [< ME. twiteren, twitren
= D. kwetteren = OHG. zwizirön, MHG. zwitzern, G. zwitschern = Sw. quittra = Dan. kvidre,
twitter; prob. orig. imitative.] I. intrans. 1.
To utter a succession of small, tremulous
sounds, as a bird; sing in bird-notes; chirp.

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow twitting from the straw-built shed.

3. To quiver; tremble; palpitate; hence, to be in a flutter or fright. [Prov. Eng.]

My Heart Twitters. Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

How the slave twitters' You look not up at greatness; you mind too much the worldly things that are beneath you. Brome, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

To the unlinged toper and the twittering child, a huge bulk of blackness seemed to sweep down. R. L. Sterenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

II. hans. 1. To sing or utter in bird-notes; chirp out.

Some small bird, half awake,
Twittered an early ditty for his sake.
R. H. Stoddard, The King's Bell.

2. To spin unevenly. [Prov. Eng.]

To twitter thread or yarn. Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

ter, or to be in or on the twitters. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

I am all of a twitter to see my old John Harrowby again.

Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, i. 1.

Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, t. 1.

This hangin' on mont' arter mont'
Fer one sharp purpose 'mongst the twitter,
I tell you, it doos kind o' stunt
The peth and sperit of a critter.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

twitter2 (twit'ér), n. [Verit + -erl.] One
who twits or reproaches. Imp. Dict.

twitter3 (twit'ér), n. [Perhaps a dial. corruption of flitter1 or fritter.] A shred; a fragment: used in the plural. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Eng. 1 twitter⁴ (twit'er), n. [A dial. var. of quitter².]
The refuse or residuum of the case of the spermwhale, a gummy and thready substance left

when the case is squeezed.

twitteration (twit-e-rā'shon), n. [< twitter1 + -ation.] A twitter; a flutter. [Slang.]

When they struck up our blood-stirrin' national air, it made me feel all over in a twitteration, as if I was on wires a most, considerable martial.

Haliburton, The Clockmaker, p. 373. (Eneye. Dict.)

twitter-bit (twit'er-bit), n. [Origin obscure.] The bottom of the countersink receiving the

The bottom of the countersink receiving the head of the serew which holds the blades of seissors together. E. H. Knight.

twitter-bone (twit'er-bon), n. [< twitter4, as a var. of guitter2, + bone1.] An excrescence on a horse's hoof, due to a contraction. Halliwell.

twitter-boned (twit'er-bond), a. Affected with twitter-bone; hence, shaky.

His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd; or he was twitter-bon'd or broken-winded.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

twittering (twit'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of twitter', n.] 1. The chirping of birds; also, any series of small, clear, intermitted sounds resembling the notes of a bird.

Phæbe awoko . . with the early twittering of the conjugal couple of robins in the pear-tree — she heard movements below stairs.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

2. A quivering; a flutter; a state of tremulous excitement indicative of alarm, suspense, de-

A widow which had a twittering towards a second hus-band took a gossipping companion to manage the job. Sir R. L'Estrange.

twitterlight (twit'er-lit), n. Twilight.

You can steal secretly hither . . . At twilight, twitter-lights!

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

In a long letter, having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he twittingly upbraided them there-with. Camden, Hist. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1569. (Richardson.) twittlet (twit'1), v. t. [A var. of tittle1; ef. twitter1 in sense of titter2.] To chatter; bables tottle ble; tattle.

His hystorie twilled . . . tales out of school Stanihurst, Epistle to Sir H. Sidney (Æneid, ed. Arbe . tales out of schoole

twittle-twattlet (twit'l-twot"l), n. [\(\) twittle + twattle, or a varied redupl. of twattle. Tittle-tattle; gabble.

All that ever he did was not worth so much as the twittle-twattle that he maketh.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

2. To titter; giggle. [Obsolete or provincial.] twit-twat (twit'twot), n. [Imitative.] The Eullow the fool bridles! How she twitters at him! ropean house-sparrow, Passer domesticus. See
eut under Passer.

'twixt (twikst), prep. An abbreviation of be-

It shall be cause of war and dire events, And set dissension 'trixt' the son and sire. Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 1160.

'twixt-brain (twikst'brān), n. Same as 'tween-brain. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503. twizzle (twiz'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. twizzled, ppr. twizzling. [A var. of *twissel, v., lit. 'double,' \(\text{twissel}, a. \)] To roll and twist. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

If a couple of waxed-ends [in the game of "cob-nut"] became twizzled, the boy who first could shout—

Twizzler, twizzler!

My fost blow—
took the first stroke when the waxed-ends were untwisted.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 138.

To twitter thread or yarn. Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

**twitter (twit'er), n. [twitter1, v.] 1. A chirp or series of chirps, as of a bird, especially the swallow.

**Hark, 'tis the sparrows' good-night twitter About your cottage caves!

**Eng.]—3. A tremble; a flutter; a general excitement; a pother: as, to be in (or of) a twit
**Constitute (twit'er), n. [twitter], n.] In two (tö), a. and n. [CME. two, twa, prop. fem. and neut., the mase. being twaye, tweye, twayn, twein, tweign, tw

ders, = Icel. tveir, m., tvær, f., tvau, n., = Sw. tvenne, två = Dan. tvende, to = Goth. twai, m., twōs, f., twa, n., = OIr. da = Lith. du = Russ. dva, etc., < L. duo (> OF. dui, dons, dens, dens, f. deux = Pr. dui, mod. dons = Sp. dos = Pg. dons, dois = It. due) = Gr. oro = Skt. dva = Zend dva, two; root unknown. The word appears as a prefix also as two-, twy-, in the originase. form as twain, and in numerous derivatives, as twin¹, twin², twinc¹, twinc², twist, twistleticle, etc.¹ I. a. One and one; twice one: sel, twizzle, etc.] I. a. One and one; twice one: a cardinal numeral.

Ech of yow, to shorte with our weye, In this viage, shal telle tales treate, . . . And homward he shal tellen othere tree, Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1–792.

A water was tham two by-twene, And a brig all oner it clene. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

The two tables. Same as tables of the law (which see, under table). To be in two minds. See mind:

II. n. 1. The number which consists of one and one.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 2. II. or ii.—3. A group consisting of two individuals; a duality; a pair.

The were a counch turn

| A converged shears.—Two-legged tree, the gallows. [Humorous slang.] two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line brevier or pica. two-ling (t6'ling), n. [C two + -ling]. Cf. twilling.] A twin crystal consisting of two individuals; a duality; a pair.

| A converged shears.—Two-legged tree, the gallows. [Humorous slang.] two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody equal to two-line (t6'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of hody

They were a councly tuan.

Lord Livingston (Child's Bullids, 111-340.

Apostles who may go out in two to nead mire the culture of the manifecturing districts. Saturdan Ret , XXXVII 217.

To be two, to be at variance or irreconciled, as opposed to being at one

Pray miss, when did you see your old acquaintunce Mrs. Cloudy? You and she are two, I hear. Sweet, Polite Conversation, i.

To put two and two together. See I ut1 - Two all.

two-blocks (to'bloks), adv In the position of

block and block; chock-a-block.

two-cleft (to'kleft), a. Buid: divided half-way from the border to the base into two segments, two-decker (to'dek'er), a. Axessel of war carrying gains on two deeks. Simmonds, two-edged (to'ejd), a. Having two edges, or

edges on both sides; hence, cutting or effective both ways; as, a two-edged sword; a two-edged argument.

She has two-ed rd eyes by Heaven, they kill o both sides. Pletcher. Humorous Lieutenant, III. 4.

two-eyes sto'nes, n The partridge-berry; al-

bwo-eyes (to 1), h — The partinge-berly, he luding to the two calyx-marks on its double frint. [Local, U. 8.] two-faced (to fast), a — 1. Having two faces, like the Roman deity Janus. Hence—2. Double-faced in intention; double-dealing; practising duplicity

Who, who can trust
The gentle Lods and words of two faced man?
Flotcher (and another) Queen of Corinth 40-2.

two-flowered (to'flou'erd), a. Bearing two flowers at the end, as a pedinale twofold (to'fold), a. [\(\cup \text{two} + -told\). The earlier form was twifold, q. v.]. Double, in any sense; characterized by durality or doubleness.

And Sonse like this in vocal Breath Broke from his two-field Hodge of Teeth Prior, Alma, iii

Prior, Alma, iii
Twofold point, line, or plane, two coincident points, lines, or til mes.

twofold (to'fold), adv. [< twofold, a.] In a double degree; doubly.

Ye in the him treofold more the child of hell than your-selves Mat, xxlli-15.

two-forked (to'forkt), a. Divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous, as the stem of a plant, the tongue of a snake, a deer's antler, etc.

two-hand (to' hand), a Same as two-handed, 2.

Dorns rin acthe noise guided him, and ... overthrowing one of the villains, took away a two hand sword from him Sir P. Solnen Areadia, it

two-handed (to'han'ded), a. 1. Having two hands; bimanous, as man.—2. Requiring two hands to wield or manage; as, a two-handed

But that two handed engine [the executioner's ax] at the

Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more

Millon, Lycidas, 1–150.

3. Using both hands equally well; ambidextrous; hence, handy at anything; adaptable; generally efficient.

A man soon learns to be two-handed in the bush.

Whate Melville, Good for Nothing, xxvil.

4. Adapted for use by two persons; requiring the hands of two persons: as, a two-handed saw

(a whip-saw with a handle at each end); a two-handed float (a plasterers' float so large as to require two men to work it).

Mr Eagchot . . . has avowed very grave doubts as to the practical advantage of a two-headed legislature. W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., iv.

two-leaved (tö'lēvd), a. Having two distinct leaves, as some part of a plant; furnished with

two-lipped (tö'lipt), a. 1. Having two lips.—2. In bot., divided so that the segments resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open; bilabiate (which see, with cut).

two-needle (tö'nē'dl), a. Performed with two

needles.—Two-needle operation, a procedure for traing through the opaque posterior capsule, which some times interfer a with 4 sion after the extraction of a cata-ract. It is done by means of two needless shose points are separated after being engaged in the substance of the capsule.

twoness (tö'nes), n. [$\zeta tuo + -ness$.] The state or condition of being two; doubleness; duplicity.

two-parted (tö'par'ted), a. Bipartite; divided from the border almost, but not quite, to the base, as some leaves.

twopence (tö'pens or tup ens), n. [Ctwo+ pence, pl. of penny.] 1. In Great Britain, the sum or value of two pennies, or one sixth of a shifling.—



coin, also called a half-groat, of the value of two pence (4 United States cents). It was issued by Edward III, and by ruccooling sovereigns, but since 1962 has been struck only as maundy money.

twopenny (to'pen'i or tup'en-i), a, and n.

cause originally sold at two pence a quart.

This sort of liquor [p de ale] was principally consumed by the gentry, the victualler sold R at 6d, the quark, under the name of trepsemy.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV, 122.

two-netaled (tö'pet'ald), a. Bipetalous; hav-

ing two distinct petals only, two-ply (to'pli), a. 1. Composed of two strands, as cord.—2. Of textile fabries, consisting of two webs woven into one another: as, a two-ply earpet.-3. In manufactured articles, consistof two thicknesses, as of linen in a two-ply collar or cuff. -Two-ply carpet, an ingrain carpet in which the web is double, each web having a weft and warp to arrange dust obe intered mge tibe, the warps being raised alternately above each other as the shuttle is thrown. By this me us a diversity of color may be produced on either surface. In the three-ply or triple ingrain carpet three webs are combined. Also called Kielderminder.

Two-ranked (tö'rangkt), a. In bot, and zoid., alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides

of the stem so as to form two rows; bifarious; distictions

two-seeded (tö'sē'ded), a. In bot., dispermous;

containing two seeds, as a fruit. twosome (tö'sum), a. [=Se, twasome, twacsome; \(\lambda two + some, \] 1. Being or constituting a pair; two.

Hae kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch they wad hae the tuasome o' them into the Parliament House o' Lumnum.

Scott, Rob Roy, xiv. mun.

2. Twofold; double; specifically, performed by two persons, as a dance.

The Mussulman's eyes danced twosome reels.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

Hood, Miss Rilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.
require two men to work it).
two-headed (tö'rhed'ed), a. 1. Having two
heads or faces on one body, as the god Janus
or a natural monstrosity.
Now, by two-headed Janus.

Shak, M. of V., 1. 1. 50.
2. Directed by two heads or chiefs; existing
under two coördinate authorities.

Hood, Miss Rilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.
two-speed (tö'spēd), a. In mech., adapted for
producing two rates of speed.—Two-speed pulley, under pulley,
two-spotted (tö'spot'ed), a. Notably marked
with two spots of color: specifying one of the
paradoxures, Nandinia binotata.
two-throw (tö'thrō), a. In mech., adapted for
producing alternating throws or thrusts in two

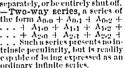
directions: as, a two-throw crank. two-tongued (tö'tungd), a. Double-tongued;

I hate the two-tongued hypocrite.

G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. xxvi.

leaves, as some or consisting of two leaves, as a consection of consisting of two leaves, as a consection of two-leaged (tö'leg'ed or -legd), a. Having or furnished with two legs: as, two-leaged animals; two-leaged shears.—Two-legged tree, the gallows. [Humorous slang.] two-line (tô'lin), a. In printing, having a depth of body equal to two lines of the type menof body equal to two lines of the type menod of body equal to two-line brevier or pica.

""" Cf. twil-"" two-way cock, a spread.—Two-way cock, a spread.—Two-way cock, a





mode of variation. Thus, a surface is a two-way spread.—Two-way cock, a cock by which a finld may be distributed to each of two branches or to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

—Two-way series, a series of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

—Two-way series, a series of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

—Two-way series, a series of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

—Two-way series, a series of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

—Two-way series, a series of them separately, or be entirely surface shut off.

—Two-way series of them series of the state of the state of the surface of the surface

soly as mainedy money

If you do not all show like gift tregences to me, believe not the word of the noble.

Shall, 2 Hen. IV., br. 3.73.

3. An English copper coin of the reign of George III., of the value of two pence, issued in 1797. Twopence- or twopenny-grass. Same as herb tregence.

twopenny (to'pen'i or tup'en-i), a, and a. [4] tyt, v. An old spelling of tiel.

tro + pointy.] I, a. Of the value of twopence; thence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.

II. a. A kind of heer or ale, so called because originally sold at twopence a quart.

see ten, and the words twenty, etc., as cited.] A termination of numerals—namely, in twenty, therty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, originally meaning 'ten' (twenty, 'twain tens,' therty, 'three tens,' etc.).

-ty2. [< ME. -tic, -tye, -tec, -tc, < OF, -tc, -tec, F. -ti = Sp. -dad = Pg. -dade = 1t. -ta, -tate, -tate, (-t. -tas (-tit-)), usually preceded by a stem-vowel -i- (-tites, > E. -tty), a suffix used to form abstract nouns from adjectives, as in apilitas, agility, < agility, < agile, bonitas, goodness, < bonus, and mitas oneness. < mus. one, etc.] A sufagond, unitas, oneness, Cunus, one, etc.] A suffix appearing in many abstract nouns taken or formed from the Latin, as in unitity, unxiety, beformed from the Latin, as in againg, analog, or nignity, humanity, unity, etc. It is commonly precided, as in these cases, by a stem-covel-i- (the termination-in) being so common as to be often used as an English formative); but it some words the original covel has disappeared, as in hounty, loyalty, routhy, etc., or none existed in the Latin, as in liberty, porety, etc. In some words the suffix is not recognized as such, as in city.

tyallt, n. [Perhaps irreg. \(\xi_{10} \), formerly tye, \(\xi_{20} \), all (7). A bell-rope, or something tied to a bell for vincing it.

bell for ringing it.

The great bell's chapper was fallen down, the tuall was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the town.

Latimer, 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Tyburn ticket. A certificate formerly given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction, the original proprietor or first assignee of it being exempted by a statute of William III. from all parish and ward offices within the parish or ward where the felony had been committed.

Tyburn tippet
Tyburn tippet, See tippet.
Tyburn tree. See tree.
Tyche (ti'ke), n. [⟨Gr. Ti'χη, personification of τi'χη, fortune.] In Gr. myth., the goddess of fortune, a divinity whose protection was believed to assure prosperity, wealth, and good luck: often in the form Agathe Tyche (Good Fortune). Compare agathodæmon.
Tychonic (ti-kon'ik), a. [⟨Tycho (see def.) + -n-ic.] Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, a famous Danish astronomer (1546-1601), or to his system of astronomy.

tem of astronomy.

The Copernic in hypothesis is more probable than the yelionic. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

str. Hamaton, Metapla, x. tycoon (fi-kön'), n. [Also taikun, tawoon; \(\) dap. taikun, 'great prince,' \(\) Chinese ta, great, + kinn, prince: said to have been coined in 1854 by a preceptor of Iyesada, the shogun, as a fitting title for his master in the treaty which he was then concluding with Commodore Perry. The phrase, however, seems to have been used much carlier, having been applied to Iyemitsü (1623-49), the third of the Tokugawa shoguns, in a letter sent by his government to Corea, in ortycoon (ti-kön'), n. a letter sent by his government to Corea, in or-der to impress the "barbarian" Coreans with his greatness.] The title by which the shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners from the signsapan were known to foreigners from the signing of the treaty negotiated in 1854 by Commodore Matthew Perry, on behalf of the United States, and Iyesada, the shogun and supposed "temporal emperor" of Japan, to the end of the shogunate in 1868, but never recognized by the Japanese.

The style Tai Kun, Great Prince, was borrowed, in order to convey the idea of sover-ignly to foreigners, at the time of the conclusion of the Treaties.

Mittord, Tales of Old Japan, p. 5.

tycoonate (tī-kö'nāt), n. [$\langle tycoon + -ate^3 \rangle$] The

tydet, n. An obsolete spelling of tide1, tydyt, n. An obsolete spelling of tidy2

tydy, n. An obsolete spelling of tray-tyel, v. An obsolete or archaic spelling of tel. tyel (ti), n. 1. An obsolete or archaic spelling of tiel.—2. Nant., the part of a topsal-halyard which passes through a block or sheave-hole

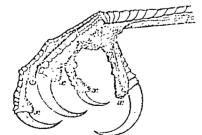
which passes through a block or sheave-hole at the masthead, and is attached to the yard. —Peak-tye. See peak!.

tye² (tī), n. [Cf. tye², v.] In mining, a kind of narrow buddle used with a quick current of water for roughly washing tin or lead ore. TEng.

tye² (ti), r. t.; pret. and pp. tyed, ppr. tyeng. [Perhaps ult. \(\cap AS.\) thecon, wash: see touch.] To wash with the tye, as ore. Compare tye², n. tye-block (ti-blok), n. In heavy ships, a block on the topsail-yard through which the tye is rove, the standing part being made fast to the masthead.

tyert, n. An obsolete spelling of tier1, tire5.

tyert, n. An obsolete spelling of tter1, ttrr2, tye-wig, n. A variant of tte-wig, tyfoont, n. An obsolete spelling of typhoon, tygt, n. An obsolete spelling of ttg, tygert, n. An obsolete spelling of ttger, tying (ti'ing), n. [Verbal n. of tie1, r.] The act of fastening with a string, rope, or chain; also, a fastening: as, the tyings were of blue silk, tykt, r. An old spelling of ttek1, tyke1, n. See tthe2, tyke24, n. An obsolete form of tiel.2, tylarus (til'n-rus), n.; pl. tylaru (-ri). [Cir. 7620c, a knot, knob.] In ormth., one of the



Foot of a Hawk (Accepter corpers), four fifths natural size.
x, x, come of the tylers.

callous pads or cushions on the under side of cations pads or cushions on the under side of the toes. Such balls of the toes are little apparent or non-existent in birds with soft skinny feet, but well marked in most perchers whose toes are horny, and espe-cially prominent in birds of prey. tylet. An old spelling of tile¹, tile². tyleberry (til'ber'i), n. The coral-plant, Jatro-pha multifida. Its seeds have properties like those of the physic-nut (see Jatropha), and it is sometimes called French physic-nut.

Tylenchus (ti-leng'kus), n. [NL., also Tylelenchus (Bastian, 1865), ζ Gr. τένος, a knot, knob, + i) χος, a spear.] A genus of minute purasitie nematoid worms, of the family Anguillulidæ. Some of them do much damage to crops, as the wheatworm, T. trilici, which causes the disease called ear-cockle and purples, and T. decastatriz, the stem-eelworm of clover. Some of these worms were early known as vibrios, and they were formerly placed in the more comprehensive genus Anguillulæ.

tyler, n. An obsolete or archaic form of tiler.

Tylerism (ti'ler-izm), n. [(Tyler (see defs.) + -ism.] 1. A phase of New England Calvinism named from Dr. Bennet Tyler of Connecticut

named from Dr. Bennet Tyler of Connecticut (1783-1858). It reaftrmed the positions of the older Calvinism concenting divine sovereignty, as against the positions of Taylorism. Out of Dr. Tyler's controversy with Dr. Taylor of New Haven grew the theological seminary new at Hartford, Connecticut.

2. In U. N. politics, the methods of President Tyler. See Tylerize.

Tylerize (ti'ler-iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. Tylerized, ppr. Tylerizing. [& Tyler (see def.) + -izc.] In U. S. politics, to follow the example of President Tyler (1841-5), who turned against the Whig party, to which he owed his office; become a renegade to one's party while holding an office conferred by it. ing an office conferred by it.

The Democratic party evidently had two ways of returning, or trying to return, to office and power. They might either assail and unseat the Administration, or else persuade the Frecutive to Fulcrize. The Nation, I. 227.

tyli, n. Plural of tylus.

 tylli, n. Plural of tylns.
 tyllet, prep. Obsolete forms of till².
 tyllett, n. See tillet².
 Tylophora (ti-lof'ō-rii), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1808), from the thick fleshy segments of the staminal corona; ⟨Gr. τιλος, a knot, knob, + -φορος, ⟨φ/ρ·n· = E. b·ar¹.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Aselepiadacca and tribe lous plants, of the order Asclepiadaccæ and tribe Marsdenuæ. It is characterized by a somewhat wheelshaped corolla with a corona of five fleshy scales laterally compressed and introrsely adnate to the stamen-tube, and by small globose or ovoid pollen-masses. There are about 10 species natives of Africa, Asia, and Australasia. They are shrubby or herbaccous twiners, or rarely partially creet, they bear opposite leaves and small cymostowers. T (Hona) barbata is sometimes cultivated, for T. astronatica, see Indian ipicae, under ipicae, tylopod (it lo-pod), a, and a. [Gr. rilog, a knot, knob, callus, + \piiic (\piool) = E. foot.] I. a. Having padded instead of hoofed digits; having the ends of the digits like pads; of or pertaining

the ends of the digits like pads; of or pertaining to the *Tylopoda*; phalangigrade, as a camel.

II. n. A member of the *Tylopoda*, as a camel

or Ilama

Tylopoda (ti-lop'o-dä), n. pl. [NL. (Illiger, 1811, as a family of his Bisulca): see tylopod.] The tylopod or phalangigrade artiodactyl ru-The tylopod or phalangigrade attloductyl ruminants, represented by one family, the Camehda. The feet are tylopod, the lower part of the thigh is experted from the trunk of the body; the lower canines are specialized, the lateral upper incisors are persistent; the stomach is incompletely quadripartite; and the placenta is diffuse. More fully called Pecora tylopoda, and also Phalangigrade. tylopodous (ti-lop'ō-dus), a. Same as tylopod.

tylosis (ti-lo'sis), n.; pl. tyloses (-soz). [(Gr. -770, a knot, knob, callus, + -0sis.] 1. In bot., a growth formed in the cavity of a duet by the intrusion of the wall of a contiguous cell through one or more of the perforations of the duct.

-2. An affection of the cyclids characterized

—2. An affection of the cyclids characterized by an indurated thickening of their edges.—3. Same as leweoplacia.—4. Callosity. tylostylar (ii-lo-sti'liir), a. [< tylostyle + -ar³.] Of or pertaining to a tylostyle; resembling a tylostyle; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, like a dressing-pin. tylostyle (ii'lo-stil), n. [< Gr. τά²ος, a knot, lump, knob, + στι'ος, a pullar: see style².] In shonces, a sunporting spicule of cylindrical</p>

sponges, a supporting spicule of cylindrical form, knobbed at one end and pointed at the

tylostylus (ti-lo-sti'lus), n.; pl. tylostyli (-li).

tylostyrus (1-10-si tus), n.; pi. grostyru (-11). [NL.: see tylostyle.] A tylostyle. Tylosurus (11-10-si rus), n. [NL. (Cocco), irreg. \(\) Gir. 1770, a knot, lump, \(+\) orp\(a\), a tail. \[\] A genus of garfishes, of the family \(Belonid\), differing from \(Belone\) in the absence of gill-rakers and mg from 6 tout in the absence of gill-takers and vomerine teeth. These gars are comparatively large (3 or 4 feet long) voracious lishes of most seas. The species are numerous, and some of them, as T. longirostres (or marinus), are known as bill-jish and needle-fish, from the long starp laws. See cut under fielonidie.

tylotate (ii'lō-tāt), a. [< tylote + -atel.] Knobbed at both ends, as a sponge-spicule; having the absence of civilete. Sollare

tylote (ti'lot), n. [ζ Gr. τυλοτός, verb. adj. of τυλοῦν, make knotty, ζ τύλος, a knot, knob.] Λ tylotate sponge-spicule; a simple spicular ray of the monaxon biradiate type, or a rhabdus, knobbed at each end. A tylote knobbed at one end

and pointed at the other becomes a tylotoxea or tylostyle Sollas

style. Sollas.

tyloti, n. Plural of tylotus.

tylotic (ti-lot'ik), n. [t tylosis (-ot-) + -ic.] Of

or relating to tylosis.

or relating to tylosis.
tylotoxea (ti-lō-tok'sē-ii), n.; pl. tylotoxeæ (-ē).
[⟨ Gr. τυλωτός, knobbed, + ὁξὐς, sharp, keen.]
A tyloto knobbed at one end and pointed at the other; a tylostyle. Sollas.
tylotoxeate (ti-lō-tok'sō-āt), a. [⟨ tylotoxea + -atc¹.] Knobbed at one end and pointed at the

-atcl.] Knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a tylotoxea. Sollas. tylotus (tī-lō'tus), n.; pl. tyloti (-tī). [NL., ⟨Gr. τυλωτός, knobbed: see tylote.] A tylote-tylus (tī'lus), n.; pl. tyli (-lī). [NL., ⟨Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, lump, protuberance.] In heteropterous insects, a central anterior division of the purposeuricing opierous insects, a central anterior division of the upper surface of the head, often projecting in front, and separated by depressed lines from the two lateral lobes. tymbalt, n. See timbal.

tymbalon (tim'ba-lon), n. A false form of tymbal.

War-music, bursting out from time to time With gong and tymbalon's tremendous chime. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

tymp (timp), n. [Shortened from tympan or tympanum.] 1. In the blast-furnace, the crown symp (timp), n. In the blast-furnace, the crown of the opening in front of the hearth, a little below and in front of which is the dam-stone. The tymp is sometimes a masonry arch (the tymp-arch), sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), and sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), and sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), and sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone) for some times and the corrosive action of the slag.

2. In coal-mining, a cap or lid; a short piece of timber placed horizontally for supporting the roof. [Eng.]
tymp. An abbreviation of tympano or tympani. tympan (tim pan), n. [Formerly also timpan, tympano; ⟨F. tympan = Sp. timpano = Pg. timpano, tympano = it. timpano = Ir. Gael. tiompan = W. tympan, a drum, timbrel, etc., ⟨L. tympanum, ⟨Gr. τίμπανον, poet. also τύπανον, a drum, num, ⟨Gr. τίμπανον, poet. also τύπανον, a drum,

= W. lympan, a drum, tumbrel, etc., C.L. lympanum, ζ (ir. τίμπανον, poet. also τίπανον, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, etc., ζτίπτεν, beat, strike: see type. From the same source are tympanum, timber³, timbre³, etc.] 1†. A timbrel or drum. Bailey.—2. An ancient Irish musical instrument, the exact nature of which is disputed. Probably it had strings, and was played with a boy thus resembling the was played with a bow, thus resembling the

It should be remarked that the [Irish] tympan was not a drum, as was formerly supposed, but a stringed instrument, and by the researches of the antiquary O'Curry it is proved to have been played with a bow.

Sir R. P. Slewart, in Grove's Dict. Music, II. 20.

3. A stretched membrane, or a tense sheet of some thin material, as that of a drumhead.

This [carbon] lozenge is pressed gently by a tympan.

Greer, Dict. Electricity, p. 170.

4. In a printing-press having a platen, a framed appliance interposed between the platen and the sheet to be printed, for softening and equalthe sheet to be printed, for softening and equalizing the pressure, by means of blankets between its two parts, the outer and the inner tympar. The latter has a frame fitting snugly into that of the former, and both are tightly covered with parchiment or strong linen cloth. In a hand-press the tympan is hinged to the outer end of the hed, has the frisket fixed by hinges to its top, receives the sheets to be printed, and completely covers the bed when folded down upon it, the platen, when lowered. fitting into the frame of the inner tympan. See cut under printing-press.

5. In anat., a tympanum.—6. In arch., a tympanum.—Tympan of an arch, a spandrel. [Rare.]

panum.—Tympan of an arch, a spandrel. [Rare.] tympana, n. Latin plural of tympanum. tympanal (tim'pa-nal), a. [< tympan(um) + -al.] Same as tympanic.

tympani, n. Plural of tympano.
tympani, n. Plural of tympano.
tympanic (tim-pan'ik), a. and n. [\(\xi\) tympan(um) + ic.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tympan or tympanum; similar to or acting like a drumhead.—2. In anat., of or pertaining to the tympanum: as, the tympanic excity.

The "tympanic wing" of the exoccipital [cartilage in irds]. Encyc Brit., III. 702.

birds). Energy Brit., IU. 702.

The tympanic sense..., comes in to help here.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol, II. 204.

Tympanic artery, a small branch of the internal maxillary artery, which passes through the Glaserian fissure to be distributed to the structures within the tympanum and to the tympanic membrane... Tympanic bone. See II. See also temporal bone, under temporal?... Tympanic cartilage, a gristly prolongation of the cartilage of the outer car, attached to the circumference of the bony external auditory meatus... Tympanic cartily, the drum of the car. See timpanim, 2... Tympanic membrane, the drum-membrane of the car—a membrane stretched across the bottom of the external auditory meatus, separating the cavity of that meatus from that of

tympanic

the tympanum, and connected with the malleus in a mammal or with the quadrate bone in a bird. It is very superficial in the human infant, where the tympanic bone is merely annular, and in those animals in which this bone is rudimentary or wanting; but it is generally situated at the bottom of a deep tube. See cuts under tympanum and earl.—Tympanic nerve, a branch of the glossopharyngeal, which enters the tympanum through a canal of the temporal bone to supply the mucous membrane of that cavity and of the Eustachian tube. Also called Jacobson's and Andersch's nerve.—Tympanic notch. See notch.—Tympanic pedicle, the suspensorium of the lower jaw in lishes. See critympanic.—Tympanic plate, the lamina of bone which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory meatus, and the posterior part of the glenoid fossa. Tympanic resonance (which see, under resonance).—Tympanic resonance (which see, under resonance).—Tympanic resonance (which see, under resonance).—Tympanic ring, an annular tympanic bone or cartilage, to which the tympanic membrane is attached. This bone of the car may be a permanent complete ring, or may form an incomplete circle. In either case, it may characterize only the embryo or the infant, and grow into a tubular form, or may be infaced as a tympanic bulla, sometimes of enormous dimensions. In man the ring is at farts simply annular and incomplete, so that the ossieles of the tympanum are readily seen from the outside of the skull of the infant; it acquires with age a tubular form, and becomes anky-losed with other elements of the temporal bone.

II. n. 1. A bone of the ear of man and mammals, supporting the tympanic membrane, generally annular or tubular, forming most of the meatus auditorius externus, or external auditory passage. Its outer externity is known in human

erally annular or tubular, forming most of the meatus auditorius externus, or external auditory passage. Its outer extremity is known in human anatomy as the external auditory process; it is annular at birth, subsequently becoming elongated and cylindric.

2. Below mammals, in animals in which the true tympanic is rudimentary or wanting, the quadrate or pedicellate bone, the representative of the mellower the suspensarium of the tive of the malleus; the suspensorium of the lower jaw, or especially its uppermost piece, lower jaw, or especially its uppermost piece, the hyomandibular or epitympanie: so called by some who suppose it to be the tympanie bone, from the fact that it in part supports the tympanie membrane. See quadrate, n, 3 (a), hyomandibular, epitympanie, and other compounds of tympanie there cited.—3. In ornith., sometimes, the tympano-occipital, considered as the true representative in birds of the tympanie of a mammal.

sidered as the true representation the tympanic of a mammal.

tympanichord (tim'pa-ni-kôrd), n. [< NL.

tympanum + Gr. 1000h, a string.] That branch
of the facial nerve which traverses the tym-

or the facial nerve which traverses the tympanum; the so-called chorda tympani. See chorda. Coucs, 1887.

tympanichordal(tim"pa-ni-kôr'dal), a. [\(\forall tympanichord + -ul.\)] Of or pertaining to the tympanichord. Coucs.

tympaniform (tim'pa-ni-fôrm), a. [< NL. tym-panum + L. forma, form.] Resembling or having the form of a tympanum; stretched like a

ing the form of a tympanium; stretched like a drumhead: as, a tympaniform membrane. Huxley, Anat. Invert. p. 378.

tympanism (tim'pa-nizm), n. [$\langle Gr. \tau^i \mu \pi \alpha v ov, a drum, + -ism.]$ in pathol., distention by gas. tympanist (tim'pa-nist), n. [$\langle Gr. \tau^i \mu \pi \alpha v ov, a drum, + -ist.]$ One who plays a tympan or drum. [Rare.]

"Why is the Timpan called Timpan Naimh (or saint's Timpan), and yet no saint ever took a Timpan into his hands? "I do not know," said the timpanist.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxi.

Tympanistria (tim-pa-nis'tri-ii), n. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1852), ⟨Gr. τυμπανίστρια, fem. of τυμπανίστης, a drummer, ⟨τι απανου, a drum: see tympanum.] 1. In ornith., a monotypic genus of South African doves. T. bicolor, the tambourine, is credited with a peculiar resonance of voice or sort of



Tambourine (Tympanistria bicolor).

ventriloquial effect (whence the name). It is extensively whitish, with black-tipped wings and tail, and inhabits

2. In entom., a genus of hemipterous insects.

Stål. 1861.

tympanites (tim-pa-nī'tēz), n. [NL., < L. tympanites, dropsy of the belly, < Gr. τυμπανίτης, of
or pertaining to a drum, < τύμπανον, a drum:
see tympanum.] Distention of the abdomen
caused by the presence of air either in the intestine or in the cavity of the peritoneum; abdominal tympanism.—Uterine tympanites, tympanism of the womb; physometra.

tympanitic (tim-pa-nit'ik), a. [< L. tympaniticus, one who is afflicted with tympanites, <
tympanites, tympanites; see tympanites.] Per-

tympanites, tympanites: see tympanites.] Pertaining to or of the nature of tympanites.

Since then all he had eaten or drunk or done had flown to his stomach, producing a *lympanitic* action in that organ.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xii.

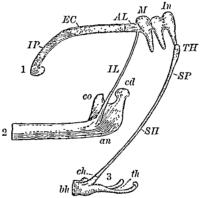
Tympanitic dullness, the quality of a percussion-note in which the resonance is subnormal and in which the residuan quality is absent.—Tympanitic resonance.

See resonance.

tympanitis (tim-pa-nī'tis), n. [NL., < tympan(um) + -itis. Cf. tympanites.] 1. Inflammation
of the lining membrane of the tympanum, or
middle ear.—2. Incorrectly, tympanites.
tympanizet (tim'pa-nīz), v. [< Gr. τυμπανίζειν,
beat the drum, < τύμπανον, a drum: see tympanum.] I. trans. To make into a drum. Oley,
Life of G. Herbert (1671), M. 2. b. (Latham.)
II. intrans. To act the part of a drummer.
Coles.

tympano, n. See timpano. tympano-Eustachian (tim"pa-nō-ū-stā'ki-an), a. Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

sympanohyal (tim"pa-nō-hī'al), n. and a. [
tympan(un) + hy(oid) + -al.] T. n. In zoöl and
anat., a small cartilage or bone of man and some other mammals, recognizably distinct at an early period, subsequently fused with its sur-roundings, constituting one of the elements of



Visceral Arches of Chondrocranum of Human Fetus at third month, somewhat diagrammatic, enlarged.

i. preoral (palatopterpyool) arch; 2, first postoral (mandibular) arch; 3, second postoral (hyoidean) arch; 2, sest postoral (mandibular) arch; 3, second postoral (hyoidean) arch; 1//, internal pterygoid carbage; 1//, Elustachian cartilage; 1//, a netror ligament of malleus; 1//, incurs; 1//, long internal lateral ligament of lower jaw, connecting the inalleus with the mandible (of which latter o is the cronond process, of the condyle, and an the angle); 1//, basishal; 1//, thyrobyl; 1//, ceratohyal; 3//, stylohyal ligament, sespending the hyoid to 5//, stylohyal is something the light of the second process of the light of the lateral light of the late

the compound temporal bone, and in man situated at the root of the styloid process, in the

course of the hyoidean arch.

II. a. Specifying this cartilage or bone.

tympanomalleal (tim/pa-nō-mal'ē-al), a. Pertaining to the tympanic bone and the malleus:
specifying a bone in the batrachian skull, later identified as the quadratojugal. See cuts under Rana and temporomastoid.

tympanomandibular (tim"pa-nō-man-dib'-ū-liir), a. Of or pertaining to the tympanum, or tympanic bone, and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone, of some animals, as fishes: specifying one of the visceral arches of the head. See

epitympanic, n., and tympanic, n., 2.
tympano-occipital (tim/pg-nō-ok-sip/i-tgl), n.
In ornith., a small bone, or slight ossification, in relation with the exoccipital bone and the outer ear of a bird, bounding the external orifice of the ear posteriorly, and considered to represent the true tympanic bone of a mam-

tympanoperiotic(tim"pa-nō-per-i-ot'ik), a. and n. I. a. Including or consisting of a tympanic bone united with the periotic bone proper: used especially with reference to the ear-bone of cetaceans. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 345.

II. n. A part of the skull of cetaceans, the so-called ear-bone of those animals, which consists of the periotic bones united with one another and with the tympanic, forming a single specially hard and durable bone readily de-

tached from the rest of the skull.

tympanosquamosal (tim"pa-nō-skwā-mō'sal),

a. Common to the tympanic and the squamosal bone, as a suture or ankylosis: as, the Glaserian fissure of man is tympanosquamosal.

tympanous (tim'pa-nus), a. [Formerly also tim-panous; \(\cdot tympan-y + -ous.\)] Swelled or puffed out; inflated; distended; figuratively, pompous. His proud tympanous master, swell'd with state-wind.

Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

tympanum (tim'pa-num), n.; pl. tympana (-nii), sometimes tympanums (-numz). [NL., ζ L. tympanum, ζ Gr. τύμπανον, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door: see tympan.] 1. An ancient tambourine or hand-drum, either with a single head like the modern tam-bourine, or with both front and back covered the back sometimes swelled out as in a ket-tledrum), and beaten either with the hand or with a stick.—2. In anat. and zoöl.: (a) The ear-drum considered as to its walls, its cavity,



Tympanum of Human Ear.—The tympanic cavity, enlarged, is here viewed from the inside: the circular object is the tympanic membrane, or membrane of the car-drum, upon which rests Mall, the malieus; Ist, the nexts; Ist, the stapes; Id, the horizontal axis about which the malieus and incus turn slightly; MC, cells in the mastoid part of the temporal.

temporal bone, among several of the bones of which the malieus and incus turn slightly; MC, cells in the mastoid part of the temporal.

temporal bone, among several of the bones of which the temporal is composed, shut off from the meatus anditorius externus by the tympanic membrane, communicating with the back of the mouth by the Eustachian tube, in relation with the labyrinth, or inner ear, its inner wall forming part of the wall of the latter, and containing the chain of little bones called ossicula anditus, and usually the chorda tympani nerve. It is a part of the passage-way which in the early embryo is uninterrupted between the pharynx and the exterior, and in the adult is occluded only by the membrane of the tympanum. In the dry state of the parts, the bony walls of the human tympanum present several openings: that leading outward through the external auditory meatus; the oridce of the Eustachian tube; the openings of mastoid cells; the fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda, respectively the terminations of the senla vestibuli and senla tympani, communicating with the vestibule and cochea of the inner ear; the iter posterius, by which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum from the aqueduct of Fallopius; the iter anterius, by which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum by the canal of Huguier; the canal for the tensor tympani muscle; the Glaserian flasure, between the squamosal and the tympanic bones, for the laxator tympani muscle, tympanic artery, and slender process of the malleus, these last two openings being rifts between component bones of the parts communicating, like the Eustachian tube, with parts outside the temporal bone; and the minute orifice at the apex of the pyramid, for the passage of the stapedius muscle. In animals below mammals, as birds and reptiles, the tympanum contains the columella, when that bone exists, and is the cavity of the external ear when there is no external auditory measured for the paratoid, where the circular formation just in front of the paratoid is the surgery, and in common speech: as, a rupture of the tympaniam. See tympania membrane, under tympanic. (c) In ornith.: (1) The labyrinth at the bottom of the windpipe of sundry birds, as the mergansers and various sundry birds, as the mergansers and various sea-ducks: a large irregular bony or gristly dilatation of the lower part of the trachea, often involving also more or less of the upper ends of the bronchi. It is chiefly found, or most developed, in the male sex. (2) The naked inflatable air-sac on each side of the neck of certain birds, as grouse, especially the reag groups and prairie han in which the the sage-grouse and prairie-hen, in which the ordinary cervical air-cells of birds are inordinately developed and susceptible of great distention. See cut under Cupidonia. (d) In distention. See cut under Cupidonia. (d) In entom, a tympanic membrane, stretched upon a chitinized ring, one surface being directed to the exterior, the other to the interior, in relation with a trached vesicle and with nervous ganglia and nervous end-organs in the form of

clavate rods, as in the Orthoptera, where such an arrangement constitutes an auditory organ. arch.: (a) The triangular space forming the field or back of a pediment, and included between the cornices of the inclined sides and



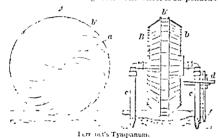
m of the south portal of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, Prance.

the horizontal cornice; also, any space similarly maked off or bounded, as above a window, or letween the lintel of a door and an arch above The tympanum often constitutes a field for sculpture in relief or in the round. ents under pediment and pedimented.

The triforium openines consist of a pointed arch in each has, spanning a cub order of two pointed arches. The two penium is pieced with a trefoil.

C. H. Moore, Gothue Architecture, p. 50.

(b) The die or drum of a pedestal. See cuts under dade and pedestal.
(c) The panel of a door.
(a) In hudraul, engin., a water-raising current-wheel, originally made in the form of a rent-wheel, originary made in the form of a drum, whence the name. It is now a circular open-fru s wheel fitted with radial partitions so curved as to point upward on the rising side of the wheel and downward or the decembing side. The wheel is suspended so



showing form of curved radial partitions, or buck-ing, annulus for discharge of water; \(\delta\), floats in propelled in a running stream; \(\delta'\), buckets, \(\epsilon\), if they heel; \(d\), spout or chute for conveying the

that its lever edge is just submerged, and is turned by the current (or by other power), the partitions scooping up a quantity of where the which, as the wheel revolves, runs back to the vise of the wheel, where it is discharged; or it may discharged; as some point of the periphery. While one of the nest ancient forms of water-lifting machines, it is still used in dialing-eworks, though for small lifts it is now superseded by the recopurable. B. H. Knight.

(b) A kind of hollow tread-wheel wherein two or more per one walk in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.—5. In bot., a nembraneous substance stretched across the membranous substance stretched across the n.embranous substance stretched deross co-there of a moss.—Laxator tympani. See laxator. —Membrana tympani, the tympanic membrane, or dum of the ets see cut in def. 2.—Pyramid of the tympanum. See pyramid.—Tegmen tympani. See te mon, 4.—Tensor tympani. See tensor, and third cut

tympany (tim'pa-ni), n.; pl. tympanics (-niz). [Form rly also timpany; COF. tympanic = Sp. timpano = Pr. tympano = It. timpano, CGr. typcampand = 1), compand = 10, carpando, VR. reparator, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched like a drum, $\langle \tau i \mu \pi a vov$, a drum; see tympan, and cf. tympanites.] 1. A swelling out or inflation; an inflated or puffed-up mass or condition; hence, turgidity; bombast; conceit. [A redwig 1] [Archaic,]

The idle timpanies of a windy brain.

Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

2. In pathol., an inflated or distended condition of the abdomen or peritoneum; tympanites.

She cured her of three tympanies, but the fourth carried her off. Furquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, I. 1.

tympanyi (tim'pa-ni), v. t. [< tympanyi n.] To swell or puff up; inflate; dilate; distend.

It likewise proves

More simple truth in their chaste loves

Than greater Ladies, tympany'de
With much more honour, state, and pride.
Heywood, Pelopoa and Alope (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 297).

tymp-plate (timp'plāt), n. A cast-iron sup-port for a tymp-stone, built into the masonry of a furnace. The dam-plate forms a similar facing and support for the dam-stone. Both tymp-plate (or tymp) and dam-plate are kept cool by the circulation of water in a hollow coil about them. See tymp.

tymp-stone (timp'ston), n. A heavy block of stone which forms the upper part of the front side of the hearth or crucible of a furnace, the lower part being inclosed by the dam-stone.

See tymp.
tyndt, n. A spelling of tind².
Tyndaridæ (tin-dar'i-dō), n. pl. [L.. pl. of Tyndarides, ζ Gr. Τυνδάριδης, a descendant of Tyndareus, ζ Τυνδάρης, Τυνδάρως, a mythical king of Sparta, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Bollus 1. The male children of Tyndareus and Pollux.] The male children of Tyndarcus
—Castor and Pollux: a name applied to the
electric discharge commonly known as St. Elmo's fire. See corposant.

tyne. See tinc1, tinc2, etc.
Tynewald, Tinewald (tin'wold), n. [Also
Tynwald; a var. of the word which appears in more original form in the Shetland tingwall a more original form in the Shotland tingwall, $\langle \text{Icel. } thing\text{-}r\ddot{o}llr$, the place where a parliament sat, $\langle \text{thing, a parliament, assembly, } + v\ddot{o}llr$ (= AS. weald), a wood: see thing² and wold¹.] The parliament or legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the governor and council, constituting the upper house, and the House of Keys, or lower house. It is independent of the British Par-liament, its acts requiring only the assent of the sovereign in council.

tynsent, n. Same as tinsel². typ. An abbreviation of typographer or typog-

raphy.

typacanthid (tip-a-kan'thid), a. [⟨ Gr. τύπος, type, + ἀκαrθα, spine, + -id¹.] Having the usual or typical arrangement of the spines, as a starfish: opposed to autacanthid.

typal (ti'pal), a. [⟨ type + -al.] In biol., of or pertaining to a type; forming or serving as a type; typical. R. Oven.

type (tip), n. [⟨ F. type = Sp. tipo = Pg. typo, typo = It. typo = D. type, typus = G. typus = Sw. typ = Dau. type, ⟨ L. typus, a figure, image (on a wall), in med. the form, type, or character of a fever, ML. (also typus) access of fever, fever, a figure, prototype, etc., ⟨ Gr. τίπος, a blow, an impress, a mark, also something a blow, an impress, a mark, also something wrought of metal or stone, a figure, general form or character, the original type or model of a thing, type or form of disease, MGr. a decree, etc.; ⟨τίπταν, τυπευ (√ τυπ), strike; cf. of a thing, type or form of disease, Mer. a decree, etc.; $\langle \tau | i\pi \tau \epsilon u \rangle$, $\tau \nu \tau \epsilon u \rangle$ ($\sqrt{\tau \nu \pi}$), strike; cf. Gr. $\sigma \tau \psi \psi \lambda \lambda \epsilon \omega$, strike, smite; L. tunderc (\sqrt{tud} , \sqrt{stud}), strike, = G. stossen, strike: see stot! From the same Gr. source are ult. E. tympan, tympanum, etc.] 1. A distinguishing mark or sign; a classifying stamp or emblem; a mark or an object serving for a symbol or an index, or anything that indicates office, occupation, or character. [Now chiefly technical.]

The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings, Short blister'd breeches, and those types of travel. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3, 31.

obverse is the leading type of the city where the coin was issued, in relief.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lii.

2. Something that has a representative or symbolical significance; an emblem, or an emblem-

Some of our readers may have seen in India a cloud of crows pecking a sick vulture to death—no bad type of what happens in that country as often as fortune deserts one who has been great and dreaded.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Specifically, a prefigurement; a foreshadow-3. Specinically, a prengurement; a foreshadowing of, or that which foreshows, some reality to come, which is called the *antitype*; particularly, in *theol.*, a person, thing, or event in the Old Testament regarded as foreshowing or betokening a corresponding reality of the new dispensation; a prophetic similitude: as, the paschal lamb is the *type* of Christ (who is the *antitype*)

The nature of types is in shadow to describe by dark lines a future substance

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 115.

As he sees his Day at a distance through Types and Shadows, he rejoices in it. Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

4. A characteristic embodiment; a definitive example or standard; an exemplar; a pattern; a model.

For loftle type of honour, through the glaunce Of envies dart, is downe in dust prostrate. Spenser, Virgil's Gant, 1. 557.

Tophet thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.
Millon, P. L., 1, 405.

Aristophanes is beyond question the highest type of pure comedy.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 218.

5. A representative style, mode, or structure; a characteristic assemblage of particulars or qualities.—6. In biol., specifically, a main divi-sion of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a subsion of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a sub-kingdom, branch, phylum, or province. Thus, Leuckart divided animals into the six types Calenterata, Echinodermata, Vermes, Arthropoda, Mollusca, and Vertebrata (the protozoans not being treated). The vegetable kingdom is similarly divided into main groups called types of vegetation; and in general, in any department of biology, type is predicable of the structure or morphological character of a division or group of any grade in taxonomy, down to the species itself, as compared with another group of its own grade: as, a family type; a generic type. (See type genus, type specine, and anidy of type, below.) The term has both a concrete or material sense, as applied to form in the abstract. See archetype, prototype, antetype.

Natural Groups are best described, not by any defini-

Natural Groups are best described, not by any definition which marks their boundaries, but by a Type which marks their centre. The Type of any natural group is an example which possesses in a marked degree all the leading characters of the class.

Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

The whole animal kingdom can be broken up into several large divisions, each of which differs from the rest by a number of special characteristics. The essential character may be recognized in all the subdivisions, and even under great individual variations. This has been called the type.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

7. A model or style that serves as a guide; a 7. A model or style that serves as a guide; a general plan or standard for the doing of anything; especially, in the arts, the plan, idea, or conception upon which anything is modeled or according to which any work is executed.—8. A right-angled prism-shaped piece of metal or wood, having for its face a letter or character (usually in high right) adopted for we in letter. (usually in high relief), adapted for use in letter-press printing; collectively, the assemblage of the stamped characters used for printing; types in the aggregate. Types of wood are of large size, and are now used only for posting bills. Types for books or newspapers are of founded metal. (See type-metal, matrix, and mold*.) In Great Britain the standard height

Brilliant. abedefghijklmnop_irstorwnys abedefghijklmnopqratuvwxyz abedefghijklmnopqratuvwxyz Diamond. Pearl. abedefghijklinnopqrstuvwxyz Agate Nonpareil abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz Minion abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz Brevier. abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz Long primer. abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxy abcdefghijklmnopgrstuv Small pica abcdefghijklmnopqrst Pica. abcdefghijklmnopq English. Great primer. abcdefghijklmno

of type is .0166 inch; in the United States it is variable, from .0160 to .0186 inch. French and German types are higher. The features of type are face, counter, stem (thick stroke, or body-mark), hair-line, serif, neck or beard, shoulder, body or shank, pin-mark, nick, feet, groove. (See cut below.) The names of printing-types, given in an increasing scale as to size, are excession, brilliant, diamond, pearl, agate or ruby, nonpared (the type in which this is printed), cmerald or minionette, minion, brecier (the larger size of type used throughout this dictionary), bourgeois, long primer, paragon, double small pica, double pica, double pica, double English, double great primer, meridian or trafajar, and canon. All sizes larger than canon are named by the regular multiples of pica, as five-line pica, six-line pica. The smaller sizes are or should be graded so that each size will be doubled in its seventh progression. (See point), 14(b).) The hames here given define the dimensions of the bodies only. The faces or styles of types most used are roman and italic, which form the text of all books in English. Antique, gothic, clarendon, and black-letter are approved styles for display. The type for headings of entries in this dictionary and for phrase-headings is antique condensed. Ornamental types are too irregular for classification. Of each style many varieties are made, which are usually labeled with a special name. Roman types are broadly divide dinto two classes, modern and old-style. The leading forms of modern roman are broad-face, Scotch-face, French face, thin-face, bold-face. Old-style types are reproductions of the styles of early printers: the Casion and the Baskerville Chaglish styles, of the eighteenth century; the I rench and the Elzevir, of the seventeenth century; and the I rench and the Elzevir, of the seventeenth

century. The shapes of types as to width are defined by the following names: up to standard is a type of which the lower-case alphabet measures 12 ems or squares of its own body from hourgeois to pica, or more than 12 ems for the smaller sizes (on newspapers the standards for widths of types range from 14 to 17 ems for the alphabet); lean or lean-faced type is a name applied to types slightly below the standard; condensed type is scriously below the standard;

AMO

AMO

AMO

AMO

Extra-condensed.

AMO

AMO $_{
m AMO}$

daid (see condensed); extra-condensed and clongated are of unusual thinness; fat letter or fat faced is slightly wider than the standard; expanded is still wider; extended is of unusual breadth. The Roman types for book- and newspaper-work are in three series: capitals or upper-case, A, B, C, D; small capitals, A, B, o, D; lower-case, a, b, c, d, sometimes called small letters, or minuscules. A trolline type is a capital of the face height of two lines of its accompanying text. A double type is the height of two

Specimens of Styles of Types

ANTIQUE. CLARENDON. COTHIC. DORIC.

Black-Letter.

Church Cext. Serman Wext. ITALIC.

Script.

RUNIC. OISS.HL.

This is Caslon old style. This is Elzevir old style. This is the Title-type of some newspapers.

TITLE OR TWO-LINE as used in book-titles.

M This M is two-line non-pareil: lines with text. M pareil: does not line.

M pareil: lines with text. M pareil: does not line. bodies of the size specified by its name. Copper-faced type is type covered on its face only with a thin coat of copper by an electrotyper's battery. White-faced type or barefaced type is type uncoppered: so called to distinguish it from the coppered, or to specify type that is new and that has never been covered with ink. Nickeled type is type plated on its face with nickel. Bastard type is a type with a face too large or too small for its body. Type-high is of the standard height of type. Type high to paper is above the standard of height. High-bodied type is a type with too high shoulders. American type-founders apportion the characters of a font, or complete collection of characters, by weight. In a font of 1,000 pounds there are of roman lower-case 514 pounds; capitals, \$6; small capitals, 20; figures, 40; points, 28; spaces, 85; quadrats, 122; fractions, 5; italic lower-case, 73; italic capitals, 23; sundries, 4—total, 1,000 pounds of pica roman are as follows:

	1		
a 8500 b . 1600	, . 4500 ; 800	A 600 B 400	A 300 B 200
c 3000	; 800 ; 600	C 500	
d 4400	2000	D . 500	C 250 D 250
e . 12000	1000	73 000	E 300
f . 2500	? 200	TI 100	- 000
	1 200		- 000
g . 1700 h . 6400	700	H 400	000
i . 8000	(300	I 800	- 400
j 400	1 . 150	J . 300	1
k . 800	100	T7 000	77 150
1 4000	t 100	L 500	L 250
m 3000	1 100	M . 400	M 200
n . 8000	§ . 100	N . 400	3. 000
o 8000	100	0 400	
p 1700	¶ . 100	D 100	- 200
	1 00	0 100	
q 500 r . 6200	1 1300	R 400	Q 90 R 200
s 8000	2 1200	S 500	s 250
t . 9000	2 1200 3 . 1100	T 650	m 00*
u 3400	4 7000	Ū 300	** 150
v . 1200	5 . 1000	V 300	v 150
w . 2000	6 . 1000	W 400	w 200
x 400	7 1000	X 180	x 90
y . 2000	8 1000	Y . 300	Y 150
z . 200	9 . 1000	z 80	Z 40
& 200	0 1300	Æ 40	Æ 20
tf 400	0 1000	Œ 30	Œ 15
fi 500	é 200		u 10
fl . 200	à . 200	Sna	ices.
fil 100	â 200	Thick	18000
ffi . 150	è . 200	Middle	12000
æ 100	0 . 200	Thin	8000
œ 60	All other	Hair	3000
00	accents, 100		2500
— . 150	each.	En quads 5000	
- 90			ats, 80 pounds.
60	1		, į. oumaoi
00	1		

Italic for 800 pounds of roman weighs 80 pounds.

9. In numis., the principal device or subject on the obverse and reverse of a coin or medal. For example, on sovereigns of Queen Victoria the head of the queen is the obverse type and the group of St. George and the Dragon the reverse type:

10. In chem., a fundamental chemical compound which represents the structure of a large

number of other and more complex compounds.

Hydrochloric acid (HCl), water (H₂O), ammonia (NH₃), and marsh-gas (CH₄) are the four types, or typical compounds, which have been most employed.

11. [cap.] In church hist., an edict of the emperor Constans II., issued in 648. The Type (superseding the Lethesis) forbade all discussion of the question whether there are in Christ two wills and two operations or energies, or only one will and one operation.

12. In math., a succession of symbols susceptible of the ord. ille of + and — signs.— Checker-type, Seekeler-I.—Chess-type. See chess!—Chromatic, compressed, elastic type. See the adjectives.—Elizabethan type. Same as church text (which see, under church)—Grade of a type, in ally. See grade!.—Monadelphic type, See monadelphic.—Rubber type. See monadelphic.—Rubber type. See monadelphic.—Rubber type. See test!—Type genug, in biod., agencie type; that genus which is typical of the family or other higher group to which is formally so taken and held to be. It helongs, overhich is formally so taken and held to be. It helongs overhich is formally so taken and held to be. It helongs overhich is formally so taken and held to be. It held the seed of the held of the seed of the seed of the seed of the held of the seed of th

quenty unanected by adaptive modifications.

On my theory, unity of type is explained by unity of descent.

Darwin, Origin of Species, vi.

Woodbury type. See Woodburytype. Syn. 3. Image, shadow, adumbration, prophecy.—2 and 3. Symbol, etc. See emblem.—4-6. Prototype, archetype, standard form. type (tīp), v. t.; pret. and pp. typed, ppr. typing. [\(\xi\) type, n.] 1. To exhibit or constitute a type of; typify.

typembryo

But let us type them now In our own lives. Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. To reproduce in type, or by impression from types, as with a type-writer.

MSS. carefully typed by experienced copyists.

N. and Q., July 17, 1886, adv't.

sype-bar (tip'bar), n. 1. A line of types in the form of one solid bar, cast during the process of composition in some type-setting machines. —2. In some type-writers, a short bar of iron having at its extremity one of the steel types which serve to make the impressions. type-block (tīp'blok), n. A body of metal or wood on which a character used as a type is not except.

is cut or east.

or wood of which a character used as a type is cut or east.

type-case (tīp'kās), n. See casc², 6.

type-casting (tīp'kās²ting), n. The act or process of founding type in molds. It was formerly done by hand, now chiefly by machinery.—

Type-casting and-setting machine, a machine which collects over a mold the matrices that are needed by the operator, and fills this mold with melted metal, either in the form of a single type or of a full line of types.—Type-casting machine, a mechanism which casts or founds type, but does not rub or dress them. A complete type-casting machine is a mechanism which founds, rubs, dresses, and sets up in lines perfect types.

type-chart (tīp'chārt), n. In biol., a chart exhibiting the details of a typical form or structure; a chart of a type. [Rare.]

There are type-charts of each organ, . . . so that there is not the least difficulty in tracing the homologies of structure throughout the whole vertebrated kingdom.

Nineteenth Century, XXI. 386.

type-cutter (tīp'kut"er), n. A punch-cutter; one who engraves dies for printing-types; a die-sinker employed in a type-foundry.

He was a die-sinker and type-cutter with a nebulous and questionable record.

Athenæum, No. 3253, p. 281.

He was a die-sinker and type-cutter with a nebulous and questionable record.

Athenaum, No. 3253, p. 281.

type-cutting (tip'kut"ing), n. The engraving of a type or a type-die: usually called punch-cutting. See punch¹, 6.

type-cylinder (tip'sil"in-der), n. The cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which types or plates are fastened for printing. See cut under printing-machine.

type-dressing (tip'dres"ing), n. The process of cutting off with suitable knives or planes the superfluous metal on newly cast types.—Type-dressing machine, a mechanism which removes the burs or feather-deges from the angles of recently made types, and cuts off all superfluous metal.

type-founder (tip'foun"der), n. A manufacturer of type by founding or molding. Also called letter-founder.

type-founding (tip'foun"ding), n. The art or process of manufacturing movable metallic types used by printers. It includes punch-cutting, mold-making, and type-casting, by hand or by machine. Also called letter-founding.

type-foundry (tip'foun"dri), n. A place where printing-types are manufactured. Also called letter-founding.

type-founders to test the accuracy of type. It consists of an exact right-angled flat bar of steel, against which can be moved another flat bar slightly out of parallelism with its mate. The sides of the bars are graduated in standard lines. A type too thin or too thick when put between these bars shows its deviation from the standard. type-high (tip'hi), a. Of the height of type: noting a woodcut or blocked electrotype plate. between these bars shows its deviation from the standard type-high (tīp'hī), a. Of the height of type: noting a woodcut or blocked electrotype plate.

— Type-high clump, a square block of type-metal made of various sizes to uphold to a proper height stereotype plates in the process of printing. [Eng.]

type-holder (tīp'hōl"der), n. A pallet or receptacle for holding type, used by bookbinders and for houl-stamping.

ceptacle for holding type, used by dookdingers and for hand-stamping. type-matrix (tīp'mā'triks), n. See matrix, 2(d). typembryo (tī-pem'bri-ō), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \tau \nu \pi \sigma c$, type, + $\epsilon \mu \beta \rho r \sigma r$, embryo.] That stage or period in the development of an embryo when the characteristics of the main type to which it belongs are first discoverable; an embryo advanced to the stage when it shows the type of structure of the phylum or subkingdom to which it belongs. The term was lately introduced by A. Hyatt. structure of the phylum or subkingdom to which it belongs. The term was lately introduced by A. Hyatt, with special reference to the embryology of mollusks Hyattoonsidered the typembryo of a mollusk to be the veliger stage, when the embryo is far enough advanced to be recognized as molluscan; he also applied the term to the completed embryonic shell, or protoconch (which see). Later (July, 1890) R. T. Jackson used typembryo in a more restricted and precise sense, as the fifth of the following six recognizable embryonic stages of mollusks: (1) protembryo, prior to blastulation; (2) mesembryo, the blastula; (3) metembryo, the gastrula; (4) necembryo, the trochosphere (which see); (5) typembryo, the period when that essential molluscan feature, the shell-gland, and plate-like beginnings of the shell are discoverable, yet in which the embryo is not far enough advanced to show to what class it delongs; (6) the phylembryo, or that early veliger stage (see religer, with cut) in which the structure of the shell and other characters render the embryo referable to the class of mollusks to which it belongs.

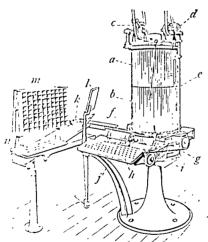
type-measure ($tip'mezh''\bar{u}r$), n. Same as type-

type-measurer (tip'mezh"ūr-er), n. In print-ing, a graduated rod on the sides or edges of which the body of each different size of type is marked. In use it is laid alongside a column of matter or proof, to ascertain the number of lines and the number of ems.

type-metal (tip'met'al), n. An alloy of lead with autimony, or with tin and antimony, used to make types for printing. The value of the alloy is considerably increased by the addition of a small amount of tin (from 6 to 8 per cent.). Copper and from have also in miscal in small quantity to give greater resistance to the alloy. The proportions of the metals used vary considerably with the quality desire I, and in different type foundries. The metal used in some foundries for small type, from brilliant to brevier, consists of 100 pounds of 1 el., see pounds of antimony, and 2 pounds of fin; while larger types, from bourgeois to pica, are east from 100 pounds of lead, 30 pounds of antimony, and 15 pounds of tr. I. Arra hard or copper-alloy metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 41 pounds of antimony, 24 pounds of tin. Secretype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 5 pounds of tin. Secretype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 10 pounds of tin. Secretype-metal contains for pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 10 pounds of tin. Secretype-metal contains to pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 10 pounds of tin. Secretype-metal contains to pounds of tend, such as is used for leads and quadrats, contains a very large proportion of lead, and but little tin and antimony. type-metal (tip'met al), n. An alloy of lead

type-mold (tip'mold), n. See mold¹, 3. type-punch (tip'punch), n. See punch¹, 6. type-scale (tip'skäl), n. A measuring-rod of stout paper, ivory, or thin brass, which shows the dimensions of the most-used bodies of type.

this used to measure composed types. It is used to measure composed types, type-setter (tip'set'er), n. 1. A composer of types: a compositor.—2. A type-setting machine. See type-setting, type-setting (tip'set'ing), n. The act or process of setting or combining types in proper order for printing. It is usually done by picking on cess of setting or combining types in proper order for printing. It is usually done by picking up each type from an exposed case, and arranging the types evenlie (ed in a composing-stick in times of even length.—
Type-setting machine, a mechanism intended to quicker the operation of type-setting. In the simpler forms of mechanical type-setters, the types, separately arranged in melined tubes or channels, are successively dislodged by the pic-streed appropriate levers moved by the fingers of the operator on a keyboard. As the types fall, they are celle ted in a long line, and afterward subdivided in line of proper length. The Kastenbein and McMillen in clans are of this construction. Distribution of types is near thy done by a separate machine, of which there are many varieties. In all, each distinct letter or character is provided with its own special nick, which serves the



Thorne Type setting Machine.

Theme Type-setting Machine.

a, there I true exhibite; b, setting-cylinder; a, mech mism actuating of trubung a subset; a, driving mechanism actuating of trubung a subset; a, driving mechanism actuating type-carging actuating type-carging actuating trubung true in the power to all parts excepting the distributing cylinder; b, type-striptog (sisk; p, packer, which life the type surptog (sisk; p, packer, which life the type surptog (sisk; p, packer, which life the type surptog with packer, packer, which life the type surptog with packer (sisk; p, packer, which life the type surptog with packer (sisk; p, packer) and hyphems; m, type bank, containing with packer (sisk timp, cylinder; p, copy bolder; k), busifying mechane of the model of the packer (sisk timp) and hyphems; m, type bank, containing with packer (sisk timp) and hyphems; m, type bank, containing with bank are uncerted by hand as required; n, case for small capital, in some or change for fractions and other odd characters, to be put in by his distribution.

same purpose as the nicks or channels in a key for the wards of its lock. When the types are successively presented before outlets with wards, the proper nick finds its proper ward, and is discharged in its proper clannel. Some machines combine the two operations of setting and distribution, as the Thorne and Paige machines. The Paige mechine adds the operation of automatic justifying, or making its lines of even length. A more complex form of machine dispenses with types and distribution, and makes the types as they are needed. The operator at the keyboard moves levers that assemble the matrices in proper order over a mold, and justifies the words of each line, in a line evenly spaced and of uniform length. The mold is then instantly filled with melted type-metal, which casts all the words in one piece. The Mergenthaler, or linetype, and the Rogers are of this form. The Lan-

ston casts single types by the pressure of the finger on a keyboard, and arranges the cast types in lines for print-ing. The first type-setting and type-making machine was planned at London by Dr. Church in 1824. More than fifty varieties of machine type-setters have been invented, but

type-wheel ($t\bar{t}p'hw\bar{e}l$), n. A disk or revolving sector bearing letters in relief on its periphery: used in some adaptations of the telegraph

ery: used in some adaptations of the telegraph and in some type-writers.

type-write (tip'rit), v. t. and i. To print or reproduce by means of a type-writer; practise type-writing. [Recent.] type-writer (tip'rit'ler), v. 1. A machine for mechanical writing, operated by hand, and printing one letter, or combination of letters, at a time by the impress of type adapted to the at a time, by the impress of type adapted to the purpose. There are now several distinct types



incelanical writing, operated by hand, and printing one letter, or combination of letters, at a time, by the impress of type adapted to the purpose. There are now several distinct types of these machines.—2. An operator on a type-writing machine; one who prints characters on apper by means of a type-writer.—Automatte type-writing (tip'n't'me), n. The process of sprinting letter by letter by the use of a type-writer; also, work done by this process.

Typha (if'fi), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), C(fr. rion, cattail.) A genus of plants, type of the order Tuphacca. It is distinguished from Sparganium. the other genus of the family, by its line, a anthers, stalked ovary, and dry indehiscent futt. There are smooth herbs with strong creeping rootstocks from which grow creet unbranched and often tail and robust at the strength of the printing of the tropical and temperate regions. They are smooth herbs with strong creeping rootstocks from which grow creet unbranched and often tail and robust at the strength of the printing of the printing of the printing of the printing of base. The lowes are clied; if the printing of the printing of

single ovule.

typh-fever (tif'fē"vēr), n. [< typh(us), typh(oid), + fever¹.] A term proposed to include both typhus and typhoid fevers.

typhinia (ti-fin'i-i), n. [NL., < Gr. τῦφος, smoke, mist: see typhus.] In pathol., relapsing fever.

[Rare.]

typhlitic (tif-lit'ik), a. [\(\pi\)typhlitis + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of typhlitis; affected

with typhlitis.

typhlitis (tif-li'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. τυφλός, blind (with ref. to the excum), + -itis.] Inflammation of the excum and vermiform appendix.

typhloënteritis (tif-lō-en-te-rī'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. τιφλός, hlind, + ἐντερον, intestine, + -itis.] Same as typhlitis. typhloid (tif'loid), a. [< Gr. τυφλός, blind, + είδος, form.] Having defective vision, as a blindworm.

typhlology (tif-lol' $\tilde{0}$ -ji), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \tau \nu \phi \lambda \delta c$, blind, $+ \lambda_0 \gamma i a$, $\langle \lambda i \gamma \varepsilon \iota \nu \rangle$, speak: see -ology.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning blindness. typhlope (tif'l $\tilde{0}$ p), n. [$\langle \operatorname{NL}, Typhlops.$] A small snake of the family Typhlopidw; a wormand small snake of the family Typhlopidw; a wormand small snake of the family Typhlopidw; a wormand $\tilde{0}$ small snake of the family Typhlopidw; and Typhlopidw small snake of the family Typhlopidw; and Typhlopidw small snake of the family Typsnake or blindworm.

snako or bindworm.

Typhlophthalmi (tif-lof-thal'mi), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. τυρλός, blind, + ὁφθαλμός, eye.] In Cope's classification, a superfamily of pleurodont lizards, represented by the Anelytropidæ, Aconti-idæ, and Aniclidæ.

typhlophthalmic (tif-lof-thal'mik), a. [⟨Typh-lophthalmi + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Typhlophthalmi.

Typhlopidæ (tif-lop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Typhlopiae (tif-lop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Typhlops + -idæ.] A family of angiostomatous scolecophidian serpents, typified by the genus Typhlops; the worm-snakes or blindworms. It formerly included all the small serpents with the mouth not distensible and teeth only in one jaw, upper or lower, being the same as Typhlopoidea. By the division of these into two families, Catodonta and Epanodonta, with lower and with upper teeth only, respectively, the Typhlopidæ are restricted to the latter, and contrasted with Stenostomidæ. Typhlopoidea (tif-lō-poi'dē-ṭi), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. τιφλός, blind, + ωψ, eye, + είδος, form.] A suborder of Ophidia, containing the small scolecophidian or angiostomatous snakes of the families Typhlopidæ and Stenostomatidæ, and

scolecophidian or angiostomatous snakes of the families Typhlopidx and Stenostomatidx, and thus equivalent to Typhlopidx in a broad sense. They differ from all other ophidians in having no transverse bone of the skull, the ptergoid disconnected from the quadrate, the platines with their long axes transverse and bounding the nasal choang behind, and the ethmoturbinal forming part of the roof of the mouth.

Typhlops (tif lops), n. [NL. (Schneider), $\langle Gr. \tau\psi \partial \omega \psi$, blind, $\langle \tau v \psi \partial \omega \psi$, blind, $\langle \tau v \psi \partial \omega \psi$, blind, $\langle \tau v \psi \partial \omega \psi$, blind, $\langle \tau v \psi \partial \omega \psi \rangle$ blind, $\langle \tau v \psi \partial \omega \psi \rangle$ are the muzzle covered above with rostral and internasal scutes, and one coular, one precedular, and one

scutes, and one ocular, one preocular, and one

nasal plate.

nasal plate.

typhlosis (tif-lō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. τίφλωσις, a
making blind, blindness, ⟨ τυφλοῦν, make blind,
⟨ τυφλοῖ, blind.] Blindness.

typhlosolar (tif-lō-sō'lär), a. [⟨ typhlosole +
-ar³.] Of the character of or pertaining to a
typhlosole. Mucros. Sci., N. S., XXVII. 565.

typhlosole (tif'lō-sōl), n. [⟨ Gr. τυφλός, blind,
+ σω'ψ, tube, pipe: see solen.] A thick folding of the intestine of certain annelids, mollusks, etc., formed by the involution of the wall
of the intestine along the dorsomedian line, and of the intestine along the dorsomedian line, and projecting into the intestinal cavity. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 196.

Typhoëan (ti-fō'ō-an), a. [Also, erroneously, Typhœan, Typhœan; ζ L. Typhōeus, ζ Gr. Τυφοείς, contr. Τυφώς, Typhoëus (see def.); cf. Typhon².] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Typhoëus (or Typho). Typhos), a monster of Greek mythology, who tried to conquer the gods, but was overcome by Zous and buried under Mount Etna. Typhocus is described as vomiting flame from a hundred mouths, and thus typifies a volcano.

typhoid (ti'foid), a. and n. [= F. typhoide, ζ Gr. *τιφοιείδις, contr. τυφώδης, delirious, of persons suffering from fever, also of the fover itself, suffering from fever, also of the fover itself, \$\tilde{\tauplus}\$ rivpoctory, contr. revology, delitious, or persons suffering from fever, also of the fover itself, \$\tilde{\tauplus}\$ \tauplus.] I. a. Resembling typhus: noting a specific continued fever.—Billous typhod fever, see fever!—Typhoid bacillus, or Eberth's bacillus, a micro-organism found in the intestinal ulcers, and lelsewhere in the bodies, of those dying from typhoid fever, and believed to be the cause of this disease.—Typhoid condition or state, a condition occurring sometimes in the course of acute diseases of a depressing type, in which there is marked lowering of all the vital forces, shown by prostration, muttering delirium, carphologia, muscular twitchings, unconscious discharges from the bladder and bowels, a dry, cracked, often blackish tongue, etc.—Typhoid fever. See fever!—Typhoid pneumonia.

II. n. Typhoid fever. See fever!.

Typhoidal(ti'foi-dal), a. [[typhoid+-al.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of typhoid fever: as, typhoidal symptoms.

Typhomalarial (ti"fō-mā-lā'ri-al), a. [\tilde{\text{typhomalarial}} (ti"dō-mā-lā'ri-al), a. [\tilde{\text{typhoidal}} (ti"do-malarial] Involving both typhoid and malarial characters: applied to a disease caused by the combined influence of filth and the malarial poison, or a typhoid fever in which

the malarial poison, or a typhoid fever in which the symptoms are modified by the action of ma-Whether either of these conditions ex ists has been a subject of dispute among medical writers.

typhomania (tī-fō-mā'ni-Ḥ), n. [ζ Gr. τῦφος, stupor (see typhus, typhoid), + μανία, madness.]

A low, muttering delirium with stupor, but without sleep, as seen in severe cases of typhus fever. Also typhonia.

typhon¹4 (ti'fon), n. [< NL. typhon (Bacon), < Gr. τνόων, also τνόως, a furious whirlwind; ef. Τιφων, Typhon, one of the giants, son of Typhonias, and Τνοως, Tνόων, father of Typhon, and a god of the winds; ef. τίφως, cloud, smoke, mist, < τίφων, smoke; ef. Skt. dhūpa, smoke. Cf. typhus. The word has been merged in typhon, q. v.] A whirlwind.

Typhon² (ti'fon), n. [< L. Typhon, < Gr. Τνόων, one of the giants: see def. and typhon¹.] 1. In Gr. myth., a son of Typhoëus, and the father of the winds: later confused with Typhos or Typhoius.—2. The Greek name of the Egyptian divinity Set, the personification of the principle of evil.—3. [l. c.] A large East Indian heron, Irdea sumatrana. typhonia (ti-fo'ni-ii), n. [NL.. < Gr. τίφων, stupor: see typhus.] Same as typhomama. typhonia (ti-fo'ni-ii), n. [NL.. < Gr. τίφων, stupor: see typhus.] Same as typhomama. typhonic (ti-fon'ik), a. [< typhon¹ + -w.] Of or pertaining to a typhon or typhoon; having the force or character of a typhoon. typhoon (ti-fon'), n. [Formerly also tytoon: altered, in sumulation of typhon¹, from the earlier tufloon (16-0), tuffon (1610), tonfon (16-7), < Pg. tufāo. < Ar. Pers. Hind, tūfān (whence in recent Anglo-Ind. tufan, toofan, toofaun, toufan), a sudden and violent storm, a tempest, hurricane. The Ar. Pers. Hind. tūfān (whence in recent Anglo-Ind. tufan, toofan, toofaun, toufan), a sudden and violent storm, a tempest, hurricane. The Ar. Pers. Hind. tūfān (whence in recent Anglo-Ind. tufan, toofan, toofaun, toufan), a sudden and violent storm, a tempest, hurricane. The Ar. Pers. Hind. tūfān does not appear to be original in any of those languages, and may have been derived from the Gr. τνόων, whence also E. typhon: see typhon¹. Cf. Chinese t'an fūng, 'a great wind' (of any kind): ta. tai, great; fūng (also given as fūng, fūng), in Canton tong, wind. tai, great; tang (also given as fang, feng), in Canton tang, wind. The term tai fung, a eyclone, a local name in Formosa, may be from the Chinese tai fang in its general sense. The Chinese names for typhoon are pao fung, lit. Chinese names for typhoon are pao Jing, Itt., 'fierce wind,' kin Jing, lit. 'eyclone wind' (kin, a furious cyclone, whirlwind, a wind which comes from four sides at once). The Chinese terms have prob no connection with the Ar. Pers. Hind, word, A yielent hurricane occurring in the China seas and their environs, principally during the months of July, August, Cantellage and Outslow. Trades September, and October. Typhoons are prolonged eyelone storms of great intensity, and correspond in every respect to the West Indian hardenes which occur in the same latitudes in the western hemisphere

In the same futureds in the western actually as which time it was the years of Feofan concerning which Tout'on years to ynderstand, that in the East Indies often times there are not stormes as in other countrys, but enery 10, or 12 years there are such to mpests and storms that it is a thing incredible, . . . in ither do they know certainly what years they also me. Halland is Vegicies, 11, 370.

typhotoxin (tr-fo-tok'sin), n. [CGr. rigog, stupor (see typhus), \pm rocose), poison, \pm -m².] A toxin ($C_7H_{17}NO_9$) obtained from cultures of the bacillus of typhoid fever.

lating to typhus.

typh-poison (tif'poi zn), n [< typh(us), typh(oid), + parson Poison or virus which when admitted into the system produces typh-fever, admitted into the system produces typh-lever, or continued low fevers, as typhus or typhoid, typhus (ti'fus), v. [= F. typhus = Sp. tifo = Pg. typho = It. tito = D. G. typhus = Sw. Dan. tifus, CNL typhus, typhus (cf. L. typhus, pride, vanity), CGr. \taucov, smoke, vapor, mist (hence, vanity, concert), also stupor, esp. stupor arising from fever, C\taucov, smoke; see typhon1.] A vanity, concert), also stapor, esp. stuporarising from fever, $\langle \tau, \varphi_{t} \rangle$, smoke; see typhon!.] A fever accompanied by great prostration, usually debrium, and an eruption of small reddishipurple spots; ship-fever; jail-fever. Compare typhus tever, ander fever. - Abdominal typhus fever, see fever! Malignant billous typhus fever, see fever! Malignant billous typhus fever, see fever! Typhus and bulatorius, waking typhod fever. - Typhus carcerum, jdi-fever Typhus eastrensis, camp-fever see fever! - Typhus eastrensis, camp-fever. See fever! - Typhus gangliaris, typhod fever. - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus gangliaris, typhod fever. - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus gangliaris, typhod fever. - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus gangliaris, typhod fever. - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus gangliaris, typhod fever. - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus gangliaris, typhod fever. - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus fever is typhod fever. See fever! - Typhus fever is typhod fever. - Typhus feterodes, yellow fever. See fever! - Typhus fever is typhod fever. See fever! - Typhus fever is typhus fever is typhod fever. See fever! - Typhus fever is typhus fever. See fever! - Typhus fever! - Typhus fever is typhus fever. See fever! - Typhus fever! - Typhus

Thou Gracious deign'st to let the fair One view Thou Gracious described Her Tupic People.

Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Here's Smith already swearing at my feet That I'm the typic she. Away with Smith! Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix.

Typic fever, a fever that is regular in its attacks, or that
follows a particular type: opposed to erralie fever.

typical (tip'i-kal), a. [\(\xi\) LL. typicalis, \(\xi\) L.

typicus, typic: see typic and -al.] 1. Having
the character of a significant or symbolic type;
serving as an index or a symbol of something ast, present, or to come; representative; em-

blematie; illustrative. The description is as sorted best to the apprehension of those times, tupicall and shadowie.

Milton, Church-Government, J. 2.

On the right hand of Popers sat Judaism, represented by an old man embroidered with phylacteries, and distin-guished by many topical figures, which I had not skill enough to unriable. Addison, Tatler, No. 257.

Typical remains of every disposition must continue traceable even to the remotest future.

II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 329.

2. Constituting or conforming to a type or pat-2. Constituting of containing to a type of pat-tern; representative in kind or quality; serv-ing as a characteristic example of a group or an aggregate: as, a typical animal, plant, spe-cies, or genus; a typical building; typical con-duct. Also typal. Compare attypical, etypical,

ubtypical. I need hardly name David and Jonathan; yet I cannot pass them by; for theirs is, and will remain, the *typical* triendship of the world.

N. A. Rev., CAXXIX, 455.

3. Of or pertaining to a type or types; significantly characteristic or illustrative; indicative; connotative; as, a *typical* example or specimen; typical markings, colors, or limbs.—Typical cells, in bet., s une as fundamental cells (which see, under fundamental)

The fact or state of being typical; existence as a type or symbol; also, adherence to types

as a type or symbol, also, also, and or standards. [Rare.]
Such men. have spurned the empty topicality of the church whenever the has pretended to appeare that immortal want [of a really divine rightcourses].

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 222.

typically (tip'i-kal-i), adv. In a typical manner; representatively; symbolically.

Other Levitical lambs took away sin topically, this really.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, 11, 113.

In the Eucharist he [Chilst] still is fluored... more clearly, but yet still but topically, or in fluore.

Jer Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, 11, ii. § 3.

typicalness (tip'i-kal-nes), n. The state of

being typical, typicum (tip'i-kum), n. [ζ MGr, τιπικον, a book of ritual, an imperial decree, neut, of Gr, τυπι-

of ritual, an imperial decree, nent, of Gr. τντικος, of or pertaining to a type; see typic.] In the Gr. Ch., same as directory, 1.

Typidentata, (ti'pi-den-ta'tā), n. pl. [NL., < L. typis, type, + dentatus, toothed.] A division of placental mammals, containing all excepting the Edentata.

typification (tip'i-fi-kā'shen), n. [⟨ typify + -w-u-u-n,] The act or state of typifying, typifier (tip'i-fi-cr), n. [⟨ typify + -xr1,] One who or that which typifies.

A modern twifer, who deals only in similitudes and

A modern topifer, who deals only in similitudes used correspondences. Warburton, Works, M. 103.

typhous (ti'us), a. [typh(us) + -ous.] Of or typiffy (tip'i-fi), r. t.; pret, and pp. typiffed, ppr. typetying. [(L. typus, type, + facere, make (see -ty).] 1. To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; show forth; prefigure. Our Saviour was typifed indeed by the goat that was slain.

Sie T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

slain. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. To be or constitute a type of; embody the typical characteristics of; exemplify: as, the tiger typifies all the animals of the eat kind. typist (ti'pist), n. [ζ type + -ist.] One who uses a type-writer. [Recent.] typo (ti'pō), n. [Abbr. of typographer.] A compositor. [Colloq.] typocosmy (ti'pō-koz-mi), n. [ζ Gr. τίπος, type, + κοπιος, the world.] A representation of the world; universal terminology. [Rare.] Books of typographer, which have been made since; being

Books of topocomu, which have been made since; being nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance, that those which use the terms might be thought to understand the art.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il.

Typodontia (ti-pō-don'shiā), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\tau i \tau \sigma c$, type, + $b \delta o i c$ ($b \delta o \tau \tau$) = E. $b \delta o t$.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental Mammalia, comprehending the Bimana, Quadrumana, and Carnaria (carnassiers) of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöpha-

gous type of mammals. [Not in use.] type-etching (ti'pō-ech'ing), n. The process of making a plate for relief printing by etching

with acid the parts of the surface of a stone which have not previously been protected. See lithography. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 704. typog. An abbreviation of typography or typographer.

rapner.

typograph (tī'pō-or tip'ō-graf), n. [⟨Gr. τίπος, type, + γραφία, ⟨γράφειν, write.] A type-making and type-setting machine. Science, VIII. 252.

typographer (tī-pog'ra-fer), n. [< typograph-y + -cr1.] 1. One who prints with or from types, or by typographic process.

There is a very ancient edition of this work [Justinian's "Institutes"], without date, place, or typographer.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, H. 381, note.

2. A beetle of the genus Bostrychus, as B. typographicus: so called from the characteristic markings its larva makes on the bark of trees. markings its larva makes on the bark of trees. typographic (tip-ō- or ti-pō-graf'ik), a. [= F. typographique = Sp. tipografico = Pg. typographico = It. tipografico; as typograph-y+-ic.] Of or pertaining to the art of printing from types, woodcuts, or plates in high relief.—Typographic machine, a machine for impressing a matrix from which a stereotype plate may be cast. It has keys which, as they are depressed, operate types in the order destred. E. H. Knight.—Typographic point. See point, 11(b).

typographical (tip-\(\tilde{0}\)- or ti-p\(\tilde{0}\)-graf'i-kal), a. [(\$\tilde{typographic} + -al.\$] 1. Of or pertaining to typography, or the use or manipulation of types for printing: as, \tilde{typographical} errors.—2\)\tilde{t}\). Emblematic: figurative; typical.

typographically (tip-\tilde{0}\)- or ti-p\(\tilde{0}\)-graf'i-kal-i), \(adr.\) 1. By means of types; after the manner of type-printers, as opposed to lithographic or copperplate methods.—2\(\tilde{t}\). Emblematically; figuratively. figuratively.

typographist (ti-pog'ra-fist), n. [\(\sigma\) typograph-y

typographist (ti-pog'ra-fist), n. [{ typograph-y + -1st.}] A student of typography; a person concerned with the art or history of printing. Athenaum, No. 3282, p. 412. [Rare.] typography (ti-pog'ra-fi), n. [= F. typographie = Sp. typografia = Pg. typographia = It. tipografia = G. typographie = Sw. Dan. typografi, (Gr. τίπος, impression, type, +-γραφία, (γράφεν, write.] 1. The art of composing types and printing from them printing from them.

Caxton taught us typegraphy about the year 1474.

Johnson, Idler, No. 69.

2. In a restricted use, type-work; the branch of printing connected with composition; the preparation of matter in type for use in printing. - 3. The general character or appearance of printed matter. - 4+. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. Sir T. Browne, Vulg.

typolite (tip'ō-līt), n. [ζ Gr. τίπος, impression, + 700c, stone.] A stone or petrifaction impressed with the figure of an animal or a plant;

pressed with the figure of an animal or a plant; a fossil, in an ordinary paleontological sense. typological (tip-ō- or tī-pō-loj'i-kal), a. [{ typolog-y+-ic-al.}] Of or pertaining to typology; relating to types or symbols: as, typological exegosis. Energe. Brit., XI. 606. typology (tī-pol'ō-ji), n. [{ Gr. τίπος, type, +-20; a. ⟨ λίγεν, speak: see-ology.] The doctrine of types or symbols; a discourse on types, especially those of Serioture.

respecially those of Seripture, typomania (tip-ō- or ti-pō-mā'ni-ḥ), n. [ζ Gr. τιπος, type, + μανία, madness.] A mania for the use of printing-types; a strong propensity to write for publication. [Humorous.]

The slender intellectual endowments and limited vital esources which are so very frequently observed in association with topomania,
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LI. 66.

typonym (tǐ 'pō-nim), n. [< Gr. τίπος, type, + ωνμα, name.] In zoöl, and bot., a name based upon an indication of a type species or of a type specimen. Coucs, The Auk (1881), VI. 321. typonymal (tī-pon'i-mal), a. Same as typo-

typonymic (tip-ō- or tī-pō-nim'tk), a. [< typo-nym + -ic.] Named with reference to a typo-as a genus whose type species is declared, or a species a type specimen of which is recorded. Cours, 1885. ows, 1885

Cous, 1883.

typorama (tip-ō- or ti-pō-rā'mā), n. [⟨ Gr. τίπος, type, + ὁραυα, view: see panorama.] A
view of something consisting of a detailed plan
or model; a representation in facsimile. [Rare.]

The tuporama, a plaster of Paris model of the Under-cliff, Isle of Wight. First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 214.

typtological (tip-to-loj'i-kal). a. [\langle typtolog-y + -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to typtology. typtologist (tip-tol'o-jist), n. [\langle typtolog-y + -ist.] In spiritualism, one by whose agency the

phenomena.

typtology (tip-tol'ō-ji), n. [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. τύπτεν, strike. + -λογία, ⟨ λέγεν, speak: see -ology.] In spritualism, the theory or practice of spiritrapping; also, the key to spirit-rappings.

Tyr (tir) n. [Icel. Tŷr: see Tiw, Tuesday.] In Northern myth., the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Sayan Tiw.

tyrant, n. and r. An obsolete form of tyrant. tyranness (ti'ran-es), n. [\(\sqrt{tyran} + \cdot ess.\)] tene le tyr, nt

And the Ard transcess beares all the stroke, Clostong her suffering neck with service voke. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

tyrannic (ti-tan'ik), a. [ζ F. tyrannique = Sp. tyranic = Pg. tyranico = It. tirannico, ζ L. tyran vicus, ML. tirannicus, ζ Gr. τυραντικός, of or pertaining to a tyrant, ζ τίραννος, tyrant: see turing. Same as turannical.

Brute violence and proud tyrannic power.

Multon, P. R., i. 218.

tyrannical (ti-ran'i-kal), a. [\(\xi\) tyrannic + at.]

1. Having the character of a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; despotic in rule or procedure; arbitrary; imperious: as, a tyranucal master.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; unjustly severe in operation; oppressive: as, a tyrannical government; tyrannical actions.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Teranm cl power.

Shah., Cor., iii. 3-2.

= Syn. Domineering, severe, oppressive, galling, grind-

tyrannically (ti-ran'i-kal-i), adv. In a tyrannical manner; with arbitrary or oppressive exercise of power. Shah., Hamlet, ii. 2. 356. tyrannicalness (ti-ran'i-kal-nes), n. Tyrannical disposition or practice. tyrannicidal (ti-ran'i-si-dal), a. [\(\xi\) tyrannicide! (ti-ran'i-si-dal), a. [\(\xi\) tyrannicide! (ti-ran'i-sid), n. [\(\xi\) F. tyrannicide! (ti-ran'i-sid), n. [\(\xi\) F. tyrannicide. \(\xi\) tyrannicide, \(\xi\) L. tyrannicide, \(\xi\) cadere, slay.] One who kills a tyrant. who kills a tyrant.

Hear what X nophon says in Hiero: "People . . . erect Statics in their Temples to the Honour of *Turannicides*," *Milton,* Answer to Salmasius, v.

Hear what Xenophon says in Hiero: "People . . . erect Status in their Temples to the Honour of Turannicides." Milling, Answer to Salmasius, v. tyrannicide2 (ti-ran'i-sid), n. [\$\footnote{\text{C}}\$ tyrannicide2 (ti-ran'i-sid), n. [\$\footnote{\text{C}}\$ tyrannicide3, tyrant, the slaying of a tyrant, cluster to the tiling a tyrant; the putting a tyrannical ruler to death on account of his acts.

Tyrannidæ (ti-ran'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \$\footnote{\text{Tyrannide}}\$ or tyrant-fiveatchers. There are many genera, and upward of 400 species confined to America, and chiefly represented in the Neotropical region. They are readily distincaished by the non-oscine (clamatorial or mesonsyodian) character of the syrinx, the sentelliplantar tars of the everphica type, ten primaries of which the first is not spurlous, twelve rectrices, and the bill almost invariably hooked at the end by an overhanging point of the upper mendible. The rictus as a rule is strongly bristled; the hind for i cleatherodactylons, or freely movable apart from the others, as no section Paveres, and the outer and middle to star united only at their bases. It is one of the notice the other tents are united only at their bases. It is one of the notice the Neotropical region, namely the Pripride apart eching it in these respects. Hay relationship as with the other non-ocine Paveres highly of veloped in and peculiar to which many of the long-known species used to be reterred. Only 8 or 9 genera extend into the United State, and Empedonary have any extensive distribution in that country. The genus Oxyrlanc

typiologist

so-called spirit-rappings are produced; also, a believer in the spiritualistic theory of these phenomena.

typiology (tip-tol'ō-ji), n. [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. τύπτεν, strike. + -λογία, ⟨λέγεν, speak: see -ology.] In spiritualism, the theory or practice of spiritrapping; also, the key to spirit-rappings.

Tyr (tir). n. [Icel. Tŷr: see Tiw, Tuesday.] In Northern myth., the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tiw.

typiologist

typiannine (tir'a-nin), a. [⟨ Tyrannus + -ine¹.] Of or pertaining to the Tyrannus: in a narrow distinction from the smaller tyrannuline forms. Tyranniscus (tir-a-nis'kus), n. [NL. (Cabanis and Heine, 1859), dim. of Tyrannus, q. v.] A genus of small tyrant-flycatchers, of the subfamily Elemina, containing about 11 species, ranging from Guatemala to southern Brazil, as T. niaricanillus and T. cinerciceps.

tyrannise, v. See tyrannize.

tyrannish; (ti'ra-nish), a. [< ME. tyrannish, ti-rannish; < tyran + -ish1.] Like a tyrant; characteristic of a tyrant; tyrannical.

The proude tirannish Romain Tarquinius, which was than king. Goicer, Conf. Amant., vii.

tyrannize (tir'a-nīz), v.: prot. and pp. tyran-mzed, ppr. tyrannizing. [\langle F. tyranniser = Sp. tyranizar = Pg. tyrannizar = It. tirannizzare, Gr. τυραυνίζειν, take the part of a tyrant, ζ τύραννας, tyrant: see tyrant.] I, intrans. 1. To act as a tyrant; exercise tyrannical power; rule despotically or cruelly: used of persons, with over before an object.

I made thee miserable, What time I threw the people's suffrages On him that thus doth tyrannize o'er me. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 20.

Hence - 2. To have a tyrannical influence; exercise oppressive restraint; maintain arbitrary control: used of things, commonly with

Nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, [shall] fear be able to tyrannize over us Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

The first and last lesson of the useful arts is that Nature tyrannizes over our works.

Emerson, Art.

II. trans. 1. To rule, treat, or affect tyrannically; act the tyrant to or over.

This is he that shal tyrannize the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 164.

They would enjoyne a slavish obedience without law, which is the known definition of a tyrant and a tyranniz'd people.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

27. To make tyrannically oppressive; convertinto an instrument of tyranny.

Boisterous edicts tyrannizing the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly voke.

Milton, Divorce, ii. 20.

Also spelled tyrannise.

Also spelled tyrannise.

tyrannoid (tir'a-noid), a. [< Tyrannus + -oid.]

Resembling or related to a tyrant-bird; belonging to the Tyrannoidex.

Tyrannoidex (tir-a-noi'dē-ō), n. pl. [NL., < Tyrannoidex.] A superfamily of passerine birds, containing those families of Passeres which have a mesomyodian tracheobronchial syrinx and an independently movable hallux, divided into Heteromeri and Homwomeri, according to the situation of the main artery of the thigh, and consisting of the families Xenicidæ (New Zealand), Phileputtidæ (Madagascar), Pittidæ (Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian), and the American Tyrannidæ, Pipridæ, Cotingidæ, and Phytotomidæ. Nine tenths of the species are American, and most of these Neo-

tyrannous (tir'a-nus), a. [< tyran + -ous.]
Of tyrannical character or quality; given to or marked by tyranny; harshly despotic.

And, like the tyrannous breathing of the north, Shakes all our bads from growing.

Shake, Cymbeline, i. 3. 36.

And now the storm-blast came, and he Was tyrannous and strong.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, L.

tyrannously (tir'a-nus-li), adv. In a tyran-nous manner; with tyrannical force or intent; despotically; cruelly.

There, being both together in the floud, They each at other tyrannously flew. Spenser, F. Q., V. il. 13.

Julius before his Death tyrannously had made himself

Millon, Hist. Eng., it. 1827., dim. of Tyrannula (tī-ran'ū-lii), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of Tyrannuis, q. v.] 1. A genus of tyrannuline flycatchers, the type of which is T. barbata. It has been loosely used for many small olivaceous species now distributed in different genera. Owing to its similarity to the name Tyrannulus of prior date, it is now disused, the species properly belonging to Tyrannula being called Mysiobius.

2. [L.c.] A small tyrant-flycatcher of the above or some related genus: a tyrannuline.

or some related genus; a tyrannuline.

tyrannuline (tī-ran'ū-lin), a. and n. [\(Tyrannula + -ine^1 \)] I. a. Pertaining or related

to the tyrannulas, or small tyrant-flycatchers, as distinguished from the larger or tyrannine forms.

II. n. A little olivaceous flycatcher; a mem-

ber of the genus Tyrannula, or some similar bird. They are such as those figured under Contopus, Empidonax, and pewit.

Tyrannulus (ti-ran'ū-lus), n. [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of Tyrannus, q. v.] A genus of very small tyrant-flycatchers of tropical America, of the supfomily. Eleminar The track and of of the subfamily Elæniinæ. The type is T. elatus, the so-called gold-naped wren of early writers, about



Tyrannulus elatus

23 inches long, with yellow crest, white throat, and short bill, tail, and wings, inhabiting the valley of the Amazon, and found northward to Panama.

Tyrannus (ti-ran'us), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. tyrannus, tyrant: see tyrant.] The namegiving genus of Tyrannua, formorly loosely extended to embrace most of the larger species giving genus of Tyrannade, tormorly loosely extended to embrace most of the larger species then known (so named from their irritable or irascible disposition and their tendency to tyrannize over other birds), now restricted to a few large stout flycatchers like the common king-bird or bee-martin of the United States, T. tyrannus, T. pipiri, T. intrepidus, or T. carolinensis. They have the head with a vertical crest, the bill stout, hooked, and well-bristled, several outer primaries emarginate, the tail even or emarginate, and the coloation black and white, or gray and white, or olive and yellow. The gray king-bird of the West Indies and southern United States (T. dominicensis or T. griscus), the Arkansas flycatcher (T. creticalis) of the Western States and Territories, Cassin's and Couch's flycatchers of the Southwestern States and southward (T. veciferans and T. melancholicus), are additional examples; and others occur in the West Indies and Central and South America. See cut under king-bird. tyranny (tir'a-ni), n.; pl. tyrannics (-niz). [MEL tirannye, OF. (and F.) tyrannic = Pr. tirannia = Sp. tiranía = Pg. tyrannia = It. tirannia, ML, tyranny, (¬riparvo, a tyrant: see tyrant.]

1. The rule of a tyrant in the ancient sense; the personal government of one of the Greek

the personal government of one of the Greek tyrants; a state or government having an uncontrolled ruler bearing the title of tyrant.

His [Cypselus's] moderation and clemency are allowed by all; yet he is universally called by the Grecian writers Tyrant of Corinth, and his government a Tyranny. J. Adams, Works, IV. 507.

One might have thought... that, amid the endless changes that went on among the small commonwealths and tyrannics of that region, it would have been easier for the Republic to establish its dominion there than to establish it over great cities like Padua and Verona.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 288.

2. The office or incumbency of a tyrant; a tyrant's administration or tenure; the system of government by tyrants.

Aristotle . . . assigns to the tyranny duration of 44 years.

Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog., III. 191.

less autocracy or despotism.

Polyhius, . . . in the Sixth Book of his History, says thus: "When Princes began to indulge their own Lusts and sensual Appetites, then Kingdoms were turned into so many Tyrannics." Millon, Answer to Salmasius.

4. Arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority; unmerciful rule.

Insulting tyranny begins to jet Upon the innocent and aweless throne. Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 51.

The tyranny of wealthy and powerful subjects was the characteristic evil of the times.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. A tyrannical action or proceeding; an instance of despotic rule or conduct.

My meditations are how to revenge Thy bloody tyrannics. Lust's Dominion, v. 2.

'Tis a tyranny
Over an humble and obedient sweetness
Unrently to insult. Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

6. Severity; harshness; stringency.

The tyranny of the open night's too rough I'or nature to endure. Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 2.

For nature to endure. Shak, Lear, iii. 4. 2.

=Syn. 1. Despotism, Autocracy, etc. See despotism.—4.
Oppression, Despotism, etc. See oppression.

tyrant (ti'rant), n. [Early mod. E. also tirant, also tyran, tyranne; < ME. tyrant, tirant, tyrannt, tirann, tyranne; < ME. tyrant, tirant, tyrannt, tirannt, also tyran, tyran, < OF. tirant (with unorig -t), tiran, tyran, F. tyran = Pr. tiran = Sp. tirano = Pg. tyranno = It. tiranno = D. tiran, tyran = G. Sw. tyrann = Dan. tyran, < L. tyrannus, < Gr. τύραννος, lord, master, sovereign, tyrant; root unknown.] 1. In ancient Greece, an irresponsible chief or magistrate with unlimited powers, owing his office cient Greece, an irresponsible chief or magistrate with unlimited powers, owing his office primarily to insurrection or usurpation. The first tyrants, so called, were generally the leaders of risings against the oligarchies during the seventh and sixth centuries n.c. They ruled with the popular consent in nearly all the Greek states and colonies at one time or another, transmitting their power to their heirs until democracies or new oligarchies overthrew them. Others raised themselves to the position by direct conquest or conspiracy. The arbitrary government of the tyrants was sometimes beneficent, but more often extremely oppressive and cruel. The typical tyrant in the latter sense of the word was Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse (405–807 n. c.).

The tyrant of the Chersonese Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
That tyrant was Miltiades!

Byron, Don Juan, iii. SG(song).

Hence—2. A wilfully arbitrary monarch or person in authority; a ruler or master who uses his power cruelly or oppressively; any person who treats those bound to him in any way as slaves to his will; an autocratic oppressor.

Let us define a Tyrant, not according to vulgar conceits, but the judgment of Aristotle, and of all Learned Men. He is a Tyrant who regards his own welfare and profit only, and not that of the People.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, xii.

A tyrant cannot reign and oppress by his single force; he must really interest, and interest prodictiously, a suffi-cient number of subordinate tyrants in the duration of his power.

Ames, Works, II. 280.

3. A tyrannical or compulsory influence; something that constrains the will inexorably; an overruling power.

For lordly love is such a *Tyranne* fell
That where he rules all power he doth expell.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Thought emancipated itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. In ornith., a tyrant-flycatcher; one of the The Thirty Tyrants, a committee of thirty sympathizers with the oligarchs and with Sparta, who ruled Athens with absolute power 404-403 B.C. They were overthrown by the democracy under Thrasybulus.

tyrant; (ti'rant), v. [Early mod. E. also tyran; \(\text{tyrant}, n. \] I. trans. To tyrannize over.

What glorie or what guerdon hast thou [Love] found In feeble Ladies tyranning so sore? Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 1.

II. intrans. To play the tyrant; tyrannize: sometimes with indefinite it.

This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mae's) to rant and tyrant it in their respective seignories.

Fuller, Worthies, Buckinghamshire, I. 203.

tyrant-bird (tī'rant-berd), n. A tyrant-fly-

tyrant-chat (ti'rant-chat), n. Some tyrant-fly-catcher which resembles or suggests a chat. tyrant-flycatcher (tī'rant-flī"kach-er), n. Aty-

rant-bird; any member of the *Tyrannidæ*. tyrantly; (ti'rant-li), adv. [< ME. tyrantly; (tyrant + -ly².] In the manner of a tyrant; tyrannically.

He askyde me tyrauntly tribute of Rome, That tenefully tynt was in tyme of myne elders. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

where Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 271.

tyrantry† (tī'rant-ri), n. Same as tyranny.

Wyclif, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] xvi. 20.

tyrant-shrike (tī'rant-shrik), n. One of the larger tyrant-flycatchers with a stout bill resembling a shrike's, as any species of the genus Tyranus proper, like the king-bird or bee-martin.

Some of these used to be placed in the genus Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tirol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tirol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tirol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tirol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrolese, (\$Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrole

tyrant-wren (tī'rant-ren), n. One of the smaller tyrant-flycatchers, as a species of Tyrannulus, resembling a wren in some respects. See cut

tyre1. An obsolete spelling of tire.

and rice used by the East Indians.

tyremesis (tī-rem'e-sis), n. [⟨Gr. τνρός, cheese, + έμεσις, vomiting: see emesis.] Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matters. Also tyrosis.

Tyrian (tir'i-an), a. and n. [= F. Tyrien, ⟨L. Tyrius, ⟨Gr. Τύροις, ⟨L. Tyroς, L. Tyrus, Tyre (see def.).] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient city and state of Tyre in Phenicia, on the Mediterranean.—2. Of a purple color characteristic of Tyre.—Tyrian Cynosure, the constellation Ursa Minor, anciently called the Cynosure, which served as a guide to the Tyrians in their long voyages.

And thou shalt be our star of Arcady.

And thou shalt be our star of Arcady, Or Tyrian cynosure. Millon, Comus, 1. 342.

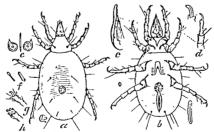
tyro (ti'rō), n. [Formerly, and prop., tiro; < L. tiro, misspelled tyro, a newly levied soldier, a young soldier.] A beginner in learning anything; one who is employed in learning or who has mastered the rudiments only of any branch of knowledge; a novice.

There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where turos take their freedom out to kill.
Garth, Dispensary, iii.

tyrocinium; (tī-rō-sin'i-um), n. Same as tyrociny. Gayton. Compare tirocinium.
tyrociny (tī-ros'i-ni), n. [Prop. *tirociny; < L. tirocinium, first service or trial, < tiro, a newly levied soldier: see tyro.] The state of being a tyro, beginner, or learner; pupilage; apprenticeship: unskilled effort. ticeship; unskilled effort.

To thee I write my Apotheosie,
Mccenas, strengthen my Tyrocinie.
Tourneur, Trans. Metamorphosis, Ded.

Tyroglyphidæ (tī-rō-glif'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., <
Tyroglyphidæ (tī-rō-glif'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., <
Tyroglyphus + -idæ.] A family of atracheate
Acarina, typified by the genus Tyroglyphus.
They all have eight legs developed, of five joints apiece,
chelate mandibles, skeleton composed of sclerites in a
soft skin, and two front pairs of legs set below the body.
The Tyroglyphidæ are usually parasitic during the curious
hypopial stage, although they do not seem to require any
nutriment from the host; and some species would appear
to be parasitic in the adult stage, as Glyciphagus balænarum. The related families Sarcoptidæ and Myobidæ are
strictly parasitic during every stage of their existence.
Tyroglyphus (tī-rog'li-fus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. \taupof_c, cheese, + \gamma\text{v\phieu},
carve.] A notable genus of acarids or mites,
typical of the family Tyroglyphidæ, having a
tarsal claw and a sucker. Those of the subgenus
Rhizoglyphus feed upon vegetable products, and comprise



Phylloxera-mite (Tyroglyphus phylloxerw). a, dorsal view of female; b, ventral view of female; c, mouth-parts; d, f, g, h, forms of tarsal appendages; e, ventral tubercles of male. (All the figures are much enlarged.)

about a dozen species. Those of Tyroglyphus proper feed upon animal products, and include among others the well-known cheese-mites, T. siro and T. longior—the latter feeding also upon farinaceous substances. (See cut under flour-mite.) T. phyllozeræ preys upon the grape-vine phyllozer; T. entomophagus is a well-known pest in entomological collections.

Of or pertaining to Tyrol (often called the Tyrol), an Alpine province forming with Vorarlberg a crownland of the Cisleithan division

of Austria-Hungary. music.

II. n. sing. and pl. A native or the natives tzopilotl (tsō'pi-lotl), n. [Mex.] Same as

tyre² (tīr), n. [E. Ind.] A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

tyremesis (tī-rem'e-sis), n. [ζ Gr. τυρός, cheese, + ἐμεσις, vomiting: see emesis.] Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matters. Also tyrosis.

Tyrian (tir'i-an), a and n. [= F. Tyrien, ζ L. tyroline (tir'ō-lin), n. A violet dye produced tyroline (tir'ō-lin) (tir'ō-li by treatment of aniline; aniline violet.

biet., III. 1050.

tyrolite (tir'o-lit), n. [Also tirolite; < Tyrol + -ite².] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in aggregates having a foliated micaceous structure. It is very soft, sectile, and flexible in thin scales, and has a bluish-green color. It is known from a number of localities, but is named from that at Falkenstein in Tyrol.

tites, but is named from that at Falkenstein in Tyrol.

tyroma (tī-rō'mi), n. [NI., < Gr. τυρός, cheese.]

Falling off of the hair; alopecia.

tyronism (tī'rō-nizm), n. [ζ tyro(n-) + -ism.]

The state of being a tyro. Also tironism.

tyrosin (tī'rō-sin), n. [Irreg. < Gr. τύρος, cheese, + -in²] A white crystalline body, odorless, and insoluble in cold water, having the formula $C_9H_{11}NO_9$. It is an amido-acid, and forms salts with both acids and bases. It is a product of the decomposition of proteids, either by the ferment trypsin, by putrefaction, or by boiling with acids.

tyrosis (tī-rō'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\tau v \rho \delta c$, cheese, + - o s i s.] 1. Same as tyremesis.—2. The curdling of milk. tyrothrix (tī'rō-thriks), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\tau v \rho \delta c$, cheese, $+ \theta \rho i \xi$, hair.] A bacterium found in abose.

cheese.

tyrotoxicon (tī-rō-tok'si-kon), n. [NL., < Gr. τυρός, cheese, + τοξικόν, poison.] A ptomaine produced in milk or cheese, the cause of the symptoms of poisoning occasionally observed to follow the eating of ice-cream. It is either identical with or closely related to diagonary. identical with or closely related to diazobenzol.

Tyrrel's case. See case¹.

Tyrrel's fascia. The rectovesical fascia.

Tyrrel's hook, A fine hook used in certain oper-

+-ian.] I. a. Etruscan: used poetically, or in connection with subjects having some Greek relation or bearing.—Tyrhenian Sea, a name still used for that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Tuscany and the mainland southward and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica.

II. n. An Etruscan.

11. n. An Etruscan.
tyrritt, n. An old spelling of tirret.
Tyrtæan (ter-te'an), a. [< L. Tyrtæus, < Gr.
Tvpraios, Tyrtæus (see def.), + -an.] Of or pertaining to Tyrtæus, a Greek poet of the seventh century B. C., who wrote marching-songs

enth century B. C., who wrote marching-songs and elegiac exhortations for the Spartans. tysant, n. A variant of tisane.

Tysonian (ti-so'ni-an), a. [< Tyson (see def.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, the anatomist Tyson: specifying the preputial glands or follicles which secrete the sebaceous substance smeams substance smegma.

tysonite (ti'son-it), n. [After S. T. Tyson, the discoverer.] A rare fluorid of the cerium metals, occurring in hexagonal crystals and massive, of a wax-yellow color: found in Colored. radó.

Tyson's glands. See gland and Tysonian.

tystewi, n. An old spelling of tissue.

tystie (tis'ti), n. The black guillemot, Uria
grylle. See cut under guillemot. [Orkney and
Shetland.]

tyti, tytei, tyttei, adv. Obsolete spellings of titel.

tythet, n. and v. An obsolete spelling of $tithe^1$. tythingt, n. An obsolete spelling of $tithing^1$. tythingst, n. An obsolete form of tidings. See

tiding.

Tyzack's anchor. See anchor, 1.
tzar, tzarina, etc. See czar, etc.
tzetze, tzetse, n. See tsetse.

Tzigany (tsig'a-ni), n. and a. [Hung. Cigany,
Tzigany (cf. It. Zingano, Zingaro, G. Zigeuner,
etc.), Gipsy: see under Gipsy.] I. n. A Hun-

garian Gipsy.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Hungarian Gipsies: used in English chiefly with reference to their









1. The twenty-first charac-

ter and fifth vowel-sign in the English alphabet. The Phenician alphabet, from which oms comes ultimately see under Alpha do as the English alphabet. The Phenician signs to the the sound that is, for on, or o, as it is represent the former became customary in the derived Italian alphabet; so that, considerably later, the Romans were able to import I as a separate and foreign character, to represent the foreign Greek sound u (e. French u, German u or no). Into which the Greek oh and meanwhile become to a great extent altered in pronunciation. The I was also commonly written with its angle rounded, as U; and V and U were for a long time merely different forms of the same sign (like I and J): it is only recently that they have come to be always distinctly held apart, and have different values given them.

I suffer all J): it is only recently that they have come to be always distinctly held apart, and have different values given them. I stiters U, I, and I' all come from a single size added by the Greeks at the end of the Phenicaln system. The sound originally and propelly represented by the character, and still belonging to it in most languages outside of English, is the oo or o sound, as in mood, mac, rule, and the like, the closest of the labial vowels, or rounded vowels, as they are often called (see under O_I) but this value the letter has in English only in exceptional cases. What we call "long u," namely, is this same sound with the semiword P prefixed, as poo (yo); and what we call "short u" is the more open of the two shades of neutral towel-sound. The digraphs ue, eu, and cer also have, as long, the yo-value in the same manner and decree. The ye-lement in the sound, namely, is not always alike full and underiable, but varies somewhat, according to the difficulty of slipping it in after a preceding consonant. After a guttural (k, n) or a labial (ye, u, u, u, n), and cer also have, as long, the yo-value in the same manner and decree. The ye-lement is one of the labial view of the preceding syllable has the

uranium. (b) In quaternions, an operational sign which, profixed to the symbol of a quaternion, denotes the versor of that quaternion. (c) In the theory of heat, a symbol used to denote the energy, or the sum of the increment of heat and the heat consumed. (d) [l. c.] In the calculus, the symbol of a function. (c) [l. c.] In hydrodynamics, used with v and v to denote the rectangular components of the velocity. uakari, n. Same as saki.

Ubbenite (ub'e-nīt), n. [< Ubbe (Ubben-) (see def.) + -ite².] One of a Gorman sect of mod-

erate Anabaptists, founded in 1534 by one Ubbe ubiquitary (\bar{u} -bik'wi-t \bar{a} -ri), a. and n. [= F. Phillips. The Ubbenites rejected the doctrine of diverge, and differed from the rest of the Anabaptists by denying that the kingdom of Christis an earthly kingdom, in which the righteous are to exterminate the wicked. (New low line) where or in all places; ubiquitous. erate Anabaptists, founded in 1534 by one Ubbe
Phillips. The Ubbenites rejected the doctrine of divorce, and differed from the rest of the Anabaptists by
denying that the kingdom of Christ is an earthly kingdom,
in which the righteousare to exterminate the wicked. (Newdecker, in Schaff-Herzog's Relig. Encyc.) Also Ubbonite.
ubeity (ū-bē'-[-ti]), n. [< ML. ubcitu(t-)s, ubeity,
< L. ubi, where.] The state of being in a definite place; whereness; ubiety.
uberous (ū'be-rus), a. [< ML. ubcrosvs, fruitrul, < L. ubcr, fruitful, fertile; cf. ubcr, udder,
tent. = E. udder: see udder.] Yielding largely
or copiously; fruitful; productive; prolific.
About the fruitful tanks of ubcrows Kent.

tent. = E. udder: see udder.]

tent. = E. udder: see udder.]

About the fruitful lanks of uberous Kent,

At and olive soil.

About the fruitful lanks of uberous Kent,

At and olive soil.

Uberty (u'b'er-ti), n. [< ME. ubertee, < OF.

There = Pg. uberdade = It. uberta, < L. uberta (-t)s, abundance, fruitfulness, < uber, fruitful: see uberous.]

Fertility: productiveness; fruitfulness; abundant yield.

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

There that kneeleth down for ubertee.

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape or two,

And take not hem (vines) that here a grape

fulness; abundant yield.

And take not hem [vines] that here a grape or two, But hem that kneeleth down for whertee.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

ubication (ū-bi-kā'shon), n. [= Sp. whicacion

= Pg. whicação, < L. whi, where (prob. for *cwhi, *quohi, < qui, who, quid, what, +-bi, a locative suffix).]

1. Situation; position; local relation; place of rest or lodgment. [Rare.]—2.

Ubeity; whereness.

Among other solutions, he suggests that the board affects the upper weight, which it does not touch, by determining its whication or whereness.

Whewell.

which (ū-bi'e-ti). n. { < NI. whictatt-)s (repla-

ubiety (ū-bī'e-ti), n. [< NL. ubicta(t-)s (replacing the medieval uberta(t-)s), ubiety, < L. ubi, where.] 1. The state of being in a definite where.] 1. The state of being in a definite place; ubeity. Ubiety is generally said to be either repletive, circumscriptive, or definitive; but these terms are taken in different senses by different authors. According to the best usage, repletive ubiety is that of a body which excludes other bodies from its place by its absolute impenerability: circumscriptive ubiety is that of any extended image which is in a place part by part without excluding other objects; definitive ubiety is connection with a portion of space, all in every part, and not part by part. Ubiety. Local relation; whereness.

If my ubirty did not so nearly resemble ubiquity, that in Anywhereness and Everywhereness I know where I am.
Southey, The Doctor, excii. (Davies.)

2. Ubiquity; omnipresence.
ubiquarian (ū-bi-kwā'ri-an), a. and n. [< L. ubiqua, everywhere (see ubiquity), + -arian.]
I. a. Existing everywhere; ubiquitary; ubiqui-

tous. [Rare.]

Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole, A ubiquarian presence and control?

Cover, Tirocinium, 1. 266.

II. n. [cap.] Same as Ubiquitarian, 2.

ubiquist (ū'bi-kwist), n. [= F. ubiquiste = Sp. Pg. ubiquista, < L. ubique, everywhere, + -ist.]

Same as ubiquitarian.

ubiquitairi (ū-bik-wi-tār'), a. [< F. ubiquitaire: see ubiquitary.] Ubiquitary. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 13.

ubiquitarian (ō-bik-wi-tār')

I. vi. 13.

ubiquitarian (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-an), n. and a. [\(\)

ubiquitary + -an.] I. n. 1. One who exists

everywhere. Bailey, 1727.—2. [cap.] One who

holds to the omnipresence of the body of Christ.

The name of Ubiquitarians is commonly given to those

among 'he Lutherans who held the doctrine of the ubiquity of 'Christ's body, maintaining it as an explanation

of the real presence of his body in the eucharist. Their

opponents regarded this view as denying a special sacra
mental presence and as confounding the two natures of

Christ. For the latter reason the name is sometimes given

to the Monophysites. Also Ubiquarian, Ubiquits.

II. a. 1. Omnipresent; existing everywhere.

—2. [cap.] Belonging or pertaining to the

Ubiquitarians: as, Ubiquitarian doctrines or

arguments.

arguments.

Ubiquitarianism (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [

Ubiquitarian + -ism.] The doctrines of the

Ubiquitarians. Schaff, Christ and Christianity,

p. 75. ubiquitariness (ū-bik'wi-tā-ri-nes), n. The state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere. Fuller, Ch. Hist., X: i. § 31.

She can conjure,
And I am her ubiquitary spirit.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.
The ubiquitary and omnipresent essence of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 35.

II. n.; pl. ubiquitaries (-riz). 1. One who is or exists everywhere.

Whoever travelled from Brussels to Madrid in order to escape the influence of the ubiquitous Cardinal was sure to be confronted with him in the immost recesses of the King's cabinet as soon as he was admitted to an audience.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 423.

ubiquitously (ū-bik'wi-tus-li), adv. In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real

or apparent omnipresence. ubiquitousness (ū-bik'wi-tus-nes), n.

ubiquitousness (ū-bik'wi-tus-nes), n. The state or character of being ubiquitous. ubiquity (ū-bik'wi-ti), n. [< OF. ubiquite, F. ubiquité = Sp. ubicuidad = Pg. ubiquidade, < L. ubique, everywhere, < ubi, where: see ubication.]

1. Omnipresence, or a capacity of being in an indefinite number of places at the same time, not strictly amounting to omnipresence: as, the ubiquity of Christ's body; the ubiquity of the king (see below).

This is the consolation of all good men unto whom his

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity affordeth continual comfort and security.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The doctrines or beliefs of the Ubiquitarians.

No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians, for joining circumcision with Christ, but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding ubiquity.

I. Watton, Hooker.

3t. Locality; neighborhood; whereabouts.

Pem she hight,
A solemn wight
As you should meet
In any street
In that ubiquity.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Ubiquity of the king, in law. See the quotation.

Ubiquity of the king, in law. See the quotation.

A consequence of this prerogative is the legal ubiquity of the king. His majesty, in the eye of the law, is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges are the mirrors by which the king's image is reflected. It is the regal office, and not the royal person, that is always present in court, always ready to undertake prosecutions, or pronounce judgment, for the benefit and protection of the subject. And from this ubiquity it follows that the king can never be non-auit; for a nonsuit is the desertion of a suit or action by the non-appearance of the plaintiff in court. For the same reason, also, in the forms of legal proceedings, the king is not said to appear by his attorney, as other men do; for in contemplation of law he is always present in court.

Macketone*, Com., I. vii.

Price surve (1/1/hi su'/prii)*

[L.: uhi, where; su-

ubi supra (ū'bī sū'prā). [L.: ubi, where; su-pra, above: see supra-] In the place above mentioned: marking reference to some passage or page before named.

U-bolt (u'bolt), n. A bar of iron bent into the form of the letter U, fitted with a screw and nut at each end. It is used in car-building to form carriers and supports for brake-rods, chains, and other connections.

An abbreviation of Italian una corda, on one string. Uchatius process. See process.

Uckewallist (uk-e-wol'ist), n. [\langle Ucke Wallis ugging (ug'ing), n. [ME. ugging; verbal n. of (or Walles), of Friesland, + -ist.] A member ug, v.] Horror. of a Mennonite sect which held that Judas and uggur-oil (ug'er-oil), n. [\langle uggur, \langle Hind. agar. the murderers of Christ will probably be saved because of their ignorance.

uda (ö'dä), n. [Hind. $\bar{u}d\bar{a}$, purple.] A peculiar purplish brown used in the decoration of Hindu pottery; also, certain glazed ware painted with it.

udal ($\bar{\mathbf{u}}'$ dal), a, and n. [Also odal; \langle Icel, \bar{o} thal = Norw. odel, allodium, patrimony, = OHG. nodil, uodal, odhil, farm, homestead, = OS. nodhil, odhil, othil = AS. ēthel, hereditary possession, home: see allodium, athel, and Odelsthing.] I. a. Noting that right in land which prevailed in a. Noting that right in land which prevailed in northern Europe before the introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession provable by witnesses, has been held by the Scotch Court of Session to be the same as allodial. Also odal.

The homestead of the original settler, . . . with the share of arable and appurtenant common rights, bore among the northern nations the name of Odal, or Edhel.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 24.

II. n. An allodium; a freehold.

udaler, udaller (\tilde{u} 'dal-er), n. [6 udal + -cr1.]

One who holds property by udal right; a freeholder without feudal dependencies. Also odaller.

The Udallers are the allodial possessors of Zetland, who hold their possessions under the old Norwegian law, instead of the feudal tenures introduced among them from Scotland.

Scotland.

Scotland.

udalman (ū'dal-man), n.; pl. udalmen (-men). Same as udaler.

udder (ud'er), n. [\langle ME. *udder, uddyr, iddyr, AS. \$\tilde{u}der(\tilde{u}der) = OFries. \$\tilde{u}der = MD. \$uyder, uder, later uder, uir, D. \$ujer = OHG. \$\tilde{u}der, \tilde{u}der, \til (oi θ ar-). Eolie oi ϕ a ρ = Skt. $\ddot{u}dhar$, $\ddot{u}dhar$, udder: root unknown. (f. uberous, cxuberant, etc.] The mammary glands of cattle and various other animals, especially when large and baggy and with more than one teat, as two or four; the milk-bag. Single glands with one nipple apiece are more frequently called teat or dug.

The Trequency varies can be suggested as the state of the

udder-cloud (ud'er-kloud), n. A cloud consisting of a group of udder-shaped festoons falling from cumulus or strato-cumulus clouds, particularly in the immediate rear of summer storms.

ularly in the immediate rear of summer storms. Also called ram-balls.

uddered (ud'erd), a. [\(\text{udder} + \cd^2 \).] Having an udder or udders: as, "the udder'd cow," Gay. Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

udderful (ud'er-ful), a. [\(\text{udder} + \cdot -ful. \)] Having a full udder. G. Merclath, The Egoist, Prel. udderless (ud'er-les), a. [\(\text{udder} + \cdot -less. \)] Having no udder to suck; hence, without food, or motherless, as a volume numer. [Rayco] or motherless, as a young animal. [Rare.]

Gentle girls who foster up ** Udderless lambs. Keats, Endymion, i.

udometer (û-dom'e-ter), n. [= F. udomètre = udometer (u-dom'e-ter), n. [= F. udometre = Sp. udometro, C. L. udus, moist, damp (for *uvidus, ζ*uvvre, be wet or humid. ppr. uvens, wet; see humid), + Gr. uίτρον, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gage. See cut under pluviometer;

udometric (ŭ-dō-met'rik), a. [(udometer + -ic.] Pertaining to or made by means of a udometer. 'udsbloodt, interj. See 'sblood.

Uds blood, I'll lay him cross upon his covscomb next ay.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1. 'udsfoot, interj. 'See 'sfoot.

'Udsfoot, I am monstrous angry with myself!

Beau, and Fl., Covcomb, iv. 8.

Beau. and Fl., Covcomb. iv. 8.

ug (ug). n. [Also ugg; \ ME. ugge, \ Leel. uggr,
tear, akin to \(\tilde{o}gn\) (= Goth. \(\tilde{o}gan\)), fear, terror,
agi (= Goth. agus = AS. ege), terror: see aucl.
Hence ug, v. ugly, ugsome.] 1t. Fear; horror.
-2. A surfeit. [Prov. Eng.]
ug (ug). r. i. [Also ugg; \ ME. uggen, \ Leel.
ugga, fear, \lambda uggr, fear: see ug, n.] 1. To fear;
feel horror: shudder with horror. Prompt.
Parv., p. 509. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To feel repugnance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

pugnance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thare was so mekille folke dede in that bataile that the sone were eclipte, and withdrewe his lighte, ungande for to see so mekille scheddynge of blude. MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 10. (Halliwell.)

For tha paynes ar so felle and harde, Als yhe sal here be redd eftyrwarde,
That ilk man may uggs bothe yhowng and awlde
That heres thaine be rehered and tawlde.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 180. (Halliwell.)

ay, e. Horror.

uggur-oil (ug'er-oil), n. [< uggur, < Hind. agar,
wood of aloes, < Skt. aguru, agallochum: see
agallochum.] An Oriental perfume oil distilled
from agallochum.

ugh (u), interj. An expression of horror or aversion, usually accompanied by a shudder. uglesomet (ug'l-sum), a. [Formerly also ugglesomet [Formerly also ugglesomet]]

some; also dial. uglysome; $\langle ugly + -some \rangle$. Cf. ugsome.] Ugly: as, an uglesome countenance. Latimer, 7th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Her body being straight waies changed into blew and lack colours most ugglesome to behold.

Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses (1595), p. 43.

uglification (ug'li-fi-kā'shon), n. [< uglify (see -ication).] The process of uglifying or disfiguring. Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, ix.

[Humorous.]
uglify (ug'li-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. uglified, ppr.
uglifying. [\(\text{ugly} + \text{-fy.} \)] To make ugly; dis-

She [Mrs. Crewe] is certainly, in my eyes, the most com-letely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. . . . She ugli-les everything near her. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 417.

A protest against that uglifteing process by which women re coaxed into resignation to old age and death. New Princeton Rev., I. 107.

uglily (ug'li-li), adv. In an ugly manner; with deformity. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii. ugliness (ug'li-nes), u. [< ME. uglines, uglynes, uggelynesse; < ugly + -ness.] The property or character of being ugly, in any sense.

Vice in its own pure native ugliness.

The features of his countenance were irregular, even to ugliness. Scott, Quentin Durward, viii.

=Syn. See naly. = syn. see u_0ty . ugly (ug'li), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also ougly; \langle ME. u_0ty , u_0gcly , u_0tike , \langle Icel. u_0gligr , fearful, to be dreaded, \langle u_0gr , fear, + -ligr = E. -lyl: see u_0 , n., and -lyl. Cf. Icel. y_0tigr , terrible, \langle y_0ty , fierce.] I. a. 1. Unpleasing or repulsive in appearance; offensive to the sight; of very disagreeable aspect disagreeable aspect.

sagreeable aspect.

The henen was vibilit, but volv ther vider.

Sir Gawaine and the Green Knight (B. L. T. S.), 1, 2078.

Full volv and ful ill is it,

That was ful faire and freeshe before.

York Plays, p. St.

My house was considered the *ugliest* in the county, but all admitted it was one of the most comfortable.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Morally repulsive or deformed; hideous; base; vile.

How base and ugly How base and uggy Ingratitude appears, with all her profits! Fletcher (and another), False One, Iv. 3.

The supervisor represents the very unliest side of federal supremacy; he belongs to the least liked branch of the civil service.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., I.

3. Disagreeable; offensive; suggestive of or threatening evil; associated with disadvantage or danger: as, an ugly rumor of defeat.

Thay wern wakened al wrank that therin won lenged, Of on the vylokest vnhap that ener on erd suffred.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 892.

Up came their murderous deeds of old,
The gristy story Chaucer told,
And many an valu tale beside.

O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

An unly thrill spread from the spot he touched.

R. L. Sterenson, Will o' the Mill. It was as unly a little promenade as I ever undertook.

J. W. De Forest, Harper's Mag., XXXV, 311.

4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; ill-conditioned. [U. S.]

He was jest the crossest, ugliest critter that ever ye see, and he was ugly jest for the sake o' ugliness.

H. B. Store, Oldtown, p. 196.

5. Threatening painful or fatal consequences; dangerous: as, an ugly blow; an ugly cut.—An ugly customer, a troublesome or dangerous person. [Colloq.]

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an ugly customer." Dr. J. Brown, Rab and His Friends, p. 6. The ugly man, of three persons concerned in garroting, the one who actually commits the crime, and whose escape is covered by the pals known as fore-stall and backstall. Also called nasty-man. [Thieves' slang.]=Syn. 1. Unsightly, homely, Ill-davored, hard-favored, hideous.—4. Cross, sulky, morose, ill-tempered, crabbed.

I. n.; pl. uglics (-liz). 1. An ugly person. [Collog.]

[Colloq.]

There were all the heauties, and all the diamonds, and not a few of the uglics of London.

Walpole, Letters, II. 422.

2. A shade for the eyes worn as an appendage to the bonnet by women about the middle of the nineteenth century. It was generally of the character of a calash, but smaller. See sunshade (b).

"Cab-heads, hoods, what do you call 'em?" he asked of Miss Kicklebury. Indeed, she and her sister wore a couple of those blue silk over-bonnets which have lately become the fashion. "Those hoods," she said—"we call those hoods Uglies!"

Thackeray, Kickleburys on the Rhine.

Plug ugly. A plug-ugly.
ugly† (ug'li), v. t. [< ugly, a.] To make ugly;
disfigure; uglify. [Rare.]

It is impossible I should love him; for his vices all ugly him over, as I may say.

Richardson, Pamela, I. 220.

Ugrian (ö'gri-an), a. [From the name of a Finnish tribe.] Noting the Finno-Hungarian group of languages, comprising the tongues of the Lapps, Finns, and Magyars or Hungarians. It is a branch of the Ural-Alfaic family.

gillying. [\(\cap(ugly + -fy.)\)] To make ugly; disgure.

It defourmeth and uglyfyeth the skinne.

Touchstone of Complexions, p. 117. (Davies.)

She (Mrs. Crewe) is certainly, in my eyes, the most completely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. . . . She uglicate everything near her. Mrs. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 417.

To make ugly; dissurg it is a branen of the Urai-Altaie tamily.

Ugric (ö'grik), a. Same as Ugrian.

Ugro-Altaic (ö'grik), a. Same as Urai-Altaic. Nature, XXXIV. 41.

ugsome (ug'sum), a. [\(\lam{ME. ugsom}; \lam{ugsom}; \lam{ug, n.} + -some.] Ugly; hideous; disgusting; loath-some. [Obsolete or provincial.]

An ugsom noyse, that noyet the pepull, With wepying and waile wo to beholde.

Destruction of Troy (E. F. T. S.), 1. 13734.

Since she has kiss'd your ugsome mouth, She never shall kiss mine. Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 256).

ugsomeness (ug'sum-nes), n. The state of being ugsome; ugliness. Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii. [Now only provincial.1

vincial.]
uhlan, ulan (ö'lan or ū'lan), n. [= F. uhlan, hulan, honlan, \(\lambda \). uhlan, uhlane, ulane, a lancer, \(\lambda \) Pol. ulan, hulan (barred l) = Bohem. ulan, hulan, a lancer, uhlan, \(\lambda \) Turk. \(\bar{o}glan, \) oglan, oglan, oghlan, in popular pron. \(\bar{o}lan, \) a son, boy, lad, servant, \(\lambda \) Tatar oglan, a son, child (formerly used as a title of princes); cf. Turk. ogul, ogūl, ogūl, \(\lambda \) Tatar ogūl, a son.] A soldier mounted and armed with a lance, and wearing a kind of semi-Oriental dress with loose hanging sleeves semi-Oriental dress with loose hanging sleeves semi-Oriental dress with loose hanging sleeves and very baggy trousers: originally known in the castern countries of Europe. Unlans were and very baggy trousers: originally known in the castern countries of Europe. Unlans were the castern countries of Europe. Unlans were armed with a curved simitar besides the lance. Under Marshal Saxe, a corps of ullans was temporarily established in the French army. At the present time the name is given to light cavalry armed with the lance; the Prussian ullans are especially renowned.

Shak, Rich, Hil, i. 4. 3. Uigurian (wi-gö'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to a tribe of the Turkish race called Uigurs. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 750.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

uintahite (ū-in'ta-hīt), n. [⟨ Uintah (see def.) + -ite².] A native hydrocarbon resembling asphaltum, found in considerable deposits in the Uintah Mountains in Utah. It is black, lustrous, breaks with a concholdal fracture, fuses in a candledmen, and burns, giving a bright flame, like sealing-wax. It has also been called gileonite.

Uintatheriidæ (ū-in'ta-thē-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Uintatherium + -idæ.] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals of huge size, from the lower Tertiary formations of the western United States, representing an order Dinocerata, widely distinct from any of the existing perissodactyls: named from the genus Uintatherium. See

unter Dinoccras.

Uintatherium (ū-in-ta-thē'ri-um), n. [NL. (Leidy, 1872), ⟨ Uintah (the Uintah Mountains in Utah) + Gr. θηρίου, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of Uintatheriidæ, originally based typical genus of *Uintatheriidu*, originally based on fragmentary material, and now believed to be synonymous with *Dinoceras* of same ostensible date.—2. [l. c.] An animal of this genus. uji (ö'ji), n. [⟨Jap. nji, maggot.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, occurring in Japan, due to the attacks of a tachinid fly, *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*) scricaria. See *Ujimyia*.
uji-fly (ö'ji-fli), n. A dipterous insect of the tachinid genus *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*), *U. scricaria*, whose larva is the silkworm-parasite of Japan.

Japan

Ujimyia (ū-ji-mī'i-ji), n. [NL. (Rondani, 1870, ns Ugimyia), \(\) Jap. uji, maggot, \(+ \) Gr. uvia, fly.]

A genus of tachinid flies, perhaps synonymous with Lcs-

mous with Lestia, erected for the uji-fly of Japan, U. sericaria. This fly is said by Sasaki to possess the abnormal habit of depositing its eggs upon the mulberry-leaf, which is then eaten



Uji-fly (Ujimyia sericaria), natural size,

the worm. See Lestan.

U. K. An abbreviation of United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Ireland).

ukase (ū-kās'), n. [= F. ukase, oukase = Sp. ucase = Pg. ukase = G. ukas, \(\xi \) Russ. ukazū, an ordire nee, ediet: ef. ukazuvatī, ykazatī, show.]

1. Al. ediet or order, legislative or administration. trative, emanating from the Russian govern-Heart, Thase have the force of laws till they are an nulled the property of decisions. A collection of the thases is to the triangle that the property of the superior Nulled parts of the triangle of the superior between the first triangle of the superior to the superior to the superior.

Information to In face the condition of the punishments with whips used to be collated in the pin spend circulars as well as in Imperial at the A.J. C. Hare, Russia, i.

Here -2. Any official proclamation.

Lorde a using 1 probably not nearly as enthusiastic with respect to the effect of the Proclamation as he was last More 1. v.l.en he issued his famous ukase to the landlords of Orde.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, 11, 280.

ulan, a. See uhlan,

ulan, h. See uhlan, ulcer (ul'sir), n. [= F. ulcère = Sp. Pg. ulcera = It. ulcera, ulcere, ulcero, \langle L. ulcus (ulcer-), also hulcus (hulcer-), a sore, ulcer, = Gr. ilhog, a wound, sore, ulcer.] 1. A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, open either to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attendal with a secretion of these respectives of the sore and with a secretion of the cory of t ed with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge: a solution of continuity of the skin of the body, or of the investing tissue of any natural cavity, the result of morbid action, not of mechanical injury nor of a healthy reparaof mechanical injury nor of a healthy reparative process. A wound may become an ulcer, but is not such unless diseased action is set up. An abscess is an ulceration within the tissue of a part which has formed anothed are not an extra the desire of a part which has formed anothed are not divided into local and constitutional, but the destinction is not obvious. They are also treated as simple or represents a Most ulcers are both constitutional and sp cine—that is, the local exhibition of a specific poisons their infects the whole system, as the diphtheritic, the syphilitic or the careinomatous; others are less obviously by one as the exertalions or the scorbutic.

2. Hence, figuratively, a sore, blot, stain, or cause of reproach, in an ethical sense; as, an ulcer of the body politic.

ulcer of the body politic.

To feed the living ulcer of a corroding memory
Burke, Rev. in France.

Burke, Rev. in France.

Aden or Aleppo ulcer, a cutaneous affection occurring in the East, which, beginning as a small red papule, grows, supputates, and in ally ulcerates. The etiology is obscure, and app trently there has been great freedom in the application of the name to skin-diseases of this type when occurring in the East. There seems to be no essential difference in the meaning of the following terms: Delhi boil, Aleppo ord. It ppo boil, Aleppo gall, Biskra button, Pendight duer, D Ulti one, Oriental sore, Persian ulcer, and many others qualified by the name of some Eastern town or country. They are all classed under the one name endemnty.—Parious ulcer. See variouse.—Warty ulcer. See yearty.

uder (ul'sir), v. i. and t. [(OF, ulcerer, F, ulcerer = Sp. Pg. ulcerar = It. ulcerare, (L. ulcerare, make sore, (ulcus (ulcer-), a sore, ulcersee vleer, u.] To ulcerate. Fuller, Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 3. [Rare.] ulcerable (ul'sir-a-bl), a. [(ulcer + -able.)] Capable of becoming ulcerated.

ulcerate (ul'serat), r.; pret. and pp. ulcerated, ppr. ulcerating. [CL. ulceratus, pp. of ulcerare, make-sore; see ulcer, v.] I. intrans. To form an ulcer or ulcers; become converted into an ulcer.

II. trans. To affect with, or as with, an ulcer or ulcers.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ul-cerated; others upon the continual afflux of the lacerative humours. Harvey, Consumptions.

His heart was ulcerated with hatred.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Ulcerated tooth, a popular term for purulent inflammation of the gums about a decayed, dead, or loose tooth.

ulceration (ul-se-rā'shon), n. [<OF. ulceration,
F. ulceration = Sp. ulceracion = Pg. ulceracion
= It. ulcerazione, < L. ulceratio(n-), a breaking
out into sores, < ulcerare, pp. ulceratus, make
sore: see ulcer, ulcerate, v.] 1. The formation is an ulcer.—2. The result of such formation; an ulcerative (ul'se-rā-tiv), a. [<OF. ulceratif,
F. ulceratif = Pr. ulceratiu = Sp. It. ulceratio:

Ulcerative in the formation is the leaves being reduced to a spine, petiole, or scale. The yellow flow ers are solitary or racemose at the ends of the yellow flow ers are solitary or factorion.

Tuscany. They are spiny shrubs without genuine leaves, the leaves being reduced to a spine, petiole, or sale. The yellow flow ers are solitary or racemose at the ends of the yellow

common gorse or furze. It is been employed as a diuretic in cases of dropsy due to heart-discasse. It is been employed as a diuretic in cases of dropsy due to heart-discasse. It is indicated in the control of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.—2. Causing or producing ulcers. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 2. ulceratory (ul'se-rā-tō-ri), a. [\lambda ulceratory (ulceratory (ulcer

-ory.] Ulcerative. ulcered (ul'serd), a. [\(\sigma\) ulcer + -ed2.] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer; ulcerated.

by the silkworm, the eggs hatching and the larve developing within the body of the latter, instead of, as is ulcoreux within the body of the latter, instead of, as is ulcoreux. Sp. Pg. It. ulcoroso, \langle L. ulcorosus, the worm. See $Le^2(a)$.

U. K. An abbreviation of United Kingdom (of 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcor or 1.

Ulcerous stomatitis. See stomatitis. ulcerously (ul'ser-us-li), adv. In an ulcerous

ulcerousness (ul'ser-us-nes), n. The state of

being ulcerous.
ulcuscle (ul'kus-l), n. [(L. ulcusculum, dim. of ulcus (ulcer-), a sore: see ulcer.] Same as ul-

ulcuscule (ul-kus'kūl), n. [\(L. ulcusculum : see \)

ulcuscle.] A small ulcer.

ule $(\bar{\mathbf{u}}'[e])$, n. [$\langle Mex. ulc, hulc, caoutchouc.$]

The ule-tree.

-ule. [F. -ul = Sp. Pg. -ulo = It. -ulo, -olo, <
L. -ulus, n.., -ula, f., -ulum, n., a dim. termination. Cf. -cule, -cle.] A diminutive termination in many words from the Latin, as in capable of the latin, as in tion in many words from the Latin, as in capsule, glandule, globule, nodule, etc. It often appears unrecognized as le, as in circle, scruple, etc., and in the original Latin form ulus in calculus, annulus, etc. It also appears in the compound terminations -cule, -cle (which see). It is much used in the formation of new terms in zoology and botany.

ulema (ö'le-mij), n. [= F. uléma, oulema = Sp. ulema, < Ar. "ūlemā, pl. of 'ūlim, learned, one who knows, < 'ulama, know: see alma.] The Moslem doctors of sacred law and theological science, especially those belonging to the re-

science, especially those belonging to the re-ligious hierarchy of the Turkish empire, with the Sheik ul Islam at their head: a collective term.

term.
ule-tree (ū'le-trē), n. A Mexican tree, Castilloa clastica, from the milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained. See cut under Castilloa.
Ulex (ū'leks), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1737), < L. ulex, a shrub resembling rosemary; according

ulcx, a shrub resembling rosemary; according to some, furze, or perhaps Anthyllis Hermanniæ.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe Genislew and subtribe Cytisew; the furze, It is distinguished from the related genus Cytisus by its deeply two-lipped membranous and colored calyx. It includes about 10 or 12 species, natives of western Europe or northwestern Africa—one species, U. nanus, extending east nearly to Nice; and another, U. Europæus, perhaps to



Flowering Branch of Furze (Ulex Furopaus). a, flower; b, fruit, c, branch with leaves and spines (transformed branches).

Also called boronatrocalcite, natroborocalcite. uliginose (ū-lij'i-nōs), a. [< ME. uliginose, < L. uliginosus: see uliginous.] 1. Moist; muddy; uliginous. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.),

p. 180.—2. In nat. hist., living or growing in the mud or in muddy places. Also ulignose. uliginous (ū-lij'i-nus), a. [< F. uligineux = It. uliginoso, < L. uliginosus, full of moisture, damp,

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.

She whom the spital-house and ulcerous sores Would cast the gorge at. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 39.

2. Exhibiting ulceration; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

Strangely-visited people, All swoln and ulcerous. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 151.

Ulcerous stomatitis. See stomatitis. ulcerously (ul'ser-us-li), adv. In an ulcerous manner.

ulcerousness (ul'ser-us-nes), n. The state of being ulcerous.

Now the matter of an ulcer or ultiginosus, full of moisture, damp, (uligo, moisture. marshiness, for *uviligo, (uligo, moisture. marshiness, fur *uviligo, (uligo, moisture. marshiness, for *uviligo, (uligo, moisture. marshiness, fur *uviligo, (uligo, moisture. marshiness,

or the estimated measure of the empty part of a cask of liquor.

""">ullet (ul'et). n. [A dial. form of owlet.] A howlet or hoot-owl; specifically, the tawny, brown, or wood owl, Strix (or Syrnium) aluco.

""">Ullmannia (ul-man'i-\(\tilde{n}\)), n. [NL., named after J. C. Ullmann, a German mineralogist and statesman (1771-1821).] The name given by Göppert (in 1850) to a fossil plant previously considered to belong to the Algae, but now placed among the conifers. Only leaves and stems of this plant, found chiefly in the Permian. are as yet known, which is placed by Schenk, together with Walchia and Pagiophyllum, in the family Walchica."

""">ullmannite (ul'man-īt), n. [Named after J. C. Ullmann: see Ullmannia.] A sulphid of nickel and antimony, part of the latter being frequently replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive with a granular structure, and is

quently replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive with a granular structure, and is of a gray color with a metallic luster.

Ulloa's circle. See circle of Ulloa, under circle.

Ulmaceæ (ul-mā'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Mirbel, 1815), < Ulmus + -aceæ.] A former order of plants, the elm family, consisting of the two tribes Ulmeæ and Celtideæ, both now classed under the order Universe. under the order Urticacca.

under the order Urticaccæ.

ulmaceous (ul-mā/shius), a. In bot., of or pertaining to the Ulmaceæ.

Ulmeæ (ul'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1847), <
Ulmus + -cæ.] A tribe of trees, the elm tribe, of
the order Urticaccæ. It is characterized by erect anthers, two stigmatose style-branches, a straight embryo
with broad cotyledons, flower-buds produced on leafless
yearly branches, and a compressed fruit with oblique apex,
commonly a dry samara. The tribe includes, besides the
type genus Ulmus, three monotypic genera—two of India
and Brazil, and one, Planera, native in the United States.
ulmic (ul'mik), a. [< L. ulmus, elm. + -ic.]

and Brazil, and one, Planera, native in the United States.

ulmic (ul'mik), a. [\lambda L. ulmus, elm, + -ic.]

Noting an acid found in earth-mold, a product of the decay of vegetable matter. See ulmin.

ulmin (ul'min), n. [\lambda L. ulmus, elm, + -in².]

1. A name given to various substances which are present in vegetable mold, peat, etc. The name has also been applied to a dark-brown substance which exudes from the elm, oak, and various other trees. It has also been called humus, humin, grin. See humus.

2. A brown substance produced by the action of strong acids or alkalis on various organic bodies, especially by heating treacle or alcohol with strong sulphuric acid, thoroughly washing the residue with water, then triturating it with gum, and drying the mixture.

ulmo (ul'mō), n. A rosaccous tree of Chili: same as muermo.

sama as muermo.

ulmous (ul'mus), a. [L. ulmus, elm, + -ous.] In chem., noting a group of brown or black substances in which ulmin or ulmic acid is present, occurring in vegetable mold, peat, etc; humous.

Ulmus (ul'mus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700). (L. ulmus, elm: see clm.] A genus of trees, the elms, type of the tribe Ulmew in the order the elms, type of the tribe Ulmew in the order Urticaccae. It is characterized by a stalked fruit surrounded with a broad wing, and containing flat cotyledons. There are about 16 species, widely scattered through the north temperate regions, extending in Asia to mountains within the tropics. They bear alternate serrate two-ranked feather-veined leaves on slender and often recurving branches which form a graceful flat spray. The flower-clusters contain numerous small apetalous flowers, almost all perfect or mainly staminate, in 4 North American species preceding the leaves, and followed by disk-like notched and veiny samaras, which fail as the leaves expand. (See cut under samara.) Several other species are evergreen and late-flowering, as U. parvifolia of China and Japan. Five species occur in the United States (for which see elm, slippery-elm, rock-elm, and wahoo). Three species occur in Europe, all of them extending into Asia—U. campestris, the common Old World elm (see cut under elm), parent of very numerous cultivated varieties; U. effusa (U. pedunculata), the Waterelm of central Europe; and U. montana, the wych-elm, the only one thought to be native to Great Britain. U. Americann, U. effusa, and also U. Wallichiana, the Himanan clan, sometimes reach a very large size, from 90 to 100 feet high, and 7 to 8 feet in diameter. U. pumila, the other extreme of the genus. U. effusa, the common village elm of Prussia, is p-culian in forming sharp ribs about its base in old age, which serve as matural buttresses. บไทล

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scars are concentrically arranged, which become more or less obscure, or are entirely obliterated, with the growth of the plant. The nature and function of these peculiar scars have been the object of much discussion among fossil botanists; but the most generally received opinion is that they were the points of attachment of masses of inflorescence, which consisted of sessile cones formed of imbricated scales in a manner similar to a fit-cone. Uladendron is a widely distributed genus in Europe and America, and very characteristic of the lower section of the Carboniferous series.

Ulonatat (ū-lō-nā'tā), n. pl. [NL. (Fabricius, 1793): formation uncertain; perhaps Gr. ai2\(\delta\), a hollow, a narrow space.] A group of mandibulate insects, in the system of Fabricius, composed of the genera Acrydium, Gryllus, Truxalis, Forficula, Blatta, Mantis, Acheta, and Locusta: an obsolete synonym of Orthoptera.

Ulophocinæ ($u^*l\bar{b}$ - $l\bar{c}$ - $s\bar{i}'n\bar{e}$), n.pl. [NL., $\langle Gr. oi2oc$, woolly, $+\phi \dot{o} \omega \eta$, a seal, +-inw.] A section of Otariidæ, containing the true fur-seals, as distinguished from the Trichophocinæ or hair-seals of the same family. Also Outophocines \bar{c} and \bar{c} are the property of the same family. See cut under fur-scal.

ulophocine ($\bar{\mathbf{u}}'$ lo-fo-sin), a. Of or pertaining to

ulorrhagia (ū-lō-rā'ji-ji), n. Same as oulor-

Viothrix (ū'lō-thriks), n. [NL. (Kutizing, 1845), ⟨Gr. οὐνος, woolly, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] A genus of confervoid algae, typical of the order lotrichaece.

Ulotrichaceæ (ū'lō-tri-kā'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL., < Ulotrichaceæ (u²·lò-tri-ka'sō-ō), n. pl. [NL., & *Ulothrix (-trich-) + -accar.] A small order of confervoid algae, typified by the genus *Ulothrix.* They are aquatic or terrestrial green or yellow ish-green plants, each composed of an unbranched flament of short cells that are usually broader than they are long. *ulotrichan (ū-lot'ri-kan), n. and a. [< Ulotri-chi+-an.] I. n. A member of the *Ulotrichi.* II. a. Ulotrichous.

Ulotrichi (ŭ-lot'ri-ki), n. pl. [NL., pl. of ulot-richus: see ulotrichous.] One of the two primary groups into which the races of men are di-vided by Bory de Saint-Vincent, the other being the Laotricht. The Utotrichi are those with crisp or woodly hair. The color of the skin varies from yellow-brown to the blackest known; the hair and eyes are not-neally dark; the skull is dollchoeephalic, with a few ex-ceptions among the Andaman Islanders. The negroes and Instance of utira-Saharie Africa and the Negritos are members of this group.

**Robert Policy Company of the New York Company of the Negritos are members of the Negroup.

ulotrichous (ψ-lot'ri-kus), a. [ζ NL, nlotrichus, ζ Gr. ai2ω, woolly, + θρίζ (τριχ-), hair.] Having erisp woolly hair; belonging to the Ulotrichi. ulster (ul'stèr), n. [ζ Ulster, a province of Ireland.] 1. A type of long loose overcoat, worn by both men and women; originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster. The peculiarity of the coat is that it is cut almost straight for both seets, reaching very nearly to the feet, and is found times girled with a belt; it often has a hood or cape.

2. [cap.] Same as Ulster king-at-arms.
Ulster custom. The form of tenant-right (in full, Ulster tenant-right custom) established by custom in the province of Ulster in Ireland, custom in the province of Ulster in Iroland, and recognized by the statutes of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 46) and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 49). It is regarded as including the right of a yearly tenant to continue his occupancy so long as the rent, or a fair rent adjusted in view of the value of the land exclusive of buildings, is puld, to dispose of his tenancy to a suitable successor, and to require compensation if the landlord resumes possession for his own use.

ulstered (ul'sterd), a. [Culster+-ad2.] Wearing an ulster. R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, i. 5.

[A trade-word.]

ulterior (ul-te'ri-or), a, and n. [= F. ultericur = Sp. Pg. ulterior = It. ulteriore, < L. ulterior, compar, of ulter, that is beyond. Cf. ultra-.] I. a. 1. Being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.—2. Not at present in view or in consideration; in the future or in the background; beyond what is seen or avowed; remote: as, what ulterior

The ulterior accomplishment of that part of it [Scripture]. Boyle, Works, H. 130.

When a thing has served an end to the uttermost, it is wholly new for an ulterior service. Emerson, Nature, v.

Coleridge. [Rare.] ulteriorly (ul-te'ri-or-li), adv. In an ulterior

richus: see ulotrichous.] One of the two pri-mary groups into which the races of men are di-

Over my shoulders was a drenched Leopard skin, be ucath which could be seen my travel-stained, much-worn uliter overcoat.

O'Donoran, Mery, xvi.

ulstering (ul'ster-ing), n. [\(\subseteq ulster + \sing. \)] Cloth for ulsters. Manufacturers' Rev., XX, 237.

Ulster king-at-arms. The king-at-arms for Ireland. See king-at-arms. ult. An abbreviation of ultimo.

measures will be adopted is uncertain.

II. n. The further side; the remote part.

manner; more distantly; remotely.

ultimatum

ultima (ul'ti-mii), a. and n. [L., fem, of ultimus, superl. of "ulter, that is beyond or on the other side: see ultimate.] I. a. Most remote;

other side: see ultimate.] I. a. Most remote; furthest; final; last.—Ultima ratio, the last reason or argument.—Ultima ratio regum, the last reason of kings; resort to arms or war.—Ultima Thule. See Thule.
II. n. In gram., the last syllable of a word.
ultimata, n. Latin plural of ultimatum.
ultimate (ul'ti-māt), a. [= Sp. Pg. ultimado, \(\text{ML}. ultimatus, turthest, last, pp. of L. ultimare, come to an end, \(\text{ultimus}, last, final, superl. of ulter, that is on the other side: see ultra-.]

1. Furthest; most remote in place.

Looking over the ultimate sea.

Bret Harte, The Two Ships.

2. Last; the last of a series of three or more members, especially of a series in which an inquiry is traced from one member to another: as. quiry is traced from one member to another: as, the ultimate signification of a phrase; an ultimate principle; an ultimate fact. Ultimate applies to the last of a series of events in time, as well as to other series. In special cases it is synonymous with final, except that it implies at least two preceding members, which final does not; and this circumstance gives the idea of a climax, and so emphasizes ultimate. But more frequently the series to which ultimate refers is a regressive one, so that it is quite opposed to final. Thus, ultimate cause means the original cause beyond which no causation can be traced; but final cause is the end toward which action is directed.

Worst is my port, My harbour, and my ultimate repose. Milton, P. R., iii. 210.

What are we? and whence came we? What shall be Our ultimate existence? Byron, bon Juan, vi. 63.

Those ultimate truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. Coleridge. [Sefence] is teaching the world that the ultimate court of appeal is observation and experiment, and not authority. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 118.

Any great building seems to me, while I look at it, the ultimate expression. H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 70.

There is no doubt a real difficulty here; and the shortest way of dealing with it would be to confess it insoluble and ultimate.

W. James, Mind, XII. 27.

3. In entom., specifically noting a stage of the second larva, after the third molt, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (Meloidæ). It succeeds the scarabuidoid stage, and is followed by the coscarable (100) stage, and is 1000 wear by the co-arctate larva.—Prime and ultimate ratios. See ratio.—Ultimate abstraction, the consideration of any-thing in so far as it is described in its definition, without reference to any other circumstance.—Ultimate analy-sis, in chem., the resolution of a substance into its abso-lute elements: opposed to proximate analysis, or the reso-lution of a substance into its constituent compounds.— Ultimate cause, a primary cause.

Mr. Adams had a great mind, quick, comprehensive, analytical, not easily satisfied save with ultimate causes.

Theo. Parker, Historic Americans, John Adams, vi.

Theo. Parker, Instoric Americans, John Adams, vi. Ultimate element, an indecomposable clement. — Ultimate end, an end to which no other is ulterior.— Ultimate fact, a fact not capable of being explained, rendered intelligible, or in any way subjected to reason; a brute fact.— Ultimate principle, a first principle.— Ultimate significate, in nominalistic lonic, an individual significate, not a universal which, considered as a name, has a further significate.— Ultimate species, a species hetween which and the individuals there is no lower species; a lowest species.—Syn. 2. Ecentual, Conclusive, etc. See final.

see find.
ultimate (ul'ti-māt), v. i.; pret. and pp. ultimated, ppr. ultimating. [< ML. ultimatus, pp. of
L. ultimare, come to an end, be at the last: see
ultimate, a.] To result finally; end. [Rare.]

Belleving that they [the socialistic tendencies of our time] must ullimate, if successful, in an increase of ego-ism and restriction of individual liberty. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI, 564.

ultimately (ul'ti-māt-li), adr. As an ultimate

or final result; at last; in the end or outcome; at the furthest point of a series; finally. ultimateness (ul'ti-māt-nes), n. The state or character of being ultimate; a final or definitiva applition tive condition.

To have in it a certain completeness, ultimateness, and sacredness. The Century, XXVIII. 636.

ultimation; (ul-ti-mā'shon), n. [= It. ultimatione; as ultimate + -ion.] A last offer or concession; an ultimatum.

Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorized to know the real ultimation of France.

Swift, Hist. Four Last Years of Queen Anne. (Latham.)

ultimatum (ul-ti-mā'tum), n.; pl. ultimatums or ultimata (-tumz, -tii). [= F. ultimatum, < NL. ultimatum, a final statement, neut. of ML. ultimatus, final, ultimate: see ultimate, a.] A final proposal or statement of conditions; especially, in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms of one of the parties, the rejection of which may involve an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations and even lead to a declaration of war.

'He delivered to the mediators an ultimatum, importing that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., i. 5.

ulna (ul'nii), n.; pl. ulnx (-nō). [NL., \langle L. ulna = Gr. $\delta\lambda ivn$, elbow: see ell1.] 1. The inner one of the two bones of the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, the other being the radius; the bone which makes a strict hinge-joint at the elbow with the humerus, and about which the radius revolves in pronation and supination, when the ulna reaches to the wrist which the radius revolves in pronation and supination, when the ulna reaches to the wrist and these movements are practicable. The ulna is commonly the smaller one of the two bones, especially below, where its end is little more than a pivot for rotation of the wrist, the hand being almost entirely borne upon the end of the radius. In many animals the ulna is reduced by shortening, and in some it appears merely as a process of the radius, ankylosed upon the provimal end of the latter, as in bats, and in hoofed quadrupeds generally. In man, in animals generally which use their fore paws as hands, and in birds it is perfect, and extends the whole length of the foreaum. Its proximal end has a large sigmoid cavity for articulation with the lumerus, often a lesser sigmoid cavity for the head of the radius, and a prominent process, the olecanon, or head of the ulna, forning the greatest convexity of the back of the elbow. See cuts under carpus, Catarrhina, Elephantina, forcarm, pinion, Plesiosaurus, and shoulder.

2. In entom., the stigmatic or marginal vein of the fore wing. Walker; Haliday,—3. A unit of length; a cubit; an ell.—4. In with, the hypercoracoid. Owen.—Oblique line for ridge) of the ulna, See bibique.—Tubercle of the ulna. See tubercle. ulnad (ul'mad), adv. [\(\lambda \text{ulna} + -ad^2 \).] Toward or in the direction of the ulna; toward the ulnar aspect of the forearm.

nar aspect of the forearm.

nar aspect of the foreign.
ulnage! (ul'nāj), n. Same as alnage.
ulnager! (ul'nij-èr), n. Same as alnager.
ulnar (ul'nir), a. [< NL. ulnaris, < L. ulna,
ulna: see ulna.] 1. Of or pertaining to the
ulna.—2. Of or pertaining to that side of the
fore limb upon which the ulna is situated: as,
the ulnar border of the foreign: the ulnar bone the uluar border of the forearm; the uluar bone of the wrist (see uluare); opposed to radual.—Anterior uluar vein. See rein.—Common uluar vein. See rein.—Uluar artery, the larger of the two vessels resulting from the division of the brachfal at the elbow, exceeding along the inner side of the forearm into the pulm of the hand, where it forms the superficial palmar arch. Besides numerous muscular branches, it gives off the anterior and posterior uluar recurrent arteries (see recurrent) the interosseous, and the anterior and posterior uluar carpals.—Uluar carpal arteries, two small branches, the anterior and the posterior, given off from the uluar artery at the wrist to the anterior and posterior surfaces.—Uluar nerve, a large branchof the brachfal pleus, from the inner cord distributed to the elbow-join, ulmocarpal and deep digital flevers, and some of the muscles and a part of the shall of the hand.—It gives off the dotsalis ulmars, or dorsal cutamous branch, to the shin of the wist and hand, the palmaris superficialis to the pulmaris brevis and skin of the little fluger, and the pulmaris profundus to most of the small muscles of the palm.

ulnare (ul-ma'ré), n.; pl. ulnaria (-ri-\(\text{i}\)). [NL.

ulnare (ul-ma'ré), n.; pl. ulnaria (-ri-ä). [NL. (se. os. bone), neut. of ulnaris; see ulnar.] 1. A bone of the wrist, that one of the proximal carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side, in earpat tones which is upon the anna case, in man the cunciform; opposed to radiale. See cuts under Arthodactyla, carpus, hand, Perssodactyla, and Phesiosaurus.—2. In ormith, that one of the two free carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side (the other being the radiale), not necessarily with the implication that it is the cunciform of a mammal. See cut under pinion, ulnocarpal (ul-nō-kar'pal), a. Common to the ulna and the carpus: as, an ulnocarpal articu-

ulnometacarpal (ul-no-met-a-kar'pal), a. Of or pertaining to the ulna and the metacarpus: specifying certain muscles of a bird's wing. Also ulminetacarpal.

Also ulnimetacarpal.
ulnometacarpalis (ulnō-met'a-kar-pā'lis), n.;
pl. ulnometacarpalis (-lēz). [NL.: cf. ulnometacarpal.] In orath., a muscle of the wing which arises from the ulna and is inserted into a metacarpal bone. Two such muscles are distinguished as alnometacarpalis entralis and dorsalis. Also ulnimetacarpalis.
ulnoradial (ul-nō-rā'di-al), a. Of or pertaining to the ulna and the radius: common to these

to the ulna and the radius; common to these bones, as an articulation.

bones, as an articulation.

Vlodendron (\tilde{u} - $l\tilde{\phi}$ -den'dron), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $oist_{l}$, a scar (\langle $oist_{l}$, be whole or sound, become healed), + $\delta ist_{l}\tilde{\phi}$ and - A genus of fossil plants, closely allied to Lepidodendron, and by some authors considered as belonging to, or besides of the second some authors considered as belonging to, or being a peculiar condition of, this genus. The leaf-sears of Undendron are disposed in spinal order, are comparatively small, and do not vary much in dimensions, not being much larger upon trunks of great size than upon smaller ones. They are either rhomboldal in shape or drawn out at both ends into a spindle-shape. The fructlication is a long cylindrical stroblle. The characteristic feature of Utodendron is the existence of a double series of concave disk-like depressions, of large size, round or ovain shape, and increasing in dimensions with the growth of the plant from below upward. These large scars, or disks as they are sometimes called, are arranged in vertical rows, alternating on each side of the stem, and are marked in the center by a small mammilla, around which scales or leafultimet (ul'tim), a. [< F. ultime = Sp. últime = Pg. It. ultima, < L. ultimus, last: see ultimate.]
Last; final; ultimate. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 99.

Nothing was wanting now to the perfecting of this Legate but the ultime and compleating act, the solemn continuation by tath.

11. LE 'range, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 105.

ultimity; (ul-tim'i-ti), n. [(ML. altimita(t-)s, (L. ritimus, last: see altime, altimate.] The last stage or consequence. Bacon, Nat. Hist.,

ultimo (ul'ti-mō), adr. [L., abl. sing. masc. (sc. thing on the property of ultimus, last: see ultime.] In the results of ultimus, last: see ultime.] In last a with a saistinguished from the current to bloss on the surface and all others. It is usually abbreve to the set of the 12th ult.—that is, on the 12th ult.—that i

ultimogeniture (ulti-mō-jen'i-tūr), n. [< L. ultimogeniture (ulti-mō-jen'i-tūr), n. [{ L. vlt v. 1.st. + gonitura, geniture.] A system of it vertance, such as is called in England he of p-logleth, by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate; opposed to primogeniture, ultimus hæres (ul'ti-mus hō'rēz). [L.: ulti-last; larcs, hares, heir: see ultimate and he .] In larc, the last or final heir. Thus, in cose of not the succession, failing relations of every link the succession devolves on the state or crown as vitual larch.

ultion (ul'shon), n. [$\langle OF, ultion, \langle L, ultio(n-), \rangle$ an avenging, Culcisci, pp. ultus, take vengeaned on, punish. | Revenge.

To fer two our eventies is a charming way of revenge,
... and to do good for evil a soft and melting ultion, a
method tuncht from heaven, to keep all smooth upon earth.

Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., iii, 12.

ultra (nl'tile), a. and a. [Cultra-, q.v.] I. a. Extreme : extravagant : fanatical: as, ultra mea-

The extreme or Flira party.

Milman, Latin Christianity.

II. n. One who advocates extreme views or meesur s; on extremist; an ultraist.

The "Ulter" would have swind him for their leader, and weak have a holittel that he went beyond them in the uncomposal in consistency of his extravarant dormas.

*Recognom, Hist. Sketches, Burke.

ultra-, [41, ultra, adv. beyond, further, moreultra. [\(\) L, ultra, adv. beyond, further, moreover, more, besides, prep. beyond, on the further side, past; orig. fem. abl. of ulter, on the other side; see ultrur, ultimate. Hence ultra, a, and v., and outrage!. [A Latin preposition used as a prefix, signifying 'beyond.' (a) Beyond; anthe further side of: chieffly with words implying natural object forming great barriers, boundaries, or landmarks; i.e., ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane, becomingly: even sively; beyond what is reasonable, natural, c, right; with words admitting of degrees, especially p 'ited and polemical terms; as ultraconservative, ultrabernoullian (ultra-bernöflin), a. Resulting it om an extension of the theory of Bersulting it om an extension of the theory of Bersulting tom and the subject of t

sulting from an extension of the theory of Bernoullian numbers. Ultrabernoullian numbers, the coefficient of the development

 $n' = \frac{1}{n} \Lambda_{i,r} \{(n+1)! / (n+i-r)! r! \}.$

ultracapillary (ul-trä-kap'i-lä-ri), a. In bot., exceedingly slender; composed of exceedingly fine capillary filaments; as, an ultracapillary thallus

ultracentenarianism (ul-trä-sen-te-nā ri-an-

itracenteenarianism (distribution of living to the age of more than one hundred years, Pop. Sci. Me., XX. 97. [Rare.] ultraclassical (distribution) a. Being ex-cessively classical, or classical to an extreme or Chaggerated degree; as, an ultraclassical musical composition.

ultraconservatism (ul'trä-kon-ser'va-tizm), n. Unreasonable conservatism; extreme opposi-tion to innovation or change.

ultraconservative (ul'trii-kon-ser'va-tiv), a. Conservative in the extreme.

ultracosmopolitan (ul-trä-koz-mō-pol'i-tan), a. Cosmopolitan in an extreme or offensive

degree. New Princeton Rev., I. 2. ultracritical (ul-trä-krit'i-kal), a. Excessively critical; over-critical.

ultra-elliptic (ul"trii-e-lip'tik), a. Hyperellip-

ultrafashionable (ul-trä-fash'on-a-bl), Fashionable in the extreme; over-fashionable, ultrafederalist (ul-trii-fed'e-ral-ist), n. In

U. S. hist., an extreme federalist. ultra-gaseous (ul-trii-gas ē-us), a. See radiant

matter, under radiant.
ultrage (ul'traj), n. [<ML.ultragium, <L.ultra, beyond: see outrage¹.] Outrage.

ultraism (ul'trä-izm), n. [< ultra- + -ism.] 1. The principles of ultras, or men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, etc.

New England Senators and Representatives have, from the very idea of their ultraism, little or no direct weight in Congress.

Wendell Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 354.

2. An extreme or radical statement or action.

We would also, in spite of some ultraisms in thought and language, tecommend heartily the papers of Dr. Forbes.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 98.

ultraist (ul'trä-ist), n. [< ultra- + -ist.] An

se. ultra; an extremist.
In ultramarine (ul'trä-ma-rēn"), n. and a. [= Sp. the Pg. ultramarino, < L. ultra, beyond, + marinus, marine.] I. n. 1. A beautiful natural blue pigmarine.] I. n. 1. A beautiful natural blue pigment, obtained from the mineral lapis lazuli, a variety of haityne. This stone occurs in Siberia, Persia, Tibet, and some other localities. (See lapis lazuli, under lapis.) Small golden specks of iron pyrites are usually scattered through it. To prepare the pigment, selected pieces are heated, and cooled in water, producing disinteration. The powder is then purified by repeated washings, the several wash-waters depositing pigments of different depths of color, the gray powder known as ultramarine ash being the last and least valuable product. Ultramarine is very permanent under all conditions, and is, in color, the purest blue available. Its use is limited, however, by its great cost, and also by the fact that artificial ultramarine is practically as valuable. The color of both natural and artificial ultramarine is a rather dark and intensely chromatic violet blue. The natural ultramarine is only slightly violet, the artificial is very much so. Also called lazulto-blue.

2. Azure-stone.—Artificial ultramarine, the common ultramarine of commerce, prepared by grinding togethen a mixture of clay, carbonate of sods, sulphur, and tostin: discovered about 1830 by the chemist Gmelin, and now produced on a large scale in Germany, France, and the United States. The mixture is heated in closed crucibles in a furnace for several hours, and slowly cooled. A greenish porous cake is the product. This is the green ultramarine of commerce. The material is again powdered and again subjected to calcination, when upon cooling there results the proper blue color: It has never been determined to what cause this color is due. Certain valiations in the proportion of the ingredients produce violet-blue colors. Also French, Guinet, neva, and permanent blue.—Green ultramarine, See artificial ultramarine, asieue also colors due. Certain valiations in the proportion of the ingredients produce violet-blue colors. Also French, Guinet, neva, and permanent blue.—Green ultramarine, See artificial u ment, obtained from the mineral lapis lazuli, a

The loss of the ultramarine colonies lightened the exenses of France.

Burke, State of the Nation. penses of Irane. Burke, State of the Nation.
Ultramarine ashes, the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted, used as a pigment by some old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors. Fairhoft — Ultramarine blue. See I.— Ultramarine green. See green!

ultramicroscopic, ultramicroscopical (ultramicroscopical (ultramicroscopical coloris).

mi-krō-skop'ik, -i-kal), a. Beyond the power of a microscope to make visible; too small to be seen with a microscope. Amer. Meteor. Jour.,

ultramontane (ul-trä-mon'tān), a. and n. [= F. ultramontane = Sp. Pg. It. ultramontane, < NL. "ultramontanus, < L. ultra, beyond, + montanus, of or pertaining to a mountain, $\langle mon(t) \rangle$, mountain. Cf. transmontane.] I. a. Being or lying beyond the mountains; tramontane: op-

11. n. One who resides beyond the mountains; a foreigner. Specifically—(a) Formerly, one who resided north of the Alps; hence, one who maintains the rights of the northern churches, as the Gallican, in opposition to the claims of universal supremacy put forth for the popes; one who is unfavorable to papal claims of supremacy and infallibility.

He is an ultramontane, of which sort there hath been none [no pope] these fifty years. Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he [Pope Urban VI] openly avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the Ultramontanes.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 1.

(b) One who resides south of the Alps, or who identifies himself with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, and maintains the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy. See ultramontanism.

To the Ultramontane, holding that the temporal welfare no less than the eternal salvation of men depends on submission to the Church, it is incredible that Church-authority has but a transitory value.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 299.

transontanism (ul-tr\(\beta\)-mon't\(\bar{u}\)-nizm), n. [= F. ultramontanisme = Sp. Pg. ultramontanismo; ultroneousness (ul-tr\(\bar{v}\)'n\(\bar{v}\)-us-nes), n. The as ultramontane + -ism.] The doctrines of ultramontanes; the views of that party in the Church of Rome which places an absolute au- Barrère, 1735), \(\leq L\) ulula, a screech-owl.] 1.

thority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to the views of that party which would place the national churches, such as the Gallican, in partial inde-pendence of the Roman curia, and make the Pope subordinate to the statutes of an ecumenical council. According to ultramontanism, the Pope is superior to general councils, independent of their decrees, and is considered to be the source of all jurisdiction in the clurch. The Vatienn Council of 1869-70 virtually established the views of ultramontanism as dogmas of the Roman Catablis Church Roman Catholic Church

ultramontanist (ul-trä-mon'tā-nist), n. [< ultramontane + -ist.] One of the ultramontane party; a promoter of ultramontanism.

ultramundane (ul-trii-mun'dān), a. [< L. ul-tra, beyond, + mundus, world: see mundane.]

1. Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of the solar system: as, *últramundane* spaces. Boyle, Works, V. 140.

These atoms [all atoms in space] he [Le Sage] calls ultramundane corpuscles, because he conceives them to come
in all directions from regions far beyond that part of the
system of the world which is in any way known to us.

Eneye. Brit., III. 46.

2. Being beyond this world, or the physical sphere of existence.
ultranominalistic (ul-tra-nom"i-na-lis'tik), a.

Maintaining that nothing is real but individual substances, and that all resemblances and other relations are words, and nothing more.

ultrapartizan (ul-trä-pär'ti-zan), a. Partizan in the extreme; offensively partizan. ultra-Pauline (ul-trä-pâr'lin), a. Excessively Pauline; rigidly attached to the doctrines of the apostle Paul. The Congregationalist, June 20 1022 28. 1883.

ultra-Protestant (ul-trii-prot'es-tant), a. Protestant in the extreme.

ultra-Protestantism (ul-trii-prot'es-tan-tizm), Ultra-Protestant doctrines or methods.

A spirit of ultra-Protestantism mingled with and became an animating principle of the opposition which was raised against his [James II.'s] assaults upon the constitution. Sir E. Creasy, Eng Const., p. 275.

ultra-red (ul'trä-red), a. Beyond the red: used of the invisible heat-rays, less refrangible than those forming the lower or red part of the spectrum, more commonly called the infra-red rays. See snectrum.

ultra-religious (ul"trij-rē-lij'us), a. Religious in the extreme; excessively religious.

They were all prophetical, Toryish, ultra religious.

Cartyle, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. viii.

ultra-sensual (ul-trä-sen'sū-al), a. Above or beyond the sensual. Carlyle, in Froude (First

Forty Years), II. xvi. ultra-violet (ul'trä-vi°ō-let), a. Beyond the violet: used of the invisible rays of the spectrum which are more refrangible than the violet, and consequently lie beyond them. See

let, and consequently lie beyond them. See spectrum.

ultra vires (ul'trii vi'rēz). [L.: ultra, beyond (see ultra-); virës, ace. pl. of vis, strength, power: see vim.] Beyond one's power; specifically, beyond the legal or constitutional power of a person, court, or corporation. In the law of corporations an act is said to be ultra vires—(a) when it is not within the scope of the powers of the corporation to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose; or (b) with reference to the rights of members, when the corporation is not authorized to perform it without their consent; or (c) with reference to some specific purpose, when it is not authorized to perform it for that purpose. lying beyond the mountains; tramontane: opposed to eismontane. Specifically—(a) Lying or belonging to the north of the Alps, in reference to Italy: the sense in which the epithet was originally used. Tramontane that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps—that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps—that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps—that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps—that is, beyond the legal or constitutional power of a person, court, or corporation. In the when it is not within the scope of the powers of the correction to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose; or (b) with reference to the rights of members, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the countries of ultramontaine party, in German politics, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the countries of ultramontaine party, in German politics, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the countries of ultramontaine party, in German politics, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the countries of ultramontaine party, in German politics, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the countries of ultramontaine it under any circumstances or for any purpose; or (b) with reference to the rights of members, when it is not authorized to perform it without their consent; or (c) with reference to some specifically, of or belonging to the legal or constitutional power of a person, each of the power of a person, each of the power of a person, each of the power of a person act is said to be ultra vires of the power of a person act is said to be ultra vires of the power of a person or corrections. In the

An ultra-virtuous Irish Barney.

George Eliot, Silly Novels by Lady Novelists.

ultra-zodiacal (ul"trä-zō-dī'a-kal), a. Passing beyond the zodiac.—Ultra-zodiacal planet, one of the planetoids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: so called because most of them have orbits much inclined to

the ccliptic.
ultromotivity (ul'trō-mō-tiv'i-ti), n. [(L.ultro
(see ultroncous) + motivity.] Capability of spontaneous movement.

ultroneous (ul-tro'ne-us), a. [(LL. ultroneus, of one's own accord, voluntary, (L. ultro, spontaneously, on his, their, etc., part, lit. on the other side, beyond, further, abl. neut. of ulter, (ulter, site, beyond, luriner, and neut. of acter. Nature, being on the other side: see altrae, alterior.] Spontaneous; voluntary. Jer. Taylor.—Ultroneous witness, in Scots law, a witness who offers his testimony without being regularly cited.

ultroneously (ul-tro'ng-us-li), adv. In an ultroneously (ul-tro'ng-us-li), adv.

troncous manner; of one's own free will. Sir

applied, but is now usually regarded as a synonym of Syrnum. Compare ullet. See cut under hawk-owl.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects. Rambur, 1842.

seets. Rambur, 1842.
ululant (ul'ū-lant), a. [< L. ululan(t-)s, ppr. of ululare, howl, yell: see ululate.] Ululating; howling; hooting or screeching, as an owl.
ululate (ul'ū-lāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. ululated, ppr. ululating. [< L. ululatus, pp. of ululare (> It. ululatus, ulolare = Sp. Pg. ulular), howl, screech: see owl.] 1. To howl, as a dog or a wolf. Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 113.—2. To hoot or screech, as an owl. hoot or screech, as an owl.

howling, a wailing, \(\lambda \) ululation (ul-\frac{1}{a}' \) shon), \(n \). [\(\lambda \) L. ululatio(n-), a howling, a wailing, \(\lambda \) ululare, howl: see ululate.]

A howling, as of the wolf or dog; a wailing.

It a temporal loss fall on us, we entertain it with uluta-tions and tears. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 415. (Davies.) There sighs, complaints, and ulutations loud Resounded through the air. Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Interno, iii. 22.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Interno, iii. 22.

Ululinæ (ū-lū-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Ulula +
-inw.] A subfamily of Strugidæ, containing
owls of the genus Ulula and some others.

Ulva (ul'vā), n. [NL., < L. ulva, sedge.] A
genus of algæ, typical of the order Ulvacæ,
having a flat membranaceous bright-green
frond. U. latussima and U. Lactuca are sometimes caten. See green laver (under laver?), sealetting (under lating), and Enterparable.

lettuce (under lettuce), and Enteromorpha.

Ulvaceæ (ul-vā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \ Ulva + -accw.] A small order of fresh- or brackishwater algae of uncertain systematic position, but usually placed with the *Floridex*. They have a flat or tubular frond of a bright-green color, composed of either one or two layers of cells. Propagation is by means of zogonidia.

ulvaceous (ul-va'shius), a. In bot., resembling or belonging to Ulva or the Ulvacer.

ulwan (ul'wan), n. [E. Ind.] Plain cloth of

the shawl-wool of cashmere, such as is seen in the plain center of embroidered India shawls. ulyie, ulzie (ül'yē), n. Scotch forms of oil. Scott. Pirate, xvii.

um-, [\langle ME. um-, umbe-, embe-, \langle AS. ymb-, ymbe-, emb-, prefix, ymbe, ymb, prep., around, about, = OS. umbi = OFries. um = D. om- = MLG, um-= OHG, umbi, ampi, umbe, MHG, umbc, G. um = Icel. umb, um = Sw. Dan. om, around, about, = L. ambr = Gr. $au\phi r = Skt$. abhi, against, about, also used as a prefix: see ambi-, amphi about, also used as a prefix: see ambi-, amphi-, etc. This prefix exists, unrecognized, in ember² as used in comp. ember-days: see ember²,] a prefix of Auglo-Saxon and Scandinavian origin, meaning 'around, about,' cognate with ambi- and amphi-. It was formerly common, but is now wholly obsolete, except in a few Scotch woods.

umbart, n. Same as umber1, 4.

umbe, prep. [ME., also embe, \(\lambda\) AS. ymbe, ymb, around, about: see um-.] Around; about; after. [Obsolete except in dialectal use in composition.]

To speke so combe nost. Early English Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall),

(They) hade incruell full mekull of that mayne place, Of the walles that wroght were wondurb faire. With high toures full torrit all the tour vinbe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. J. S.), 1, 4956.

umbecast (um'be-kast), v. i. To east about;

make a circuit.

The hound came fast after, and umb cast about, for she had lost the perfect fewt of the hind.

Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. exxiv.

umbel (um'bel), n. [= F. ombelle = Sp. um-bela = Pg. It. umbella, < NL. umbella, an umbel, < L. umbella, a sunshade, parasol, umbrella, dim. of umbra, a shade, shadow: see umbra.] 1. An inflorescence consisting of a number of flowerstalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common center, their sumspreading from a common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot. See cuts under inflorescence, Thapsia, and Emanthe.—2. In zoöl, an umbelliform tuft, cluster, or group of parts, as of polypites borne upon a polypidom. See cut under l'imbellularia.—Gompound, simple umbel. See the adjectives.—Universal umbel, la bol., a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to partial umbel. A universal involucie is not infrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel.

umbella (um-bel'ji), n.; pl. umbella (cō). [NL.: see umbel.] In bot., an umbel.

umbella (um'be-lal), a. [(umbella + -al.] In

umbellal (um'be-lal), a. [< umbella + -al.] In bot. and zoöl., same as umbellate; specifically, in bot., of or pertaining to the cohort Umbellates. Lindley.

A genus of hoot-owls. It has been variously Umbellales (um-be-lā'lēz), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1833), \(\cdot umbella\), umbel: see umbel. A co-hort of polypetalous plants, of the series Calycifloræ. It is characterized by an inferior overy, crowned with a disk with distinct or partly divided styles, and with the ovules solitary and pendulous in their cells. It includes the 3 orders Umbellieræ, Aradiacæ, and Cornaceæ, the parsley, ginseng, and dogwood families.

umbellar (um'be-liir), a. [< umbella + -ar3.] In bot. and zoöl., same as umbellate.

In bot. and zool., same as umbellate.
umbellate (um'be-lāt), a. [= It. umbellato, <
NL. "umbellatus, < umbellat, umbel: see umbel.]

1. In bot., bearing umbels; arranged in umbels; umbel-like: as, umbellate plants, flowers, or clusters.— 2. In zoöl., having an umbel, as a polyp; umbelliferous; having the shape of an umbel; umbelliform.

umbellated (um'be-lā-ted), a. [< umbellate +

-cd².] In bot. and zoöt., same as umbellate. umbellately (um'be-lāt-li), adv. In an umbellate manner. De Bary, Fungi (trans.),

p. 193, umbellet (um'be-let), n. [\langle umbel, umbella, + -ct.] Alittle or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the primary rays of a compound umbel; an umbellule. See cut under Osmorrhiza.

umbellifer (um-bel'i-fèr), n. [< NL. umbellifer: see umbelliferous.] In bot., a plant of the order Umbellifere.

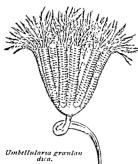
Umbelliferæ (um-be-lif'e-rē), n. pl. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. (sc. L. plantæ, plants) of umbellifer: see umbelliferous.] An order of Umbelliferæ (um-be-lif'e-rē), n. pl. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. (se. L. plantæ, plants) of umbellifer: see umbelliferous.] An order of plants, of the cohort Umbellales, known as the parsley family. It is distinguished by a two-celled ovary forning in fruit a cremocarp consisting commonly of two dry one-celled and one-sceded mericarps or achienes, separating from each other at maturity, and hanging from the top of a slender axis or carpophore. It includes about 170 genera with about 1,400 species, classed in 9 tribes, of which Hydrocotic, Judium, Sanicula, Echinophora, Ammi, Sescli, Peucedanum, Caucalis, and Laserpitium are the types. They are natives chiefly of north temperate regions, especially numerous in Europe and Asia, reaching the arctic zone and mountains within the tropies, also numerous in the temperate parts of South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zeahand. Most of the species are the types with dissect d alternate leaves of many ternato or pinnate leaflets, the petiole commonly dilated into a sheathing base. The flowers are small, usually white or yellow, and borne in simple or compound umbels, generally furnished with a row of narrow bracts forming an involucre or involucel. Each flower consists commonly of five small imbricated petals, as many stamens inflexed in the bad, and an ovary crowned with an epigy nows two-lobed disk which rises into two conical stylopodia, each tipped with a distinct filliform style. The fruit is commonly traversed by canals (oil-tubes or ritter) filled with a liquid or gummy oil of a lightly penetrating and characteristic odor. The genera resemble one another closely, and are distinguished mainly by the ridges, the oil-tubes, and the commissure or inner face of the fruit; each carpel bears five primary ridges (fine, and frequently also five trendy only marked properties; inany umbelliferous plants contain a poisonous, acrid, watery liquid, especially the healtost (see also Contino, Cieuta, Cinantel, and Lithues). Many species yield stimulating gum

umbelliferous (um-be-lif'e-rus), a. [(NL. umbellifer, bearing an umbel, < umbella, umbel, + L. ferre = E. bear¹, 1 In bot., bearing an umbel or umbels; of or pertaining to the Umbellifera:

as, an umbelliferous genus, umbelliform (um-bel'i-fòrm), a. [< NL. um-bella, umbel, + L. forma, form.] Forming an umbel, or having its form.

Umbellularia (um-bel-ū-lā'ri-ji), n. Umbellularia (um-bel-ū-lā'ri-ji), n. [NL. (Nees, 1836), from the umbellate flowers: \(\lambda umbellate, \) and ittle umbel: see umbellule. \(\lambda 1. \) A genus of apetalous trees, of the order Laurineæ and tribe Litseaccæ. It is distinguished from Litsea (the type) by extrorse anthers in the fourth row, and forms, in its stamens, a connecting-link to the other chief tribe, \(\textit{Perseaccæ}. \) The principal species \(\textit{U. Californiaa}, \) the splectee (which see), mountain-laurel, or Californian bay-tree, is a tall smooth Californian tree, reduced southward and in the mountains to a small shrub. It bears alternate veiny and odorous evergreen leaves, and numerous shortpedicelled yellowish-green flowers, each umbel at first included in a caducous globose involucre, and followed by one or two roundish dark-purple drupes. A second species occurs in Mexico.

2. In zoöl., a genus of deepsea alcyonarian polyps, having the po-lypites clusred in an umbel on top of the polypidom, and a long slender stalk somewhat bulbous at the ลร base, II. cucrinus or U.granlandica.



Lamarck, 1801.

umbellulate (um-bel'ū-lūt), a. [<
NL.*umbellulatus, < *umbellula, an
umbellule: see umbellule.] In bot., provided with or arranged in

bot., provided with or arranged in | | umbellules or umbellets.

umbellule (um-bel'ūl), n. [\langle NL. *umbellula, dim. of umbella, umbel: see umbel.] A partial umbel; an umbellet. See umbel. umber! (um'ber), n. [Also umbre, formerly also omber (def. 2); \langle ME. umber, \langle OF. (and F.) ombre, shade, shadow, umber (fish), = Sp. umbra, umbla, umber (fish), = It. umbra, shade, \langle L. umbra, shade, \langle Also and the see umbra.] 1. Shade.

Or floures sweete of vyne or other tree In umber dried may reserved be. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. F. T. S.), p. 198.

2. A fish, the grayling. See Thymallus.

Salvian takes him (the grayling) to be called *Umber* from his swift swimming, or gliding out of sight more like a shadow or a ghost than a fish. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 121.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 121.

3. The umber-bird.—4t. Same as umbrel, 3. umber² (um'bėr), n. and a. [Formerly also umbre, ombre, oumber; \langle F. ombre (= It. ombra), umber (short for terre d'ombre) (= It. terra di ombra = Pg. terra de ombria), umber, lit. 'shade-earth' (cf. Sp. sombra de Venecia, Venetian umber; tierra de sombras, umbra), \langle L. umbra, shade, shadow: see umber¹.] I. n. A natural pigment somewhat resembling an ocher, but darker and browner, due to the presence of oxid of manganese. It probably originally ocher, but darker and browner, due to the pres-ence of oxid of manganese. It probably originally came from Umbila in Italy, but now the best varieties come from Cyprus. The natural earth is called raw um-ber. When it is leated to almost a red heat in a fur-nace, the brown hydrated oxid of iron is changed into the red oxid of iron, and the pigment becomes redder and deeper in color, and is called burnt umber. Both these umbers are very important colors, both for artists and in house-painting. They are permanent, pure in tone, and of great service in making various tints.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire, And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. Shak., As you Like it, I. 3. 114.

These figures are (at least) as big as the life; they are donne only with umber and shell gold, and the shadowed mbbe, as in the pictures of the gods on the dores of Verulam-house.

Aubrey, Lives**, Francis Bacon.

Burnt umber. See def.—Raw umber, a highly chromatic but very dark yellow color, like that of the pigment so called. Owing to the small luminosity, it appears greenish, or tending slightly toward olive; but under high illumination it is seen to incline a little toward orange. Its luminosity is about one fourth that of bright chrome-vellow

II. a. Of a brown color; dark; dusky,

The umber shade
That hides the blush of waking day.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

umber² (um'ber), r. t. [< umber², n.] To color
with umber, or as with umber; shade or darken. Red-ochre rascals umbered with soot and bacon as the English gipsies are. Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

Thy dark cloud, with umber'd lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower.

Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

Scott, Marmon,

I thought the umbered meerschaum was dearly bought at the cost of a brain enfeebled and a will enslaved.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

umber-bird (um'ber-berd), n. The shadow-bird, umber, or umbrette, Scopus umbretta, an African altricial grallatorial bird allied both to the storks and to the herons, about as large as the night-heron. It is somber-colored, of a dusky brown, with an occipital crest, lives in the woods, and builds a huge domed nest in trees, in which it lays from three to five white eggs. See cut under Scopus.

umberer (um'ber-er), n. The vizor of a helmet.

And then Sir Lamorake kneeled downe and unlaced first his umberere and then his owne; and then either kissed other with weeping teares. Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, II. xli.

face where the radii of curvature are all equal, and a sphere osculates the surface. The number of unbilies, real and imaginary, on a surface of the ath order, is $n(10n^2 - 28n + 22)$. With the older geometrical writers, an unbilicus is a focus; and an umbilic in the modern sense is analogous to a focus.—Conical umbilic, a conical point of a surface.

II. a. Same as unbilical.

umbilical (um-bil'i-kal), a. [= F. ombilical = Sp. Pg. umbilical = It. umbilicals, (NL. *umbilicals (cf. LL. umbilicars; see umbilicar), (L. umbilicals, nayel; see umbilicus].

umbilicus, navel: see umbilicus.] 1. Of or pertaining to the umbilicus; umbilic; omphalic.—2. Formed or placed like a navel; navelshaped; central.

The Chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one *unbilical* pillar.

Defoc, Tour through Great Britain, II. 335. (Daries.)

3. Connected through the female line of de-

The point is interesting, as it relates to the direct lineal ancestress in the female line, or what is sometimes termed umbilical or uterine ancestress, of Queen Victoria.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V 493.

umbilical or uterine ancestress, of Queen Victoria.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 472.

Umbilical arteries, the continuation of the hypograstric arteries in the fetus from the umbilicus to the placenta, forming, with the umbilicul vein, the most essential part of the umbilical cord. These arteries convey venous blood from the fetus to be ovygenated in the placenta. See urachus.—Umbilical cord. (a) In anat See cardi, and cut under uterus. (b) In bot., same as tuncte. 4.—Umbilical perforation, the large open umbilicul sesure, hernia, notch. See the nouns.—Umbilical perforation, the large open umbilical region. See abdominal regions, under abdominal.—Umbilical region. See abdominal regions, under abdominal.—Umbilical ring, the fibrous circumference of the navel, through which hernia may protrude.—Umbilical see. Same as umbilical region, portude.—Umbilical see. Same as umbilical region, et cheplacenta and the fetus, along the navel, string, and within the body of the fetus thence to the liver and vena porte and ductus venosus, and consequently between the placenta and general venous system of the fetus. They convey arterishre 1 blood from the placenta to the fetus; at birth they are perfly cest off with the navel-string, partly degenerate into the round ligament of the liver.—Umbilical versels, of the umbilical arteries and venor veins: chiefily allantoic structures, to be distinguished from the omphalome or rate vessels of the umbilical versels.—See cuts under embryo and uterus.

and uterus.

umbilicar (um-bil'i-kar), a. [< LL. umbilicarus, pertaining to the navel, < L. umbilicus, navel: see umbilic and umbilicus.] In math., of or pertaining to an umbilic.—Umbilicar focal conic. See fixed — Umbilicar focus, a focus having a real plane of center.

Umbilicaria (um-bil-i-kā'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Hoff-man), < LL. vmhilicaris, umbilical: see umbilicar.] A genus of gynnocarpous lichens, giving car.] A genus of gynnocarpous lichens, giving name to the family Umbilicarici, natives of temperate and arctic regions. In times of scarcity some of the arctic species are used as food, as U. arctica, the so-called famine-bread. See lichen, 1.
Umbilicariei (um-bil i-kā-rif@-i), n.pl. [NL., & Umbilicariei.] A family of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, having a horizontal toling as a blad is haven, a conjectous the line at

necons blue is h-brown coriaceous thallus attached to the substratum at a single point.

umbilicate (um-bil'i-kat), a. [(In umbilicatus, navel-shaped, (ambilicus, navel; see umbilicus.]

1. Shaped like a navel; resembling a navel, as 1. Snaporting a navet, resembling a navet, as being round and depressed or concave, or as being focal or central, as some pit or depression; unablicated; umbiliform.—2. Having an umbilieus or umbilicated formation, as a shell or a feather, or marks of the sculpture of contracts with the graph metals. an insect: pitted, as a pustule. umbilicated (um-bil'i-kā-ted), a. [(umbilicate

+ -(d².) Same as umbilicaté. umbilication (um-bil-i-kā'shon), n. [< umbilicate + -ion.] A central navel-like depression, like that seen in vesicles of vaccinia or of smallpox; also, the condition of having such a de-

pression.

umbilicular (um-bi-lik'ū-lär), a. [Appar. intended for umbilicar, < LL. umbilicaris, pertaining to the navel: see umbilicar.] Of or pertaining to the navel; hence, intensely introspective, in allusion to Indian mystics alleged to attain great sanctity by continuous contemplation of the payel plation of the navel.

This change in tone . . . I attribute to a great extent to the new vistas opened up by the school of evolutionists, and by the writers who have drawn attention off mere umbilicular contemplation, such as Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 513.

umbilicus (um-bi-li'kus), n.; pl. umbilici (-sī).

[= F. ombilic (also nombril) = Sp. ombiligo = Pg. embigo = It. umbilico, < L. umbilicus, navel,

umbery (um'ber-i), a. [⟨ umber² + -y¹.] Of or pertaining to umber; of the color of umber; dark-brown; dark; dusky.

umbilic (um-bil'ik), n. and a. [⟨ L. umbilicus: see umbilicus.] 1. n. ln geom., a point of a surface where the radii of curvature are all equal, and a supera escapitate the curface of the umbilical cord enters the belly; the navel; nearly central point in the walls of the abdomen where the yolk-bag or umbilical vesicle of the embryo hangs, or where the navel-string or umbilical cord enters the belly; the navel; the omphalos. With the absorption of the yolk-bag or the casting off of the navel-string, the umbilicus remains as a characteristic mark or scar. In man it is a little round pit or depression, its center being hollowed in by the traction of the umbilical vessels inside the helly, as these degenerate into fibrous cords passing to the liver and to the bladder, forming the round ligament of the former and the urachus of the latter viscus.

Hence — 2. Some navel-like formation: some

Hence -2. Some navel-like formation; some orieumseribed depression or elevation; a sort of button, or a place in which a button might fit: when elevated instead of depressed, oftener



of button, or a place in which a button might fit: when elevated instead of depressed, oftener called umho. Specifically—(a) In conch., a circular and more or less centric pit or hollow of the body-whorl of a spiral shell; an umbilicated formation. It is well shown in the figure of the snail herewith. (b) In ornith.: (l) The lattle pit or depression on the scape of a feather, at the junction of the rachis and calamus, where the vanes begin to grow. (2) The contracted opening at that end of a feather which is inserted into the skin. These are also known as the superior unabilities and inferior umbilities respectively, the former being at the top and the tatter at the bottom of the calamus.

3. In hot.: (a†) [cap.] An old generic name (A. P. de Candolle, 1801) for the navelwort, Cotyledon Umbilitus. (b) The part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum. See cut under hilum. (c) A depression or an elevation about the center of a given surface. Henslow.—4. In antiq., an ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened upon each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled.—5. In grow, a term used by the older geome-5. In gcom., a term used by the older geometers as synonymous with focus; in modern works, a point in a surface through which all tines of curvature pass.—6. The raised central boss of a large plateau or dish, often made to fit the hollow foot of the ewer which stands upon it and forms one design with the dish.

umbiliferous (um-bi-lif'e-rus), a. [(L. umbi-liteus), the navel, + ferre = E. bear!.] Having an umbilieus or navel-like formation.

umbiliform (um'bi-li-fôrm), a. [< L. umbili-(cus), the navel, + forma, form.] Having the form or aspect of the umbilieus; like a navel. umblet (um'bi), a. An old spelling of humble³.

(M^{*} 101), (t. An Ore operation)

Religioun umble and trewe also,

Rom, of the Rose, 1, 6154.

umble-pie (um'bl-pi), n. Same as humble-pic. umblest, n. pl. The entrails of a deer: same as

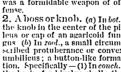
This day I had a whole doe sent me by Mr. Hozier, which is a fine present, and I had the umbles of it for dinner.

Pepys, Diary, HI. 301.

umbo (um'bō), n.; pl. umbones (um-bō'nĕz). [NL. < L. umbo(n-), the boss of a shield, any boss, knob, projection, also poet a shield; akin to Gr. aμβωr, a boss, elevation, pulpit (see am-bo), and to L. umbilicus,

E | | 6 - 0 - 0 0

bo), and to L. umbilicus, Gr. ὑμφαῖοι, navel: see umbilicus.] 1. The boss of a shield, central in the case of a circular shield. The umbowas sometimes hollow, convex toward the outer side and within allowing the hand to pass into the hollow and graya transverse bar; this form occurs especially in small round shields (see buckler); sometimes the umbo terminated in a spike which was a formidable weapon of offense.



fense.

2. A boss or knob. (a) In bot, the knob in the center of the pileus or cap of an agardeoid function of the Carbonal of

formation .- Umbonal area or region, in conch., a part

of each valve of a bivalve toward the umbo and within the pallial line; that part of the shell which is delimited by the mantle-margin.

umbonate (um'bō-nāt), a. [(NL.*umbonatus, (L.umbo, as a shield or disk of any sort.—2. In umbo, as a shield or disk of any sort.—2. In zoöl.: (a) Formed into an umbo, a boss, or a knob; button-like; umbonal; umbonic. (b) Having an umbo, as a shell; bearing umbones of this or that kind; umbonated: as, both valves strongly umbonate.—3. In bot., bearing an umbo or boss in the center, as the pileus of many species of Agaricus.

species of Agaricus.
umbonated (um'bō-nā-ted), a. [< umbonate + -cd²-] Same as umbonate.
umbonation (um-bō-nā'shan), n. [< umbonate + -ion.] The formation of an umbo; an umbo.

Simple or forked spines, hair-like processes, umbona-tions, etc. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

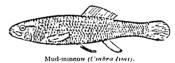
umbones, n. Plural of umbo.
umbonic (um-bon'ik), a. [<L. umbo(n-), a boss, knob, + ·ic.] Of or pertaining to an umbo; umbonal. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 406.
umbonulate (um-bon'ū-lāt), a. [<NL. *umbonulate, dim. of L. umbo(n-), a boss, knob: see umbo.] In bot., terminated by a very small boss or umbo

or umbo.
umbra¹ (um'brii), n.; pl. umbræ (-brē). [NL.,
⟨L. umbra, shade, shadow: see umber¹, umber².
Hence ult. umbel, umbrel, umbrella, umbrere,
penumbra, adumbrate, etc.] 1. A shadow or penumbra, adamorate, etc.] 1. A Shadow of shade. Specifically, in astron.: (a) The total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse; the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun. See penumbra (with cut). (b) The dark central part of a sun-spot, which is surrounded by a brighter annular part called the penumbra. See cut under sun-spot.

2. Among the Romans, one who went to a feast merely at the solicitation of one invited: so called because he followed the guest as a chadow.

shadow.—3. In alg., a symbol which, when paired with another, makes the symbol of a paired with another, makes the symbol of a quantity. See umbral notation, under umbral.—Umbra recta, twelve times the cotangent of an angle; umbra versa, twelve times the tangent of an angle. These terms are derived from dialing, and refer to two scales upon an astrolabe.

Umbra² (um'brii), n. [NL. (Gronovius; Cuvier and Yalenciennes, 1846), < L. umbra, a fish, the umber; see umber¹.] 1. The only genus of Umbridæ; the mud-minnows. See minnow- 2 (c),



and Umbrida. There are two species, respectively of Europe and North America, *U. kra-meri* and *U. limi.*—2. [l. c.] A scienoid fish, *I mbrina cirrosa*; the umbrine. See cut under I'mbrina.

umbraced (um'brāst), a. [Appar an error for or misreading of vambraced.] In her., same as vambraced.

umbraclet (um'brā-kl), n. [< L. umbraculum, anything that furnishes shade, a shade, shady place, umbrella, dim. of umbra, shade: see umhra.] A shade; umbrage.

That Tree (that Soull-refreshing umbracle Together with our sinno) His Shoulders teares. Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. umbracula, n. Plural of umbraculum. umbraculate (um-brak'ū-lāt), a. [< NL. *um-braculatus, < L. umbraculum, umbrella: see um-bracle.] In entom., noting the head when nearly covered by a frontal process which falls over the face and eyes, shading it like an umbrella, as in a few Orthoptera. umbraculiferous (um-brak-ū-lif'e-rus), a. [< L. umbraculum, umbrella, + ferre = E. bear¹.] In bot., bearing an organ or part in the form of an expanded umbrella. See cut under pitcherplant.

plant.

umbraculiform (um-brak'ū-li-fôrm), a. [< L. umbraculum, umbrella, + forma, form.] Having the general form of an umbrella, as a mush-

room. See cut under Agaricus.

umbraculum (um-brak'ū-lum), n.; pl. umbraculu (-lii). [NL., ⟨ L. umbraculum, umbrella: see umbracle.] In bot., any one of certain umbrella-shaped appendages. See cut under pitcher-

plant.
umbræ, n. Plural of umbra.

umbrage (um'brāj), n. [< F. ombrage, shade, shadow, < L. umbraticus, of or pertaining to shade, being in retirement, < umbra, shade,

shadow: see umbra, umbcr1.] 1. Shade; a shadow; obscurity.

Shadow; Obscurity.

We are past the twilights of conversion, and the umbrages of the world, and walk in the light of God.

Jer. Taplor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 811.

His [Wordsworth's] angels and flends are human thoughts and feelings, and he can awake them at will from the umbrage of the old lkydal woods.

Noctes Ambrosiana, April, 1832.

2. That which affords a shade; specifically, a

screen of trees or foliage.

The linnets warble, captive none, but lur'd
By food to haunt the umbrage; all the glade
Is life, is music, liberty, and love.
W. Mason, English Garden, iv.

Into trackless forest set
With trees, whose lofty *umbrage* met.
Wordsworth, Tour in Scotland (1814), The Brownic's Cell.

3. A slight appearance; an apparition; a

Some of them being umbrages . . . rather than realities. Fuller, Holy War, v. 25. (Eneye. Dict.)

A penitent is not taken with umbrages and appearances, nor quits a real good for an imaginary.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 183.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor umbrage of reason on its side.

Woodward.

4. The feeling of being overshadowed, as by another standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of slight or injury; offense; resent-

I say, just fear, . . . not out of *umbrages*, light jealousies, apprehensions afar off, but out of clear foresight of immment danger *Bacon*, War with Spain. So they parted for that time without the least *Umbrage* of Discontent, nor do I hear of any engendered since. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 23.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 23.

The Persian ambassador did not care to see any Franks, the port being very suspicious, and the minister very wisely avoided giving umbrage without any reason.

Pocock, Description of the East, II. ii. 100.

No part of Henry's conduct gave such umbrage to his nobles as the facility with which he resigned himself to the control of favorites. Precent, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3. = Syn. 4. See pique and animosity.

umbrage (um'brāj), v. t.; pret. and pp. um-braged, ppr. umbraging. [\langle umbrage, n.] To

A filige or hillock heavily umbraged with the rounded foliage of evergreen oaks. Harper's May., LXXVI, 733, umbrageous (um-brā'jius), a. [Formerly also umbragions; $\langle F, ombragex, shady, \langle ombrage, shade; see umbrage,]$ 1. Forming or affording a shade; shading; shady.

Consider but the rudiment of a tall and umbraycoustree, from so minute a seed as may be borne away by every blast.

Eledyn, True Religion**, L. 29.

Ash far-stretching his tombrageous arm. Coneper, Task, 4, 211.

Do they play as formerly with thy crisp glossy curls, so delicate and umbrageous?

Landor, Imag. Conv., Aleiblades and Xenophon.

2. Shaded; shady; as, an umbrageous glen.

Umbrageous grots and caves
Milton, P. L., Iv. 257. Of cool recess.

3t. Obscure; doubtful, as if from being darkened or shaded; hence, suspicious; "rather

In the present constitution of the Court (which is very ombrageous) Set H Wotton, Reliquice. 4t. Apt or disposed to take offense; taking um-

umbrageously (um-bra'jius-li), adv. In an

umbrageous manner.
umbrageousness (um-brā'jius-nes), n. The state or quality of being umbrageous; shadi-

ness: as, the umbrageousness of a tree. umbraid (um-brād'), v. t. [ME. umbrayden, umbreyden; \(\lambda um- + braid \). Cf. upbraid.] To upbraid.

When she of his falsenesse him umbreyde. -Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1671.

I umbraude one, I cast one in the tethe of an offence that he hath done. . . What though he have done a mysse, it was not thy parte to umbraude him.

Palsarare, p. 766

umbraidt, n. Strife; contention. Halliwell.
umbral (um'bral), a. [\lambda umbra + -al.] Pertaining to an umbra.—Umbral notation, a notation for determinants invented by the French mathematician Vandermonde (1725-96) in 1772, but substantially known to Leibnitz. Each constituent of the determinant is represented as the product of two letters, one for the row the other for the column, which letters do not, of course, denote quantities, but only the numerical position of the row or columns, so that the product of one of one set by one of the other is equal to a quantity. If the unbral multiplication is commutative, the determinant is symmetrical; if polar, it is skew symmetrical. The name was given by Sylvester.

Umbral (um'bral), n. [\lambda L. umbra, shade, twi-

was given by sylvester.
Umbral (um'bral), n. [(L. umbra, shade, twi-light, +-al.] In the classification of the Pale-ozoic series of Pennsylvania, according to II.

pertine. The Umbral and Vespertine together consti-tute the Subcarboniferous of some authors, or that part of the Carboniferous which lies below the Millstone-grit.

umbrate; (um'brāt), v. t. [< L. umbratus, pp. of umbrare (> F. ombrer); shade, overshadow, < umbra, shade, shadow: see umber¹.] To shade; shadow; foreshadow.

umbrated (um'brā-ted), a. [\(\chi umbrate + \cd^2\).] In her.: (a) Shadowed, or easting a shadow. (b) Same as entrailed. Neither of these uses is strictly horaldic.

Those ensignes which are borne umbrated. Bossewell, Workes of Armorie (1572), p. 25. (Enego. Diet.)

umbratic! (um-brat'ik), a. [\lambda L. umbraticus, of or pertaining to shade or shadow, being in retirement, seeluded, \lambda umbra, shade: see umbra, umber!. Cf. umbrage.] 1. Shadowy; foreshadowing; hence, easting shadows.

Those umbratick representations (or insinuations) dld obtain their substance, validity, and effect.

Barrow, Sermons, II. xxvil.

2. Keeping in the shade or in retirement; secluded; retired.

umbratical (um-brat'i-kal), a. [< umbratic + -al.] Same as umbratic.

Whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on 1 sides. B. Jonson, Discoveries. umbratilet (um'bra-til), a. [(1. umbratilis, remaining in the shade, retired, (umbra, shade; see umbra.] 1. Being in the shade or in retire-

ment; seeluded. Health that hath not been softened by an umbratile life still under the roof.

Bacon.

We must not . . . play the geometrician with our soul, as we may with lines and figures, and things obnoxious to our senses, in this umbratile state and dependence.

Exclan, True Religion, I. 56.

Pertaining to or resembling a shadow or shadows: shadowy.

Shadows have their figure, motion, And their umbratile action from the real Posture and motion of the body's act. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Hi. 3.

3. Unreal; unsubstantial.

This life that we live disjoyned from God is but a shadow and umbratil imitation of that.

Dr. H. More, Philos Poems, p. 337, notes.

umbration (um-brā'shon), n. [< LL. umbra-tio(n-), a shading, shadowing, < L. umbrare, pp. umbratus, shade: see umbrate.] 1. A foreshadowing; adumbration.

Nor all this by transient and superficial knowledge, fig-ures, and umbrations, but immediate and intuitive notices. Ecciyn, True Religion, I. 241.

2. In her., same as adumbration.

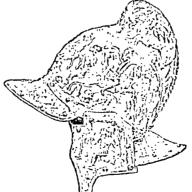
umbratioust (um-brā'shus), a. [Irreg. var. of umbrageous, after umbrate, etc.: see umbrageous.] Apt to take umbrage; tetchy. [Rare.]

umbra-tree (um'brä-tie), n. Same as bella-

umbra-tree (um bri-tre), n. Same as beta-sombra-tree, umbre, n. See umber!, umbrel (um'brel), n. [{ OF, ombrelle, an um-brella: see umbrella. In def, 3 confused with the form umbrere, which is used in the same sense.] 1t. An umbrella.

Each of them besides bore their umbrels Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 8. (Latham.)

21. A lattice. Hallwell .- 3. A defense for the



Helmet with Umbrel, 16th century. (1 rom "L'Art pour Tous.")

face, attached to a helmet. Also called shade. See also cut under armet.

D. Rogers, a group of rocks of great thickness, umbrella (um-brel'ii), n. [Formerly also umbelonging to the Carboniferous, and lying between the Seral or Millstone-grit and the Vesta, an umbrella, sunshade, dim. of ombra, shade, (L. umbra, shade: see umbra. Cf. umbracle, umbel, umbella.] 1. A portable shade, screen, or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the or ennopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for the purpose of sheltering the person from the rays of the sun or from rain. The name was formerly given to a sort of fan used to protect the face from the sun, but is now applied to a light canopy of silk, cotton, or other cloth, extended on a folding frame composed of bars or strips of steel, cane, etc., which slides on a rod or stick. A small and light form of umbrella, carried by women as a protection from the rays of the sun, often in gay colors, or ornamented with ribbons, lace, etc., is habitually called a parasol. The umbrella had its origin in very remote times in the far Last, and in some Aslatic countries it was (and still is) regarded as an emblem of royalty or a mark of distinction. In ancient Greece its use was familiar among women for protection from the sun, and it is frequently represented in vasepalatings and terra-cottas. As a defense from rain or snow it was not used in western Europe till early in the eighteenth century. The word is sometimes used figuratively. Compare clock.

Umbrellaes, that is, things that minister shadow unto them [Italians] for shelter against the scorehing heate. Caryat, Crudities, I. 135.

Umbrello (Ital. Ombrella), a fashion of round and broad Fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun or lite; and hence any little shadow, Fan, or other thing wherewith women guard their faces from the sun.

Blonnt, Glossographia (1670).

The tuck'd up sempstress walks with hasty strides, While streams run down her oil'd *umbrella's* sides. Swift, A City Shower.

The inseparable gold *umbrella*, which in that country [Burma] as much denotes the grandee as the star or garter does in England. J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 90.

Moreover, he [Jonas Hanway] is said to have been the first man who made a practice [about 1750] of using an umbrella while walking in the streets of London, Dict. Nat. Biog., XXIV, 313.

2. In zoöl.: (a) The gelatinous disk or swimming-bell of an acaleph, as a jellytish, by the rhythmical contraction and expansion of which the crenture swims, taken either with or without the volum. It is usually the largest, most symmetrical, and most coherent part of the jellyish, from which other parts hang like streamers, either around its margin or from the center of the under surface. If we compare this bell to a woman's sun-umbrella, lined as well as covered with silk, and having a fringe, then the outer or aborat surface is the extunbrella; the inner or under lining surface is the extunbrella; or adoral surface surrounding the mouth, from which large month-parts may hang in the position of the stick or handle of the umbrella; the ring of metal which slides up and down the stick may tepresent the gastric cavity of the creature, and the metal ribs of the umbrella may suggest the radial canals which go out to the circumference. At points around the margin are the series of adradlal, perradial, and interradial sense-organs or other appendages, as tentacles, and where these are long and streaming they represent the fringe of the imagined parasol. See cuts under acateph, Aurelia, Discophora, and Villsia. the creature swims, taken either with or with-

n ucra.

In . . . [Discophora], the aboral end of the hydrauth is dilated into a disk or umbrella, which is susceptible of rhythmical contractile movements.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 118.

(b) In conch. [NL. (Lamarck, 1809).] (1) [cap.]

A genus of teetibranchiate or pleurobranchiate gastropods: the unbrella-shells, as *U. um-bellata*. Also *Ombrella*. (2) A limpet-like tectibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Umbrella* or family *Umbrellidæ*; an umbrella-shell.

The umbrellas are very large creatures, wearing a flat limpet on the middle of the back, not immersed in the mantle P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on [Mollusca (1861), p. 86.



umbrella-ant (um-brel'ä-ant), n. A parasolant or leaf-carrying ant, which when foraging



Umbrella-ant (Cecatoma cephalotes). Center figure, queen; right, worker; left, soldier

carries bits of leaves over its back as though for protection, as the sauba-ant, Ecodoma cephalotes. See sauba-ant.



Und rell that he est aboverner, reserve

from the radiating crest which overshadows the head, as in C. ornatus, C. penduliger, and

Umbrellacea (tun-bre-la'sē-ā), n. [NL., \(Um-brella + -acea \)] Samo as Umbrellida. Menke,

umbrellaed (um-brel'ad), a. [< umbrella + -ed².] Having, or protected by, an umbrella.

The op using door reveals the advent of more umbrel-lacd and machintoshed waterfalls. Rhoda Broughton, Mas, I

umbrella-fir cum-brel'g-fer), n. Same as um-

brella-pres. umbrella-grass (um-brel/#-gras), n. 1. An Anistralian grass, Penneum de compositum, whose millet-like seeds are made by the natives into eaks. Also called Anistralian mullet. It is a semi-equate plant, of entail and stout, capable of three integrals.

semi-up, at parameters in the property of the portrols.

2. The Australian genss Aristida ramosa +3.

Short of the genus Fuerena.

2. The Australian grass Aristida rannosa = 3. A cyper recons plant of the genus Furrina, umbrella-leaf cum-bucl'a-let), n. A plant of the Bernerdaten, Diphylleta cymosa, found in wet or springy places in the mountains of Virginia and southward. It has a thick horizontal rootsteek, sudieg up each year a huge, centrally pelatic, cut-lobe had in ended leaf, or allowering stem with two leaves, pelitic mer the side the stem terminated by a cymo white fewer. The genus has but one other species, which belongs to Japan.

umbrella-man (um-brel'ä-man), n. A dealer who has: small stand under an umbrella.

I be arred from one unabrella man that, six or seven years previously, he used to sell more portrafts of "Mr Edmund Keem's Richard HL," than anything else, Martery, London Labour and London Poor, 1, 329.

umbrella-palm (um-brel'ji-pam), n. See um-. under *palm*?

umbrella-pine (um-brel'ji-pin), n. See Scia-

umbrella-shell (um-brel'ä-shel), n. the family Imbrellidie, and especially of the genus Imbrella; an umbrella. See cut under rmbrella.

umbrella-stand (um-brel'ii-stand), n. A stand for holding umbrellas. In a usual form, it has an upright some order to the form, it has an upright some order as a convenient height by a number of rings through any of which a folded umbrella may be thru t, and a join at the bottom to receive water trickling from wet umbrelles. Sometimes it has the form of a large metal or percelain far.

umbrella-tree (um-brel'ji-trē), n. 1. An American magnolia. Magnolia tripetala (M. Umbrella), widely distributed, but not common, from la), widely distributed, but not common, from Pennsylvania southward and southwestward. It is a tree of 30 or to feet, with irregular branches, and leave 18 or 20 inches long by 8 or 10 inches broad; these, radiating from the ends of the shoots, suggest the name. The flower are ream-white, to 6 inches deep, unpleasantly scented. The tree is fairly hardy, and frequently planted for ornament. The back, like that of other magnolics, has the property of a gentle stimulant aromatic tonic. Also called ethnood (which see). The screw-pine, Pandrancs odoratissimus, is also called by this name. 2. See The spesia.—Ear-leafed umbrella-tree, Magnolia Francei, otherwise called mountain magnolia and long-leafed commber-tree, similar to M. tripetala, but having the leaves anriched at the base, sweet-scuted flowers, etc.—Guinea umbrella-tree, Hibicaus (Parilluna) Guineanis.—Umbrella-tree of Queensland, Brussaia actinophylla, of the Araliaccae, a handsome tree 40 feet high.

umbrella-wort (um-brel' i-wert), n. See Ory-

umbrella-bird (um-brel'ii-bèrd), n. One of several dragoon-birds, or South American fruit-crows, of the genus Cephalopterus: so called pleurobranchiate gastropods, named from the genus Umbrella. See cut under umbrella. umbrello (um-brel'o), n. An obsolete form of

umbreret, n. [Early mod. E. also umbriere (also umber: see umber¹); \(ME. umbrere, oumbrere, \(\cdot OF. ombraire, \(*ombriere, \) a shade, the shade over the sight of a helmet, sometimes attached to the vizor, < ombre, shade: see umber1.] Same as umbrel, 3.

Knelis downe to the cors, and kaught it in armes, Kastys upo his *umbrere*, and kysses hyme sone! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2953.

But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee, But onely vented up her *unbriere*, And so did let her goodly visage to appere, Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 42.

umbrette (um-bret'), n. [(F. ombrette, dim. of ombre, shade.] The umber or umber-bird. See ent under Scopus.

Umbrian (um' bri-an), a. and n. [= F. Ombri-an, C. L. Umbria, C. Umbri, a people of Italy (see def.).] I. a. Of or pertaining to Umbria, an ancient region of central Italy, and compartimento of the modern kingdom, or its inhabitants to of the modern kingdom, or its inhabitants or language.—Umbrian school of painting, one of the chief groups of development in Italian art, which assumed a distinctive character toward the end of the four teenth century, and was purenthent at the beginning of the sixteenth. Among its most notable masters were Ottaviano Nelli of Gubbio, Gentile da l'abriano, the graceful l'iero della Francesca, Perugino (the able master of Raphael), l'inturicchio, and the wonderfully facile and gifted Raphael of Urbino, with the many lesser names which cluster about his.—Umbrian ware, a name formerly given to Italian majolica, from the number of factories of this ware contained within the limits of Umbria.

II. n. 1. One of an ancient Italian people who inhabited Umbria.—2. The language of the Umbrians: it was an Italie tongue, allied to Osean and more distantly to Latin. Its chief monument is the Eugubino tables. See Engu-

monument is the Eugubine tables. See Eugu-

Umbridæ (um'bri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Umbra + Official (un) or -aey, n. pr. [ML., Comord + solar.] A family of acauthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus Umbra; the mud-minnows. They are small carnivorous fishes living in the mud, or among the weeds of ponds and sluggish streams extremely tenacious of life, and able to survive when the water is almost dried up. The relationships of the family are close with the pakes (Essential). See minnow, and cut under Umbra.

umbrieret, n. See umbrere.

umbriferous (um-brif'e-rus), a. [\(\text{L. umbriter}, \) E. bear¹, Casting or making a shade. Blount, Glossographia (1670).

umbriferously (um-brif'e-rus-li), adv. So as to make or east a shade: as, "growing umbrif-crously," Tyndall.

umbrilt, n. Same as umbrel

umbrint, n. Same as umbre.
Umbrina (um-bri'ni), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817),

Sp. umbrina, CL. umbra, shade, shadow: see
umbra.] 1. A genus of scienoid fishes, having the dorsals contiguous, the second dorsal
much larger than the anal, vertebræ about 10
abdominal and 14 caudal, lower jaw not pro-



Be tided Umbrus (Umbrung cirreta), one fifth natural size

jecting, hypopharyngeals distinct, a single barbel, an air-bladder, and two anal spines. The type is Sciena cirrhosa of Linneus, now U. cirrosa. Species are found in most warm seas. U. broussanct inhabits West Indian and Horlda waters. U. roncudor, the yellow finned reneador of the Pacific coast, is one of the handsomest scienoids, about 16 inches long.

2. [l. c.] A fish of this genus; an umbra or umbrine.—3. In cutom., a genus of dipterous insects. Descoidy, 1830.

umbrine (um'brin), n. [< F. umbrine (Cotumstroke), < NL. umbrina: see Umbrina.] A fish of the genus Umbrina; an umbra; specifically, U. cirrosa. known to the ancients, now the corro of the Halians, ranging in the Mediterumula (6'm6-lii), n. Eccles., same as mozetta.

or heavy shade. Bailey, 1731 .- 2. In ornith., dusky; dark-colored.—Umbrose warblert. See warbler.

warbler.
umbrosityt (um-bros'i-ti), n. [\lambda L. as if *um-brosita(t-)s, \lambda umbrosus, shady: see umbrose.]
The state or quality of being umbrose; shadiness. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.
umiak (\(\text{om'}\yak\)), n. [Eskimo umiak, also written oomeak.] The native name of the women's or larger kind of Eskimo boat, earrying ten or twelve people, and consisting of a wooden frame covered with sealskins, with several seals. It is used for fishing and for transporting familiary. seats. It is used for fishing and for transporting families, and is worked by women. It often has a mast and a triangular sail.

umlaut (öm'lout), n. [G. umlaut, modification of vowels, $\langle um$, around, about, also indicating change, alteration (see um-), + laut, sound: see loud.] In philol., the German name, invented by Grimm, for a vowel-change in the Germanic by Grimm, for a vowel-change in the Germanic languages, brought about by the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable: namely, of the vowel i, modifying the preceding vowel in the direction of e or i, and of the vowel u, modifying the preceding vowel toward a or u. Only the former, or the change by a following i (now generally lost or altered), is found in English or German: thus, German mann, manner, fall, faller, maus, mause; fuss, fusse; etc.: in English the phenomena are only sporadic remains, like man, men; fall, fell; mouse, mice; foot, feet. In Icelandic both kinds of umlaut are frequent and regular changes. An English name sometimes used for 'umlaut' is mulation. Compare ablant.

umlaut (6m' lout), v. t. [< umlaut, n.] In philol., to form with the umlaut, as a form; also, to affect or modify by umlaut, as a sound.

also, to affect or modify by umlaut, as a sound.

We have the umlauted a (c).

The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 190.

umpirage (um'pīr-āj), n. [{ umpire + -age.] The post of an umpire; the act of one who arbitrates as umpire; the decision of an umpire;

I gave him the first notice of the Spaniards referring the *umpirage* of the peace twixt them and Portugal to the French King. Erelyn, Diary, April 11, 1666.

umpire (um'pir), n. [\langle ME. umpere, oumpere, impire (um pir), n. [\lambda ME. umpere, ounpee, owmpere (a form due to misdivision of a numpere as an umpere); prop. nompere, nonnpere, nonnpere, nonnpere, nonper, not, equal, \lambda (\lambda non, not, + per (\lambda L \text{par}), equal: see non3 and par2, pair1, peer2]

1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or refered in case of conflict of opinions; specifically, a person selected to see that the rules of a game, as cricket or base-ball, are enforced, and to decide disputed or debatable points.

And if ze thinke it to many lerned men, take ze one, and he another; and if they may not accorde, ze and I to be umpere, for we stande bothe in like cas.

Paston Letters, I, 120.

Twist my extremes and me this bloody knife Shall play the umpire. Shak., R. and J, iv. 1. 63.

2. In law, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitra-tors when the arbitrators do not agree in opin-

tors when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.=Syn. 1. Arbitrator, Referee, etc. See judge.
umpire (um'pir), v.; pret. and pp. umpired, ppr. umpiring. [Cumpire, n.] I. trans. 1. To decide as umpire; settle, as a dispute. South, Sermons, VI. ii. [Rare.] Specifically—2.
To enforce the rules of (a game), and decide disputed points; as to umbire, agame of besomething the settlement of the settlement of the settlement. disputed points: as, to umpire a game of base-

II. intrans. To act as umpire.

We list not to empire betwixt Geographers, but to relate our Historie. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 228.

umpireship (um'pir-ship), n. [(umpire + -ship.] The office of an umpire; arbitrament;

orro of the Italians, ranging in the Mediter-rangan, and southward along the west coast of Africa. See cut under Umtrina.

umbrose (um'brōs), a. [= F. ombreux = Sp. Pg. umbroso = It. ombroso, < L. umbroso, full of shade, shady, < umbra, shade, shadow; see umbra.] 1†. Shady; casting a large shadow

There was laughyng and louryng and "let go the cuppe," And seten so til euensonge and songen vmwhile. Piers Plowman (B), v. 345.

Throgh whiche treason betydes, & ternys vnqukile Bolde men to batell and biker with hond; That draghes vnto dethe, & deris full mony, Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2913.

Miss Barbara Clinkscale, daughter to the *umquhile*, and sister to the then existing Clinkscale of that ilk.

umzumbit (um-zum'bit), n. [Native name, said to mean 'ironwood.'] A leguminous South African tree, Milletia Caffra, or its wood. The tree grows 20 or 30 feet high; its wood is of a brown color, is very hard and close-grained, and is said to surpass lignumities in resistance to wear, and to be impervious to the teredo; it is used for bearings, walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc.

un, n. A dialectal corruption of onc. It is common in the southern United States, in the phrases we was, you was, a sort of expanded plural, equivalent to we all, you all, which are used in much the same way.

mon in the southern United States, in the phrases we uns, you was, a sort of expanded plural, equivalent to we all, you all, which are used in much the same way.

un-1. [\lambda ME. un-, \lambda AS. un-, sometimes on-, not. = OS. un- = OFries. un-, on- = MD. D. on- = MLG. un- = OHG. MHG. G. un- = Icel. \(\vec{u}\)-, \(\vec{o}\)- (contracted from *un-, *on-) = Sw. Dan. u- = Goth. un- = L. in- (see in-3) = Gr. \(\vec{u}\)-, \(\vec{a}\)- (see an-5, a-1*8) = Skt. an-, a-; a common negative prefix, meaning 'not.' (a) It is prefixed to adjectives (including participles) and to adverbs, to express simply the negative, as unable, unfair, untrue, unwise, etc., unbending, unpielding, undoubting, unchanging, unithinung, etc., unbent, undoubted, unchanged, etc., 'not able,' 'not fair,' etc. The adverbs or nouns derived from such adjectives or participles (as unfairly, unfairness, etc.) may be regarded as formed from the adjective in un-, with the adverbial or noun formative ('unfair+ + dy'', unfair+ ness), or as formed from such derived forms by prefixing the negative ('un-1 + fairly, un-1 + fairness, etc.). (b) It is prefixed to some nouns to express the absence, incompleteness, or the contrary of what the noun expresses, as in unrest, untruth, unvisation undress. Before an adjective in unrest, untruth, unvisation undress. Before an adjective in unrest, untruth, unvisation undress. Before an adjective in unrest, untruth, unvisation in the totic cognate in-1 of Latin origin, an-5, a-18 of Greek origin, and also to non-, sometimes to diss, etc., of Latin origin, and also to non-, sometimes to diss, etc., of Latin origin, and also to non-, sometimes to diss, etc., of Latin origin, and also to non-, sometimes to diss, etc., of Latin origin, in an adverse in uncertial intended and so the unity of Latin origin, unity of Greek origin, and also to non-, sometimes to diss, etc., of Latin origin, and also to non-, sometimes to diss, etc., of Latin origin, and etc., of Greek origin, and also to non-, sometimes to diss, etc., of Lati

see aso un-2.

un-2. [$\langle ME. un-, on-, \langle AS. un-, on-, ond-, an-, and- \langle as in on-lican, unlock, on-leósan, unlocse, etc.), a particular use of <math>an-, and-, bnck$, against, = G. cnt-, etc.: see and-, an-2, a-5. This prefix has been more or less confused with un-1, the particular of payoral in the case $\langle AS. un-, un-, onto$ E. c. ent., etc.: see and., an=2, a=0. This prefix has been more or less confused with un-1, the notion of reversal in the one (AS. un., on., otc., 'back') being in many cases practically identical with the notion of negation in the other (AS. un., 'not'). There are three different senses possible to a form with the prefix in un-2 and the suffix -cd²—e. g., unarmed may mean (n) 'not now armed' (\langle un-1 + armed, p. a.); (b) 'not yet armed' (\langle un-1 + armed, pp.); (c) 'that has been deprived of arms,' 'no longer armed' (pp. of unarm, i. e. \langle unarm + -cd²), So unlocked, (a) 'not now locked' (\langle un-1 + locked, pp.); (c) 'no longer locked,' open' (pp. of unlock, i. e. \langle unlock+ -cd²); unlearned, (a) 'not learned,' 'ignorant' (\langle un-1 + learned, pp.); (c) 'no longer learned,' (\langle un-1 + learned, pp.); (c) 'no longer learned,' (\langle un-1 + learned, pp.); (c) 'no longer learned,' 'rejected' (pp. of unlearn, i. e. \langle unlearn+ -cd²); etc.] An inseparable prefix of verbs (generally transitive), meaning 'back,' and denoting the reversal or annulment of the action of the simple verb: as, undo, unlearn unlear back,' and denoting the reversal or annulment of the action of the simple verb: as, undo, unlearn, unlock, unmake, etc. It is very common as prefixed to verbs made from nouns, implying privation of the object named by the noun, or the qualities connoted by it: as, unarn, uneout, unfrock, unhelm, unhorse, etc., to take oft or deprive of one's arms, cowl, frock, helm, horse, etc.; unman, unex, to deprive of the qualities of a man, of sev, etc. When used with verbs denoting utterance (which cannot actually be reversed or undone), it implies retractation: as, to unsay, unseque, unsecar, etc. Words with this prefix are much confused with words having the prefix un-1 (see etymology). In the following pages words with the prefix un-2 are generally so marked, while words with the prefix un-1 are left without etymological note, except in special cases. See remarks under un-1. [Of the thousands of self-explaining words formed with the prefix un^{-1} , some, from frequency or convenience of employment, call for mention though not for definition. A selection of these is given in the following list.

unabating unabbreviated unabridged unabsolvable unabsolved unabsorbable unabsorbed unabsorbent unaccentuated unaccepted unaccommodating unadaptable unadapted unaddressed unadiusted unadmitted unadmonished unadulterated unaffiliated unafflicted unagglutinated unaggressive unalienated unalleviated unallotted unallowable unanalytical unanalyzable unanalyzed unannealed unannexed unannounced unanticipated unapoeryphal unappetizing unargumentative unashamed unassailably unassignable unassigned unassimilable unassociated unassorted unastronomical unattacked unattainably unattained unattracted unavenged unavowedly unawaked unawakened beyrann unbandaged unbare unbargained unbeknowing unbelted unbendable unbetrothed unbewailed unbiblical unbigoted unblenching unbloodily unblunted unboiled unbooted unborrowed unbound unbowdlerized unbranded unbreakable unbribed unbridgeable unbridged unbroached unbruised unbrushed unburnished unbuttressed uncadenced uncalcified uncalcined uncalculating uncalendered uncalked uncanceled

uncannily

uncaring

uncapsizable

uncarpeted uncarved uncatalogued uncatechized uncaught unceded uncensurable uncensured uncertificated uncertified unchalked unchanted uncharacterized unchastened unchastised uncherished unchid unchidden unchilled unchiseled uncholeric unchopped unchristened unchristianlike unchurched unchurchly unchurned uncircumscribed uncircumspect uncited unclaimed unclarified unclasped unclassed unclassic unclassical unclassifiable unclassified uncleaned uncleansed uncleared uncleavable uncleft unclerical unclipped unclogged unconcted uncoagulated uncoated uncocked uncognoscible uncollapsible uncolonized uncombable uncombed uncombined uncomforted uncommanded uncommemorated uncommended uncommensurable uncommercially uncommissioned uncommuted uncompensated uncompetitive uncomplete uncompleted uncomplimentary uncomplimented uncomprehending uncompressed uncompromised uncompromisingly unconcealable unconcealed unconceded unconciliatory unconcluded uncondensed unconferred unconfiding uncongealed uncongeniality uncongenially uncongested unconjugal unconnectedly

unconscientiousness

unconservative

unconsoled

unconsoling unconstituted unconstricted unconsulted unconsumed uncontaminated uncontemplated uncontracted uncontrite uncontrollability uncontroversia unconventionally unconvicted unconvinced unconvincing uncookable uncooked uncoördinated uncopied uncorrected uncorrelated uncorroborated uncorroded uncourted uncourtierlike uncoveted uneracked uncrafty uncredited uncritically uncriticizable uncriticized uncrowded uncrushable uncrystalline uncrystallizable uncrystallized uncultivatable uncultured uncurdled uncured uncurried uncurtailed uncushioned undamaged undamped undaughterly undazzled undealt undebarred undebased undehated undebauched undecayed undecaying undeceived undeciphered undeclared undecomposed undefeated undefrauded undefrayed undegenerate undegraded undelayed undeliberative undelineated undeliverable undelivered undelved undemanded undemocratic undemonstrably undemonstratively undemonstrativeness undenounced undeplored underived undeserved undesignated undespatched undestroyed undetachable undetected undeterred undiffused undiluted undiminished undiminishing undimmed undipped undiscriminative undisfigured undisheartened undisinfected undistilled undistressed

undistributed undisturbing undivested undomestic undrained undramatic undried undrilled undyed unedified unedifying unedited uneffaced uneffectuated unegested unelaborated unelectrified unelectrolyzed uneliminated unemphatic unemphatical unendowed unenduring unenforceable unenforced unenfranchised unengaging unengrossed unenlarged unenriched unenrolled unenslaved unentered unenthusiastic unenumerated unepiscopal unequilibrated unequipped unesthetic unetched unevangelized unexacting unexaggerated unexamined unexcavated unexcelled unexchanged unexcited unexcommunicate unexcused unexemplified unexercised unexerted unexhausted unexhibited unexpanded unexpended unexpiated unexpired unexplainable unexplained unexploded unexploited unexported unexpounded unexpressed unexpurgated unexterminated unextinet unextinguished unextirpated unextricated unfaceable unfaded unfallen unfatigued unfearing unfecundated unfelled unfeminine unfermentable unfertilized unfilled unfilling unfiltered unfindable unfired unfitted papooluu unfocused unfordable unforgetting unformulated unfoughten unfound unfraternal

unfreighted unfrozen ungallantly ungalvanized unganglionated ungerbled ungarrisoned moiven ungladden ungleved ungranted ungraphle ungraphle our and anguided ungur, id ed ungue, blo unhadnel unhadesled unhumested unhasting unbealed unher fed whelped undemmed unheralded unhewed unhewn unhindered unhit unhome like unhoping unhosed unhulled unhurried unhushed unhusked unhygienie unidentified unidiomatic unignited unillustrated unimported unimpeded unimpregnated unimpressed unimpressionable unimpressive unimpugned unincorporate unindebted unindemnify unindexed unindictable unindulged uninfected uninfectious uninflamed uninflated uninflected uninfluential uninitiated unincenlated uninquiring uninspiring uninstigated uninstituted uninstructed uninsulated uninsurable uninsured unintellectual unintended uninterdicted uninterred unintoxicating uninured uninvestigated uninvited uninviting uninvitingly uninvoked uninvolved unirrigated unirrigating unissued unjoined unjustified unkilled unkindled unkneaded unknotted unlabeled unladylike 413

unlaminated unlashed unlaundered unleaded unlearnable unlet unlighted unlikable unlisted unlit unliterary unlocalized unlodged unlooped unlovable unlowered unlowered unlying unmacadamized unmagnetic unmagnified unmailed unmaintainable unmagisterial unmalted unmanfully unmanifested unmapped unmasticated unmatchably unmated unmatriculated unmatured unmelodiously unmelted unmended unmentioned unmerciless unmeritorious unmesmerized unmet unmetaled unmetamorphosed unmetaphorical unmetrically unmilked unmilled unministerial unminted unmirthfully unmissed unmistaken unmodulated unmolten unmonastic unmooted unmordanted unmortgaged unmotived unmuzzled unnegotiable unnetted unnotched unnoticeable unnoticeably unnotified unnourished unnutritious unobjectionable unobliging unobliterated unobscured unobtainable unobtained unobtruded unoffended unoffered unofficial unofficinal unopenable unopened unoperated unorganizable unoxidated unoxidizable unoxidized unpacifiable unpacified unpacked unpaged unpainted unpampered unparaphrased unpardoned unpared

unparted

unpartizan

unparticipative

unpatented unpatriotically unpeeled unpenciled unpenetrated unpenned unperfected unperfected unperforated unpersuaded unphilanthropic unphilological unphonetic unphysicked unphysiological unpicturesque unpillaged unpitiable unpitied unplaned unplastered unplated unpledged unplighted unplowed unpolarized unpolishable unpolitical unpolitically unpooled unpopulated unpotable unpowdered unpraised unprayerful unpreceded unprecise unpredestinated unprefaced unpresented unpreserved unpretendingly unpretentiously unprevalent unprimed unprinted unprobed unprocurable unproduced unprofessed unprofessing unpromulgated unpropitiated unprosecuted unprostrated unprotracted unprotruded unproven unprovincial unpulled unpulped unpulverized unpurchasable unpurified unpursued unquaffed unquakerlike unquartered unquellable unquelled unquestioning unquestioningly unquickened unquotable unquoted unransomed unrated unratified unravaged unravelable unrazed unrealizable unreaped unrebuked unrebutted unrecalled unreceivable unreciprocated unrecited

unrecognized unrecruited

unredeemable

unsecured

unseductive

unsėizable

unrectified

unredressed

unreduced unreducible unreelable unreeled unreflected unreflectingly unreformed unrefreshed unrefreshing unrefunded unrefuted unregainable unregal unregretful unregretted unregulated unreliearsed unrejected unrelaxing unreligious unrelinquished unrelishable unrelished unreluctant unremarkable unremarked unremedied unreminded unremittable unremittent unremunerative unrenowned unrented unrepaired unrepeated unrepelled unrepenting unrepined unreplaced unreportable unreported unrepresentative unrepressed unreprimanded unreprinted unreproving unrepublican unrequiting unrescinded unrescued unresented unresenting unresigned unrespected unrespirable unresponsively unrested unrestrainable unrestrainably unretracted unrevealed unrevered unreverenced unrevised unrhythmic unridden unrighted unrimed unrinsed unrisen unroasted unrobbed unrounded unroused unrubbed unruptured unrusted unsaddled unsanctioned unsaponified unsated unsatiated unsaved unsawed unsawn unsayable unscaled unscalped unscattered unscheduled unscholarlike unscholarly unscientific unscientifically

unselected unsensational unsensitized unserved unsewed unsewered unsewn unshackled unshady unshapable unsharpened unshattered unshaved unsheared unsheathed unsheltered unshepherded unshielded unshocked nnshrinkable unshrived unshrunk unshuttered unsignalized unsigned unsignified unsilenced unsimulated unsinful unsinged unsinkable unskinned unslacked unslakable unslandered unslaughtered unsleepy unsliced unslurred unsmelted unsmiling unsmitten unsmoothed unsmuggled unsocially unsoftened unsoiled unsold unsoldered unsoldierlike unsoldierly unsolemnized unsolidified unsophistical unsounded unsoured unsowed unspannable unsparred unspecialized unspecific unspectacled unspellable unspelled unspillable unspliced unsplit unspoiled unsportsmanlike unsprinkled unsquandered unsqueamish unsqueezed unstably unstainable unstarched unstarred unstartled unstated unstatesmanlike unstationed unstemmed unstepped unstiflened unstifled unstilted unstimulating unstinted unstitched unstopped unstoppered unstored unstrengthened unstretchable unstretched

unstriped unstrung unsubjected unsubscribed unsubsidized unsubstantiated unsuckled unsued unsuffocated unsuggestive unsummoned unsunk unsupped unsurfeited unsurgical unsurmised unsurmounted unsurpassing unsuspended unswallowed unsweetened unsympathetic unsympathetically unsympathizing unsystematized untanned untarnishable untarred untasked untasteful untearable untechnical unteleological untellable untended unterrified untested untethered unthickened unthoughtful unthrashed unthreadable unthreshed unthriving unthwarted untidily untiringly untransplanted untransportable untransported untransposed untransmissible untransmitted untraversable untreated untrilled untrumpeted untrusted untuneful untwined untwisted untypical unutilized unuttered unvamped unventured unverifiable unverified unvictorious unvisited unvitrifiable unvitrified unvocal unvouched unvulcanized unwaked unwalkable unwalled unwanted unwarmed unwatered unwaxed unwearable unweary unwearying unwedded unweighted unweldable unwelded unwhisperable unworkable unworked unworkmanlike unwrathfully unwronged unyielded unyouthful

unabased (un-a-bāst'), a. Not abased; not low-ered. Bp. Gaüden, Tears of the Church, p. 274. unabashed (un-a-basht'), a. Not abashed; not confused with shame or by modesty.

Earless on high stood unabash'd De Foe

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 147.

unabated (un-a-bā'ted), a. Not abated; not lessened or lowered; not diminished.

To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*.

Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

unability† (un-n-bil'i-ti), n. [ME. nnablete; < un-1+ability.] inability. Wyelif; Milton, Areopagitien.

unable (un-ā'bl), a. [ME. unable; $\langle un-1 + able 1 \rangle$,

a.] 1. Not able.

Who [Congreve] was confined to his chair by gout, and
... was unable to read from bilindness

Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

21. Lacking in ability; incapable.

Among us now a man is holde unable, But if he can, by som conclusionn, Don his neighbor wrong or oppressionn. Chaucer, Lack of Steadfastness, l. 10.

3t. Weak; helpless; useless.

Sapless age and weak unable limbs, Shak, 1 Hen, VI., iv. 6, 4,

unabled (un-a'bld), a. Disabled; incapacitated.

We are the cedars they the mushrooms be, Unabled shrubs unto an abled tree Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, it.

unableness (un-â'bl-nes), n. The state of being unable: inability. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), H 121.
unabletet, n. See unability.
unabullet, r. An erroneous Middle English

form of cnable.

unaccented (un-ak-sen'ted), a. Not accented; in music, receiving only a relatively slight rhyth-mical emphasis: used both of beats, pulses, or parts of measures, and of tones or notes that

parts of measures, and of cones of notes that occur on such beats or parts. Unaccented oc-tave. Sum as small ectare (which see, under octare), unacceptable (un-ak-sep'ta-bl), a. Not ac-ceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure; displeasing.

The marquis at that time was very unacceptable to his ountrymen Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

unacceptableness (un-ak-sep'ta-bl-nes), n. The character of being unacceptable. Collie, Pride.

unaccessible (un-ak-ses'i-bl), a. Inaccessible,

Holland, troof Pinty, vi. 9. unaccessibleness (un-ak-ses'i-bl-nes), n. Inaccessibleness. Sn W. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 18

unaccommodated (un-a-kom'o-da-ted), a. 1. Not accommodated; not fitted, adapted, or adjusted,—2. Not furnished with accommodations, or with necessary conveniences or appli- unaccustomedness (un-a-kus'tomd-nes), n.

forked animal as thou art

unaccompanied (un-a-kum'pa-md), a. 1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or

The travels and crosses wherewith prelacy is never unaccompanied, they which feel them know how heavy and how great they are Hoster, Eccles Polity, vil. 24

2. In music, without instrumental accompaniment or support: used especially of vocal music: as, an unaccompanied solo or quartet. unaccomplished cun-a-kom'plisht), a. 1. Not

accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

The gods dismay d at his approach, withdrew, Not durst their unaccomplished crime pursus. Dryden, Biad, 4, 500.

2. Not furnished, or not completely furnished, with accomplishments.

Still unaccomplished may the mail be thought. Who gravefully to dunce was never taught.

*Confreed**, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

Congree, tr. of Oras Art of Love, in.
unaccomplishment (un-a-kom'phish-ment), n.
The state of being unaccomplished. Milton,
To the Parliament of England. [Rare.]
unaccordant (un-a-kor'dant), n. Inharmonious; discordant; disagreeable in sound.
unaccorded (un-a-kor'ded), n. Not accorded;
not beaught to barmony or concord; not agrand

not brought to harmony or concord; not agreed upon. Bp. Hall, Peace-maker, § 5. unaccountability (un-n-koun-ta-bil'i-ti), n. 1.

The state or character of being unaccountable.

2. Pl. unaccountabilities (-tiz). That which is unaccountable, or incapable of being explained.

There are so many peculiarities and unaccountabilities here. Mmc. D'Arblan, Dlary, III. 252. (Davies.)

unaccountable (un-g-koun'tg-bl), a. 1. Not to be accounted for; not explicable; not to be

As unaccountable as one would think it, a wise man is Nothing is more unaccountable than the spell that often able.

In the speken word.

Nothing is more unaccountable than the spell that often able.

In the speken word.

In the speken word. not always a good man. 2. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

Hee met at first with Doctrines of unaccountable Pre-rogative; in them hee rested, because they pleas'd him. Millon, Likonoklastes, xi.

No human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an *unaccountable* existence.

Froude, Sketches, p. 146.

3t. Not to be counted; countless; innumerable. [Rare.]

Shew him, by the help of glasses, still more and more of these fixt lights, and to heget in him an apprehension of their unaccountable numbers.

Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

=Syn. 1. Mysterious.

1. The state or character of being unaccountable, or incapable of being explained or accounted for.

The unaccountableness of this theory.

Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

Jour. Frankin Inst., CANA. 2017.

Unactive! (un-ak'tiv), a. Not active; inactive.

(a) Listless; not active or acting; slothful.

Think you me so tame,
So leaden and unactive, to sit down
With such dishonour?

Plether (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

2. The character or state of being not subject to account or control; irresponsibility.

An unaccountableness, in practice and conversation, to the rules and terms of their own communion.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, Iv.

unaccountably (un-a-koun'ta-bli), adv. In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

unaccredited (un-n-kred'i-ted), a. Not accredited; not received; not authorized; as, an unaccurate (un-ak'ū-rāt), a. Inaccurate. Waterland, Works, III. 178. [Rare.] unaccurateness (un-ak'ū-rāt-nes), n. Inaccurateness, Boyle, Works, II. 491. [Rare.] unaccusably (un-u-kū'zn-bli), adv. So as to be beyond accusation; unexceptionably.

But the slightest attempts to copy them (Leonardo's sketches) will show you that the terminal lines are infinitably subtle, unaccusably true, etc.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, \$ 162.

unaccustomed (un-a-kus'tomd), a. 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar or habitinted

A bullock unaccustomed to the voke, 2. Not according to custom; not familiar; unusual; extraordinary; strange.

extraorumny, seconds.

These apparent prodigles.

The unaccustom'd terror of this night.

Shak, J. C. iii. 1, 19).

My children have lead other birthplaces, and, so far as their fortunes may be within my control, shall strike their roots into unaccustomed earth. Hauthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

acknowledged: not recognized: as, an unacknowledged agent or consul.

An unacknowledged successor to the grown Clarendon, Civil Wars, 1, 75.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed: as, an unacknowledged crime or fault.

A scepticism which is unnetwork divid and merely pas-ve. J. Walker, Reason, Patth, and Duty.

3. Not noticed; not reported as received; as, 3. Not noticed; not reported as received; as, inscheek has remained macknowledged.—Unacknowledged note, in music, same as unescential or parameter unacknowledging (un-ak-nol'ej-ing), a. Unacknowledging (un-ak-nol'

Your condition shall be never the worse for Miss Glan-ville's track nonledging temper. . . You are almost as unacknowledging as your sister. Mrs. Lennox, Female Quixote, III. S. (Davies.)

unacquaintance (un-a-kwān'tans), n. Want of acquaintance or familiarity; lack of knowledge; ignorance. Trench, Study of Words, p. 153.

unacquainted (un-a-kwan'ted), a. 1t. Not well known; unusual; strange.

nown; unusum; Strongs.

Kiss the lips of unacquainted change.

Shak., K. John, Ill. 4, 166. 2. Not acquainted, or without acquaintance: usually followed by with.

Bounded on the South-east side with a bay of the Tyrrhen Sea unacquainted with tempests.

Sandys, Travalles (1652), p. 198.

Being a Londoner, though altogether unacquainted, I have requested his company at supper.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

explained by reason or by the knowledge possessed; inexplicable; hence, strange, unacquaintedness (un-a-kwān'ted-nes), n. The sessed; inexplicable; hence, strange, state of being unacquainted. South. Sermons state of being unacquainted. South, Sermons. xl. 9.

Steele, Spectator, No. 6. unacquirable (un-a-kwir'a-bl), a. Not acquir-

character of being unacquirable. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, xviii.

unacquired (un-a-kwird'), a. Not acquired; not gained. Jer. Taylor.

unacted (un-ak'ted), a. Not acted; not performed; not executed.

The fault unknown is as a thought unacted.
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 527.

[Often used with on or upon, then signifying not affected (by): as, a metal unacted upon by an acid.

An extremely good non-conductor of electricity is unacted upon by acids or alkalies, and is therefore adapted for making galvanic batteries.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 261.]

(b) Inoperative; not producing effects; having no efficacy. In the fruitful earth . . .
His beams, unactice else, their vigour find.
Milton, P. L., viii. 97.

(c) Marked by inaction; not utilized.

While useless words consume th' unactive hours, No wonder Troy so long resists our pow'rs. Pope, Hiad, ii. 40s.

unactive; (un-ak'tiv), v. t. [(unactive, a.] To render inactive or incapable; incapacitate. Fuller, Pisgah Sight, ii.

unactively! (un-ak'tiv-li), adv. Inactively. Locke, Education, § 125.

unadditioned; (un-n-dish'ond), a. Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title.

He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here unadditioned. Fuller, Worthles, 1, 465. (Davies.) unadjectived (un-ad'jek-tivd), a. Not qualified by an adjective.

The Noun Adjective always significs all that the unad-jectived Noun signifies, Tooke, Diversions of Purley, II. vii.

Jer. xxxl. 15. unadmire (un-ad-mir'), c. t. To fail to admire. [Rare.]

Joan looks away again, utterly unadmiring herself.
R. Broughton, Joan, xxi.

unadmired (un-ad-mird'), a. Not admired: not regarded with affection or respect; not admirable.

The diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, assed *unadmired*. V. Knox, Liberal Education, § 21. unadorned (un-g-dòrnd'), a. Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

ated; not emperies as.

Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But 1s, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most,

Thomson, Autumn, 1, 206.

New adul-

followers; not followed, as with a consequence. unacknowledged (un-ak-nol/ejd), a. 1. Not unadulterate (un-a-dul/ter-at), a. Not adulterate (un-a-dul/ter-at), a. Not adulterate (un-a-dul/ter-at), a. terated; genuine; pure.

A breath of unadult rate air. Couper, Task, iv. 750. unadvantaged (un-ad-van'tājd), a. Not profited or favored. Fuller, Worthies, Staffordshire. (Rare.)

unadventurous (un-ad-ven'tūr-us), a. Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. Milton, P. R.,

unadvisability (un-ad-vi-za-bil'i-ti), n.

unadvised (un-ad-vizd'), a. [(ME. unavised; (un-1 + advised.] 1. Not prudent; not discreet; indiscreet.

Thou unadvised scold. Shak., K. John, ii. 1, 191, 2. Done without due consideration; rash; illadvised.

It have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too unadrised, too sudden.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 118.

3. Not advised; not having received advice or advices.

Without a guide the precise spot would be exceedingly difficult to find; and from the forbidding nature of the precipiec, few would be bold enough to make the essay unadvised. J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 291.

unadvisedly (un-ad-vi'zed-li), adv. Imprudently; indiscreetly; without due consideration; rashly.

unadvisedness (un-ad-vi'zed-nes), n. The unalterable (un-ûl'têr-n-bl), a. Not alterable; unanimate¹ (un-an'i-māt), a. [< un-1 + ani-eharacter of being unadvised; imprudence; unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature consisting in a fixed unalterable re.

[Rarc.]

Unadicadness coupled with heedlessness, and mis advisedness coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa

Star d lo.

Fintham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.

Fortham, Introd. To Morals and Legislation, ix. 17. unaffable (un-af'a-bl), a. Not affable; reserved. It me'. To Sir T. Egorton. unaffaared (un-a-ferd'), a. Not frightened; not atraid. Inaid, Givil Wars, iii. 76. unaffected (un-a-fek'ted), a. Not affected. (a)

' unbiassed, unbribable, unaffrighted Emerson, Usanys, p. 47.

to no emotion,

1 to parted. . . . unaffected fool.
I m. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

te, Not the many site etation; plain; natural; not artificial;

Avr., Solici, seemly, unaffected deportment.

Bp. Hall, Sermon, Eccles. iii. 4.

Bp. Hall, Sermon, Eccles. iii. 4.

17 Early not pretended; sincere: as, unaffected sorrow, unaffectedly (un-n-fek'ted-li), adv. In an unaffected manner; without affectation, or the attempt to produce false appearances; simply,
unaffectedness (un-n-fek'ted-nes), u. The
character of being unaffected. Attenuum, No.
1233, p. 479.

unaffied (un-a-fid'), a. Not allied or affianced.

unaffiled (un-a-fild'), a. Undefiled.

No strength of love howe might His herte, whiche is unafiled. Goner, Conf. Amant., I.

unaffrighted (un-a-fri'ted), a. Not frightened. Fletcher. Double Marriage, i. 2.
unafraid (un-a-frid'), a. Not afraid. Thomson, Castl. of Intolence, ii. 28. [Rare.]
unagreeable (un-a-gré'a-bl), a. Not agreeable.
(a) Not plu nag disagreeable; distasteful. [Rare.]

Myreuppe tous lyf draweth a long unagreable dwellynges me Chaucer, Boethius, i. meter 1.

(b) Not consi tent; unsuitable.

The manner of their living unagreeable to the profession of the names of Christians.

L. Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 52.

The summer well nich ending, and the season unagree.

The summer well nich ending, and the season unagree.

The summer well nich ending, and the season unagree.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

unamiability (un-ū'mi-a-bil'i-ti), n. The character of being unamiable. R. Broughton, Belinda, iv. unagrecableness (un-a-grē'a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being unagrecable, in either sense. Dreay of Christian Piety. (Richardson.) unagrecably (un-a-grē'a-bli), adv. Not agrecably. (n) Di-crecably. (b) Unsuitably; inconsistently. unaided (un-a'ded), a. Not aided; not assisted.

The allow for the state of the state of

unaiming (un-ā'ming), a. Having no particular aim or direction. [Rare.]

The noise culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And buists, unaiming, in the rended sky.

Granville.

unakert, n. See the quotation, and Bow parcelam (under poreclain).

The clay [Low potedain], which was called unaker, was brought from America, and was probably an impute kind of kaoliu Enege, L'il., MIX, 641.

unalienable (un-al'yon-a-bl), a. Inalienable.

unalienable (un-ar yon-a-bi), a. Inanenable. ('oleridge. [Rare.]
unalienably (un-al'yen-a-bli), adv. Inalienably. Foung. Night Thoughts, iv. [Rare.]
unalist; (\(\tilde{u}'\) nol-ist), n. [\(\tilde{L}\) L. unus, one (see one). \(\tilde{x}\) -al-ist, formed on analogy of pluralist. [Eccles. a holder of only one benefice: opposed to pluralist. V. Knor., Spirit of Despotism, \(\xi\) 33.

unallayedi (un-a-lad'), a. Unalloyed.

Our happiness is now as unallayed as general.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

unalliable (un-a-li'a-bl), a. That cannot be allied or connected in amity.

Perpetu. 1 and unalliable aliens.

Burke, Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe.

unallied (un-a-lid'), a. 1. Having no alliance or connection by nature, marriage, or treaty: as. unallied families, nations, substances.—2. Having no powerful ally or relation. Young,

Night Thoughts, v.
unalloyed (un-a-loid'), a. Not alloyed; not dobased or reduced by foreign admixture; hence,
pure; complete; entire: as, metals unalloyed;

unalloyed satisfaction.

Burks, On the Sublime and Beautiful, § 24.

unalterability (un-al/ter-a-bil'i-ti), n. Unalter-unanimalized (un-an'i-mal-zed), a. Not formed ableness. Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 145. into animal matter.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed unalterable relation of one nature to another.

South, Sermons.

unalterableness (un-âl'tèr-a-bl-nes), n. Un-changeableness; immutability. J. Edwards, Works, IV. 185. unalterably (un-âl'tèr-a-bli), adv. Unchange-ably; immutably. Milton, P. L., v. 502. unaltered (un-âl'tèrd), a. Not altered or

Keep an even and *unallered* gait.

B. Jonson, The Forest.

unambiguous (un-am-big'ū-us), a. Notambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; perspicuous; clear; certain.
unambiguously (un-am-big'ū-us-li), adv. In a manner not ambiguous; without ambiguity; plainly; clearly.

unambitious (un-am-bish'us), a. 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition; not marked by ambition.

My humble muse, in unambitious strains. Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; unpretending: as, unambitious ornaments.

unambitiously (un-am-bish 'us-li), adv. 'In

unambitiousity (un-am-bish' us-li), adv. 'In an unambitious manner; without ambition, Wordsworth, Excursion, vii. unamendable (un-a-men'dg-bl), a. Not capable of being amended or corrected. Pope, Letter to Swift, Oct. 9, 1719. un-American (un-a-mer'i-kan), a. Not pertaining to or resmalling America or American

taining to or resembling America or Americans; not characteristic of American principles or methods; foreign to American customs; noting especially the concerns of the United States: as, un-American legislation; un-American manners.

So far as the law permits such wrongs, it is unequal and un-American law, by which some men's rights are wrongfully abraiged in order that the privileges of others may be wrongfully enlarged.

New Princeton Rev., IV. 327.

un-Americanize (un-a-mer'i-kan-īz), v. t. To render un-American in character; assimilate to foreign customs and institutions. [Rare.]

Foreign interests and alien population tend to un-Americanize the place. The American, VII. 117.

thy allos... for thy sake...

Persh unaided and unmissed by thee.

Couper, Illad, xvi. 652.

Ing (un-a'ming), a. Having no particular in the content of the

Instead of being unamused by trifles, I am, as I well know I should be, amused by them a great deal too much Sydney Smith, to Francis Jeffrey.

unamusing (un-a-mū'zing), a. Not amusing. Athenæum, No. 3301, p. 150.
unamusingly (un-a-mū'zing-li), adv. In au unamusing manner. Athenæum, No. 3254, p. 316.
unamusive (un-a-mū'ziv), a. Not affording or characterized by amusement. [Rare.]

I have passed a very dull and unamusire winter.

Shenstone, Letters, I. 83. (Latham.)

unancestried (un-an'ses-trid), a. Not having a distinguished ancestry. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 163. [Rare.]
unanchor (un-ang'kor), v. [(un-2 + anchor1.]
I. trans. To loose from anchorage.

Kate will have free elbow-room for unanchoring her oat.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 5. (Davies.) II. intranc To become loose from anchorage; become detached. [Rare.]

age; become detacned. Livere.]
It soon comes in contact with a colony of the organism in the perfectly flagellate condition, attaches itself to one of them, which soon unanchors, and both swim away.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 511.

unanealedt, unaneledt (un-n-nēld'), a. Not having received extreme unction. See uncal2.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, unancled.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

unangular (un-ang'gū-lär), a. Not angular; having no angles. [Rare.] Soft, smooth, unangular bodles. Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful, § 24.

[Rare.] unanimate²† (ū-nan'i-māt), a. [< L. unanimus, of one mind (see unanimous), +-ate¹.] Of one mind; unanimous. [Rare.] unanimated (un-an'i-mā-ted), a. 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. Dryden, Æneid, Ded.—2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull; inanimate.

unanimately ("unan'i-māt-li), adv. [< unani-mate² + -ly².] Unanimously.

To the water foules unanimately they recourse.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170). (Davies.)

nanimity (ū-na-nim'i-ti), n. [< F. unanimité

Sp. unanimidad = Pg. unanimidade = It.
unanimità, < L.I. unanimita(t-)s, < L. unanimis,
unanimis, unanimous: see unanimous.] The
state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or resolution of all the persons concerned.

Where they do agree on the stage, their unanimity is wonderful.

Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

wonderdu.

unanimous (ū-nan'i-mus), a. [= F. unanime

Sp. unanime = Pg. unanime = It. unanime,
unanimo, < L. unanimus, unanimis, of one mind,
< unus, one, + animus, mind: see animus.]

1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or de-termination; consentient.

Both in one faith unanimous. 2. Formed with unanimity; exhibiting unanimity: as, a unanimous vote.

Human nature is often malleable or fusible where religious interests are concerned, but in affairs material and financial opposition to tyranny is apt to be unanimous.

Molley, Dutch Republic, II. 285.

unanimously (ū-nan'i-mus-li), adv. With one mind or voice; with unanimity. Jer. Taylor, Of the Real Presence, § 3.

unanimousness (ū-nan'i-mus-nes), n. The character or state of being unanimous.

unanswerability (un-an ser-a-bil'i-ti), n. Un-answerableness.

answerableness.

unanswerable (un-an'ser-a-bl), a. Not to be satisfactorily answered; not susceptible of refutation: as, an unanswerable argument.=Syn. Irrefutable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

unanswerableness (un-an'ser-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being unanswerable.

unanswerably (un-an'ser-a-bli), adv. In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

unanswered (un-an'serd), a. 1. Not answered; not replied to; not opposed by a reply: as. an not replied to; not opposed by a reply: as, an unanswered letter.

unsivered letter.

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance unanswer'd? Thou'rt a traitor.
Addison.

2. Not refuted: as, an unanswered argument.
—3. Not suitably returned; unrequited.

Quench, Corydon, thy long unanswer'd fire.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 105.

unanxious (un-angk'shus), a. Free from anxiety. Young, Night Thoughts, i. [Rare.] unapostolic (un-ap-es-tol'ik), a. Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.

unapostolical (un-ap-os-tol'i-kal), a. Same as

unappalled (un-a-pald'), a. Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear; dauntless. Milton, P. R., iv. 425.

unapparel (un-a-par'el), v. t.; prot. and pp. unappareled, unapparelled, ppr. unappareling, unapparelling. [\(\lambda un-2 + apparel.\)] To uncover; undress; unclothe; disclose.

Ladies, unapparel your dear beauties.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

unappareled, unapparelled (un-a-par'eld), a.
Not wearing clothes; habitually unclothed.

They were unapparelled people, according to the clime, and had some customs very barbarous. Bacon, Holy War. unapparent (un-a-par'ent), a. Not apparent; obscure; not visible.

Bitter actions of despite, too subtle and too unapparent for law to deal with.

Milton, Tetrachordon

The Zoroustrian definition of poetry, mystical, yet exact, apparent pictures of *unapparent* natures."

Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 276.

Emerson, Complete Prose Works, H. 276.
unappealable (un-g-pō'lg-bl), a. 1. Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court by appeal: as, an unappealable cause.

—2. Not to be appealed from; final: as, an unappealable judge. South, Sermons, V. iii.
unappeasable (un-g-pō'zg-bl), a. Not to be appeased or pacified; implacable: as, unappeasable anger. Multon, S. A., 1. 963.

unappeased (un-n-pēzd'), a. Not appeased; not pacified; not satisfied: as, mappeased hunger. Hooker, Eecles. Polity, v. unapplausive (un-n-pla'siv), a. Not applauding; not cheering or encouraging by or as by applause.

Instead of getting a soft fence against the cold, shadowy, unapplausive audience of his life, had he only given it a more substantial presence?

George Eliot, Middlematch, AN. (Davies)

unappliable (un-a-pli'a-bl), a. Inapplicable.

Best books to a naughty mind are not unappliable to occasions of evill.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 16.

unapplicable (un-ap'li-ka-bl), a. Inapplicable. Boyle, Works, II. 485. [Rare.] unapplied (un-a-plid'), a. Not specially applied; not put or directed to some special object or purpose.

Men dedicated to a private, free, unapplied course of life.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

unappreciable (un-g-prê'shi q-bl), a. Inappreciable. [Rare.] unappreciated (un-a-pré'shi-a-ted), a. Not ap-

preciated. (a) Not perceived or detected. (b) Not estimated at the true worth, not sufficiently valued.
unappreciative (un-a-pre'shi-a-tiv), a. Imapacter of being unapt, in any sense.

Indeed I thought
That news of ill unasked would soon be brought.

unappreciative (un-a-pre sura-iv), a. Imappreciative. The Academy, May 3, 1890, p. 309, unapprehended (un-a-pre-hen'ded), a. 1. Not apprehended; not taken.—2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived of.

unapprehended: ME, \(\lambda unapprehended \), and taken.—2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived of.

They of whom God is altogether unapprehended are but few in number. Hooker, Eecles Polity, v. 2.

unapprehensible (un-ap-ré-hen'si-bl), a. In-apprehensible. South, Sermons, V. v. unapprehensive (un-ap-ré-hen'siv), a. 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.

I am not un apprehensive that I might here indeed . . . have proceeded in another manner.

J. House, Works, I. 2s.

unapprehensiveness (un-ap-re-hen'siv-nes), n. The state of being unapprehensive Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, in. 5. (Datus.) unapprised on-a prizel'), a. Not apprised; not

previously informed.

Non are not unappreed of the influence of this officer with the Indians.

Jeffers in, to Gen'l Washington (Works, 1-185).

not be approached or approximated; inaccessible; unattainable. Hummond, Works, IV, 613. unarmed (un-armd'), a. [5 ME. marmed, on-mapproachableness (un-a-pro'cha-bl-nes), n. armed, nnarmet; 5 (un-4 + armed.) 1. Not having on arms or armor; not equipped with arms unapproachable (un-a-pro'cha-bl), a. That canunapproachableness (un-a-pro'cha-bl-nes), n.

unapproachably (un-a-prò'cha-bh), adv. So as to be unapproachable. Contemporary Rev., LHI, 554.

unapproached (un-a-procht'), a. Not approached; not to be approached; not approxi-

Gol is light, And never but in *unapproached* light Dwelt from eternity Multon P. L., ill. 4.

ated. Nation to in a proper in the flavor of the unassured forms. The flavor of from the possession of custody of particular unarted (un-arted), a. [Cun-1+art2+cd2.] The flavor of flavor, Hymn in Honour of Love, 1. 203. from the possession of all. [Rare.] The flavor of flavor, Hymn in Honour of Love, 1. 203. Spence, Hymn in Honour of Love, 1. 203. Spence, Hymn in Honour of Love, 1. 203. So this sured against loss; as, goods unassured, unattached (un-atacht'), a. Not attached; or possession of all. [Rare.]

Unappropriation and unmonopolising the rewards of artifug and industry from the greasy clutch of igno-ance. Milton

unappropriated (un-a-pro'pri-a-ted), a. Not appropriated. (a) Having no particular application.

appropriated. (a) Having no particular application.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his gains, from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and mappropriated similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. T. Warton, Essay on Pope.

(b) Not applied or directed to be applied to any other object, as money or funds as, mappropriated funds in the treasury. (c) Not randed or given to any person, company, or corporation; as, unappropriated lands. (d) Not appropriated by any person; as, an unappropriated subject for a poem.

unapproved (un-a-prövd'), a. 1. Not approved; not having received approbation. Millon, P. L., v. 118.—2‡. Not justified and con-

Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 53. unapt (un-apt'), a. [< ME. unapt; < un-1 + apt.]

Not apt; not ready or inclined.

A most merciful man, as ready to forgive as unapt to A most mercian man, actual take or give an offence.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

2. Dull; not ready to learn: same as inapt, 2. Very dull and unapt.

3. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable; not qualified; not disposed.

ot disposed.

Was never man or woman yet bigete
That was unapt to soferen loves hete
Celestial, or elles love of kynde.

Chaucer, Trollus, 1. 978.

Why are our bodies soft and weak and smooth,

Unapt to toil and trouble in the world?

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 166.

No unapt type of the sluggish and wavering movement of that mind.

Macaulay, Hist, Eng., xvii

unaptness (un-apt'nes), n. The state or character of being unapt, in any sense.

unaraced, a. [ME., (un-1 + araced.] Same as unraced.

unargued (un-är'gud), a. 1. Not argued; not debated; also, not argued with; not disputed;

Sweet Helen, I must woo you To help *imarin* our Hector Shall, T. and C., H. I. Etc. 2. To render incapable of inflicting injury; make harmless.

Galen would not leave the world too subtle a theory of poisons, unarman sthereby the mallee of venomous spirits. Six T. Eroune.

II. entrans. To take off or lay aside one's arms

While their were in gn-armyn ν_i their single comynge the squyer of Elizer and the yoman Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 555.

I am unarm d; forego this vantage, Greek. Shak., T, and C., v. 8, 9.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other armature, as animals and plants; in entom., noting parts destitute of projections, spines, points, etc., where such structures are com-

unappropriate (un-a-pro'resi at a left de durappropriate). Which appropriate (un-a-pro'resi at a left de durappropriate) (un-a-pro'resi at a left de durappropriate). When a left de durappropriate (un-a-pro'resi at a left de durappropriate). When a left de durappropriate (un-a-pro'resi at a left de durappropriate). This infant world, Net near the left durappropriate (un-a-pro'resi at a left durappropriate) (un-a-pro'resi at a left durappropriate). This infant world, Net near the left durappropriate (un-a-pro'resi at a left durappropriate). monly found: as, unarmed tibin, unarmored, unarmoured (un-ar'mord), a. Not

God, who would not have his church and people letter-God who would not all the little and marked.

It is and marked, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 19.

2. Not artificial; plain; simple.

Unarted meat, kind neighbourhood.

Peltham, Resolves, i. 99.

firmed by proof; not corroborated or proved. unartificially (un-ür-ti-fish'nl-i), adv. Without art or skill; in an unskilful manner. Milton, Hist. Eng., iii. unartistic (un-ir-tis'tik), a. Inartistic. Edin-

I am a soldier, and unapt to weep.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 133.

unascendable (un-a-sen'da-bl), a. Incapable of being ascended, climbed, or mounted; un-ascelable.

unascended (un-a-sen'ded), a. Not having been ascended, as a throne waiting for its king.

It was for thee you kingless sphere has long Swung blind in *unascended* majesty. Shelley, Adonais, xlvi.

unascertainable (un-as-ér-tā'na-bl), a. Not capable of being ascertained; incapable of being certainly known.

Unapt I am, not only because of painful study, but also for this short warning.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Why are our badles soft and week and smooth.

Most of the companies administer charities of large but unascertained value. Encyc. Brit., VI. 225.

unascried (un-as-krīd'), a. Not descried or seen. Hall.

Indeed I thought
That news of ill unasked would soon be brought.
Wilkam Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 310.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care. [Rare.]

The bearded corn ensu'd From earth *unask'd*.

unaspective! (un-as-pek'tiv), a. Not having regard to anything; inattentive. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 74.

unaspirated (un-as'pi-rā-ted), a. Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an as-

I do know but one That unas ailable holds on his rank, Unshaked of motion. Shak., J. C., iil. 1. ©. unassailed (un-g-sald'), a. Not assailed; not

attacked. To keep my life and honour *unassail'd. Million,* Comus, 1, 220.

unassayed (un-a-sad'), a. Not essayed; not attempted; not subjected to assay or trial; un-

To be ridd of these mortifying Propositions he leaves no tyrannical evasion unassaid. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi. unassimilated (un-a-sim'i-lā-ted), a. Not assimilated. (a) Not made to resemble; not brought into a relation of similarity. (b) In physiol., not united with and actually transformed into the fuild or solid constituents of the living body; not taken into the system as nutriment; as, food still unassimilated. unassisted (un-u-sis*ted), a. Not assisted; not aided or helped; unaided. Addison.

unassuetude (un-as'wē-tūd), n. Unaccustomed-

We walked about for an hour or two, admiring the beauty and grand bearing of the women [of Genezzano], and the pleture sque vivacity and ever-renewing unassuetude of the whole scene. Lorell, Fireside Travels, p. 252, unassuming (un-a-sū'ming), a. Not assuming;

not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest; not forthputting; retiring.

Thou unassuming common-place of Nature, with that homely face. Wordsworth, To the Same I lower (the Daisy). unassured (un-a-shōrd'), a. 1. Not assured; not bold or confident,—2‡. Not to be trusted. The fayned friends, the unassured focs. Speaser, Hymn in Honour of Love, 1, 263.

3. Not insured against loss: as, goods massared, unattached (un-a-tacht'), a. Not attached; free. Specifically—(a) In law, not seized on account of dcbt. (b) Milit, not belonging to any special body of troops or to the staff, as an officer who is waiting orders. unattainable (un-a-tā'na-bl), a. Not to be attained or gained.

unattainableness (un-a-tā'na-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being unattainable, or beyond roach

yond reach.

unattainted (un-a-tan'ted), a. Not attainted: not corrupted; not affected; hence, impartial.

with unattainted eye,
Compare her face with some that I shall show.
Shak., R. and J., I. 2. 90.

unattempted (un-n-temp'ted), a. 1. Not attempted; not tried; not essayed; not undertaken.

n.
Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.
Milton, P. L., i. 16.

2. Not subjected to a trial or test; not tried, as by temptation. [Rare.]

But for my hand, as unattempted yet, lake a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. Shak., K. John, H. 1, 591.

Shak, K. John, ii. 1. 591.

unattended (un-a-ten'ded), a. 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendence; without a guardian. Milton, P. L., viii. 60.—2. Not attended to; not dressed: as, unattended wounds.

unattending (un-a-ten'ding), a. Not attending or listening; not attentive. Milton, Comus.

Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes, Smiled in her. Mrs. Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes, Smiled in her. Mrs. Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes, Smiled unaware, as if a guardian saint Smiled in her. Mrs. Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes, Smiled unaware, as if a guardian saint Smiled unaware, as if a guardi unattended (un-a-ten'ded), a. 1. Not attend-

unattending (un-n-ten'ding), a. Not attending or listening; not attentive. Milton, Comus, 1, 272.

unattentive (un-a-ten'tiv), a. Inattentive; careless. Chero. Evidences, v. unattested (un-a-tes'ted), a. Not attested;

having no attestation.

Thus Gell has not left himself unattested, doing good, seedles us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons.

Barrow, On the Creed.

unattire (un-a-tir'), v.i. [(un-2 + attire.] To take off the dress or attire, especially robes of state or ecremony; undress. [Rare.]

We both left Mrs. Schwellenberg to unattire.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, v. 209. (Davies.)

unattractive (un-a-trak'tiv), a. Not attractive

unattractiveness (un-a-trak'tiv-nes), n. state of being unattractive. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 761.

unau (u'na). n. [S. Amer.] The South American two-toed sloth, Cholopus didactylus. See

cut under Cholopus, unaudienced (un-à'di-enst), a. Not admitted to an audience: not received or heard. Richardson. [Rerc.] unauspicious (un-as-pish'us), a. Inauspicious.

Ingrate and unauspicious altars. Shak., T. N., v. 1. 116.

unauthentic (un-à-then'tik), a. Not authentic;

unauthenticated (un-a-then'ti-kā-ted), a. Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be genuine. Paten. unauthenticity (un-â-then-tis'i-ti), n. The

character of being unauthentic. Athenaum, No. 3193, p. 15.

unauthoritative (un-â-thor'i-tā-tiv), a. Not

authoritative. Encyc. Brit., V. 7. unauthoritied, a. [Early mod. E. unautoritied; $\langle un^{-1} + authority + -cd^2 \rangle$] Unauthorized.

Nor to do thus are we *unautoritied* either from the morall precept ϵ f-alomon to answer him thereafter that prides him in his felly. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb, Remonst., Pref. unauthorized (un-a'thor-izd), a. Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned. Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 2.

duly commissioned. Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 2. Also spelled wnawthorised. unavailability (un-a-vā-la-bil'i-ti), n. The character of being unavailable. unavailable (un-a-vā'la-bl), a. 1. Not available; not capable of being used with advantage: as, unavailable manuscripts.—2†. Useless; vain.

Eut to complain or not complain alike
Is unavailable. Abp. Potter.
unavailing (un-a-va'ling), a. Not availing or
having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless;

vain; as, marailing efforts; marailing prayers, =Syn. Truites, Ingletual, etc. See useless. unavailingly (un-a-vā'ling-li), adv. Without avail. Tortaightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 820. unavisedt, a. Unadvised.

Wit unavi ed, sige folle. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 4738. unavoidable (un-a-voi'da-bl), a. 1. Incapable of being made null or void.—2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable: as, unavoidable evils. Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1655. unavoidableness (un-a-voi'da-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being unavoidable; inevitableness

unavoidably (un-a-voi'da-bli), adv. Inevitably; on account of some unavoidable thing or event. unavoided (un-a-voi'ded), a. 1. Not avoided or shunned.—2†. Unavoidable; inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And unavoided is the danger now.

Shak, Rich, II., II. 1. 268.

unavowed (un-a-voud'), a. Not avowed or openly acknowledged: as, unavowed dislike. unaware (un-a-war'), a. Not aware; not heeding; heedless; unmindful: often used adversion.

As one that unaware As one that unaware
Hath dropp'd a precious jewel in the flood.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 823.
Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through impotence, or unaware?
Milton, P. L., ii. 156.

I am not unaware how the productions of the Grubstreet brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, Int.

Dead-asleep, unaware as a corpse,
Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

Take the great-grown traitor unawares.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 63. There may be stupidity in a man of genius if you take him *unawares* on the wrong subject. George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 165.

Without premeditated design; inadvertently.

As when a ship, that flyes fayre under sayle, An hidden rocke escaped bath uncares, That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile. Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

They [Pharisees] did not know themselves; they had unawares deceived themselves as well as the people.

J. H. Neunan, Parochial Sermons, I. 127.

At unawares (erroneously at unaware), unexpectedly.

I came to do it with a sort of love
It foolish unaware. Mrs. Browning. unawned (un-ând'), a. In bot., not provided with an awn.

unazotized (un-az'ō-tīzd), a. Not azotized; not supplied with azote or nitrogen. Bentley, Botany, p. 739.
unbacked (un-bakt'), a. 1. Not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unbroken.

Like unback'd colts they prick'd their ears.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 176. 2. Unsupported; left without aid; unaided; in

sporting, not supported by bets: as, an unbacked horse.—3. Not moved back or backward. C. Richardson.

unbag (un-bag'), r, t. [$\langle un^2 + bag$.] To let out of a bag; pour out of a bag; take from or as if from a bag: as, to unbag a fox; to unbag grain. [Rare.]

Mrs Tulliver . . unbauged the bell-rope tassels and unpinned the cur'ains

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

unbailable (un-bā'la-bl), a. Not bailable: as, the offense is unbailable.

unbaized (un-būzd'), a. Not covered with baize. [Rare.]

It slid down the polished slope of the varnished and unbaized desk. Charlotte Bronte, Villette, xxviii.

unbaked (un-bakt'), a. Not baked; hence, immature; ill-digested.

Your son was misled with a suipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the unbaked and doughy youth of a nation in his colour.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 3.

What furnished with barbs or reversed po hairs, or plumes.

unbarbered (un-bür'berd), a. Unshaven.

Songs she may have, And read a little *unbak'd* poetry, Such as the dabblers of our time contrive. Fletcher and another, Elder Brother, ii. 2.

unbalance¹ (un-bal'ans), v. t. $[\langle un-1 + bal-1 \rangle]$

unbalance¹ (un-bnl'ans), v. t. [\(\cup un-1 \to varance, n_i\)] To throw out of balance.

It is true the repeal of these laws might restore harmony between the railroads, but only by a further unbalancing of the relations between the railroad companies and the public.

Pop. Set. Mo., XXXV. 368.

unbalance² (un-bal'ans), n. [\(\cup un-2 \to balance, v.\)] Want of balance; derangement. [Rare.]

The paralyzing influence of disease in this class of cases operates, in a degree, like that arising from congenital deficiency and unbalance observed in another class of cases.

Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 524.

unbalanced (un-bal'aust), a. 1. Not balanced;

Let carth, unbalanced, from her orbit fly, Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. Pope, Essay on Man, i. 256.

Such v. ere the fashionable outrages of unbalanced pares,

J. Adams, Works, IV. 287. 2. Not brought to an equality of debt and

credit: as, an unbalanced account.—3. Unsteady; easily swayed; deranged; unsound.

Thus good or had to one extreme betray Th' unbalanced mind. Pope, Imit. of Horace, i. 6.

The unbalanced mind. Pope, Imit. of Horace, i. 6.

Unbalanced bid, in public contracts, a bid for the performance of a given work at specified rates for each of the various kinds of labor or materials required, which, by being made on an erroneous estimate of quantities of each, appears, assuming those quantities to be correct, to be low in comparison with other bids, when a computation based upon the true quantities would make the bid high. Thus, if the estimates are of a very large quantity of rock-excavation and a very small quantity of earth-excavation, a bid for the entire work at a very low rate for the former and a very high rate for the latter might appear to be the lowest bid but might prove to lie the highest, should

unbattered

the amount of rock-excavation turn out to be very small and the amount of carth-excavation very large.

unballast¹ (uu-bal'ast), v. t. [(un-2 + ballast.]

To free from ballast; discharge the ballast

unballast²† (un-bal'ast), a. [For unballasted.] Unballasted. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Meta-

Unballasted. Annual, morph., ii. unballasted (un-bal'as-ted), a. Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady: literally or figuratively: as, unballasted wits.

1-1-2-2 (un-ban'ded), a. Having no band,

unbanded (un-ban'ded), a. Having no band, especially in the sense of being stripped of a band, or lacking one where one is needed.

And, of meking one
Your bonnet unbanded.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 398. unbank (un-bangk'), v. t. $[\langle un-2 + bank^1 \rangle]$ 1. To take a bank from; open as if by leveling

or removing banks. [Rare.]

Unbank the hours

To that soft overflow which bids the heart

Yield increase of delight.

Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 5. (Davies.)

2. To cause (a fire) to burn briskly by raking off the ashes from the top, opening drafts and the ash-pit door, etc. See to bank a fire, under bank 1. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 315. unbankable (un-bang ka-bl), a. Not bankable.

All the gold that France has paid, or can pay, were a poor exchange for the treasure of German idealism, unbankable as it is.

B. L. Gildersleeve, Essays and Studies, p. 56.

unbaptized (un-bap-tizd'), a. Not baptized; hence, figuratively, unballowed; profane.

For those my unbaptized rhinnes,
Writ in my wild unhallowed times, . . .
Forgive me, God.

Herrich, His Prayer for Absolution.

unbar (un-bär'), r. t. 1. To remove a bar or bars from: said especially of a gate or door.

Unbar the sacred gates, and seek the pow'r With offer'd vows, in Ilion s topmost tow'r.

Pope, Iliad, vi. 111.

Then to the castle's lower ward
Sped forty yeomen tall,
The iron studded gates unbarred...
And let the draw bridge fall.
Scott, Marmion, i. 4.

2. To open; unlock: especially in figurative

The sure physician, death, who is the key To unbar these locks. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 8.

Soon as Aurora had *unbarr'd* the Morn.

Prior, Colin's Mistakes, ii. unbarbed (un-bärbd'), a. 1t. Not sheared,

unbarbed (un-bürbd'), a. shaven, or mown; unshaven.

Must I go show them my unbarbed sconce?

Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 99.

Drayton. 2. Not furnished with barbs or reversed points,

We'd a hundred Jews to larboard Unwashed, uncombed, unbarbered. Thackeray, The White Squall.

unbark¹+ (un-bärk'), v. t. [< un-2 + bark².]
To strip off the bark from, as a tree; bark.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., \(\)654.
unbark²+ (un-bärk'), v. [< un-2 + bark³. Cf.
disbark, disembark.] To disembark; land. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 214.
unbarricade (un-bar-i-kād'), v. t. [< un-2 +
barricade.] To throw open; unbar. Sterne.
unbarricadoed (un-bar-i-kā'dōd), a. Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; unobstructed.
Burke, To Wm. Elliot, Esq.
unbase (un-bās'), a. Not base, low, or mean;
not degrading or disgraceful. Daniel, To Henry
Wriothesly.

Wriothesly.
unbashed (un-basht'), a. Not filled with or not feeling shame; unabashed. Sir P. Sidney,

Arcadia, iii. unbashful (un-bashful), a. Not bashful; bold;

impudent; shameless. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 50. unbated (un-bā'ted), a. 1†. Not bated; unabated; undiminished.

My guards
Are you, great Powers, and the *unbated* strengths
Of a firm conscience.

B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 4. 2. Unblunted: noting a sword without a but-

ton on the point. The treacherous instrument is in thy hand, Unbated and envenom'd. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 328.

unbathed (un-barnd'), a. Not bathed; not wet.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia. unbattered (un-bat'erd), a. Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. Shak., Macbeth, v. 7, 19,

straint.
To unbay the current of my paesdons
North, Miscellanier.

unbet (un-bé'), v. t. To cause not to be, or not to be the rame; cause to be other.

How oft, with danger of the field beset, Or with home muttales, would be unbecome.

Himself!

unbear (un-bür'), r. t.; prel, unbore, pp unborne, ppr, unbearing. To take off or relax the bearing-rein of; said of a horse.

Unbear him half a moment to freshen him up Dieten, Bleak House, Ivi unbearable (un-biir'n bl), a. Not to be borne or endured; intolerable. Sur H. Sidmy, State Papers, H. 228.

unboarableness (un-biir's bl nes), n. The character of being unbearable.

unbearably (un bier's bli), adv. In an unbear able manner; intolerably.

unboarded (un-ber'ded), a. Having no beard, in any sense; beardless.

The unboarded youth.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace & Art of Poetry.

The yet unbourded grain Dryden, Erftannia Rediviva, 1–200

unbearing (un bar'ing), a. Bearing or pro-ducing no fruit; sterile; barren. Dryden, unbeast (un beat'), r. t. To dived of the form or qualities of a beart. [Rare.]

for him unheast the heast Sandur, tr. of Oxid's Metamorph , II. unbeaten (un be'tn), a=1. Not beaten; not treated with blows +2. Unfredden; not beaten by the feet; as, unbeaten paths +3. Not conquered; not surposeed; unexcelled; never beaten as, an unbeaten record; an unbeaten

competitor. unbeauteous can bu'tesus), a. Not beautiful; having no beauty; not possess mg qualities that delight the venses, especially the eye and car, unbeautiful can bu'ti-ful), a. Not beautiful; plain; ugly Harper's Mag., LXXVIII 531, unbeavered can be'verd), a. 1. Without the beaver of hat; bareheaded Gay, The Espousial 2. With the heaver of the heimet open

ser bearer

unbecomes (un be kum'), $i \in \mathbb{N}$ Not to become; unbehovables, a. Not needful; unprofitable, not to be suitable to; misbecome,

2. Not belitting or suiting; not suitable or proper (for or in).

There were no circumstances in our "awtour empera-ance or course of 416 which were anti-coming the zon of God, and the design he came upon "Allon pheet Sermons, I. 40.

But comething ere the end

But comething ere the end

rome work of noble note, may yet be done,

Soil unbecoming men that strove with Gods

Tennyon Ulyssee

article of dress, not enhancing the beauty of ite subject, as an attitude or a gesture, unbecoming? (on be kum'ing), n. A transition

from existence into non-existence; desolution.

Are we to look forward to a continued becoming or to an ultimate unbecoming of thinger Will evolution on earth (a on for ever resonant) Body and Will p. 207.

unbecomingly on be kum'ing his, adv. In an unbecoming names, in any scase unbecoming names of the bekum'ing nees, n. The state or character of being unbecoming, in any

unbed (unbed'), i t; pret, and pp. unbedded, ppr unbedding. To take or rowe from or as ppr unbidding To ta if from bed. [Rate.]

I claimbed themselves and stir at the noise of thunder, and not only asseome think by the motion or stirring of the earth which be occasioned by that thunder I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 118

unbodded (un bed'ed), a. 1. Not yet having the marriage consummated, sea bride. [Rure.]

We do not it best that this unhelded bride Should yielt Chester, there to live recluse

Comer Sir H. Taylor,

2. Not existing in beds, layers, or strata. See helded, 3. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI, 393, unbedinned (un-bé-dind'), a. Not made noisy. L. Hont. Rimmi, i. [Rure.] unbefitting (un-be-fit'ing), a. Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 770.

To change from a foolish nature; restore from the state or condition of a fool. South, Sermons, VII, viii.—2. To open the eyes of to a sense of folly.—3. To undeceive, [Rare in all uses.] unbofriond (un-be-frend'), v. t. [\$\sqrt{m}\cdot\ + be-frend'\]. triend. | To fail to befriend; deprive of friend-

ly support. [Rare.] And will not unbefriend the enterprising any more than the third.

The American, XXIX, 104.

unbefriended (un-be-fren'ded), p. a. Not be-friended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

Alax for Fove! And Truth who wanderest lone and unbefriended, Shelley, Hellos.

unbeget (un-be-get'), v. t. To undo the begetting of. [Rure.]

Wishes each minute he could unbeget those rebel rous.

Deputer, Aurengrobe, I. L. unbeginning (un-be-gin'ing), a. Having no

beginning. An unbeginning, midless, endless ball. Sylvester.

unbegot (un-be-got'), a. Unbegotten.

Your children yet unborn and unbegat, Shak, Rich II., III 3, 82. unbegotten (un-be-got'n), a. 1. Not yet generated; not yet begotten.—2. Having never been generated; relf-existent.

ven generacea, reasonation.
The eternal, unbegotten, and Immutable God.
Stillingsleet.

unbeguile (un-be-gul'), r. t. To undeceive; free from the influence of deceit. Daniel. [Rare.] unbeguiled (un-be-guld'), a. Not beguiled or deceived. Congreve, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

unbegun (un-be-gun'), a. [CME, unbegunue, un-begunuen; Can-1 + begun, 1. Not yet begun, A work unbegun. Hooker, Eccles, Polity, v. \$66.

21. Having had no beginning; eternal.

The inhelity God which unbeganies Stante of hym velle Gover, Conf. Ament., vill.

Hke a glow-worm golden In a dell of dew, Seattering unbeholden He a et al hue — Shelley, To a Skylytk, x.

If no after unbecomes God not ment to be moved by recoming the policy of the following that the conting of the beginning of the policy of the conting that the continue that the

[Collog.] unbeknown (un-be-non'), a. Unknown, [Now only colloq.]

Especially if God did stir up the same secret instinct in three to sympethize with another in praying for such a thing unbeknown one to another. T. Goodwin, Works, 111–572.

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Chippins, "unbeknown to Mrs. Burdell." Dielens, Pickwick, xxxiv

3. Not esthetically emted to the weater, as an unbeknownst (un-be-noist'), a. Same as anbet nown. [Colloq.]

) a by A by I creep up softly to my own old little room, not to disturb their pleasure, A unb-knownat to most E. S. Pholps, Seded Orders.

unbellef (un-be-lef'), n. 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; disbelief; especially, dishelief of divine revelation.

[Truth] shines in all who do not shut it out By dangeon doors of *imbelief* and doubt Abraham Coles, The Evangel, p. 181.

Belief consists in accepting the afficiations of the xod; unbonding! (un-ben'ding), a. [\(\xi\) un-1 + head-unbelief, in decaying them.

Emerson, Montaigne, ang.] 1. Not suffering thexare; not bending. 2. Disbelief of the truth of the gospel; dis-

frust of God's promises and faithfulness, etc. Mat. xiii, 58; Mark vi, 6; Heb. iii, 12.- Syn. 1. District. - 1 and 2. Diddlef, Unbelief (see disbelief), 88: p-

unbelieffult (un-bé-léf'fúl), a. [ME, nabelece-ful; \(\chi \) and the holiefful.] Pull of unbelief; unbelieving.

He that is unbelereful to the rose, schol not se encressings by:
Wyclif, John III, 30.

unbelieffulness (un-be-lef'ful-nea), n. [ME. unbite of fulness; \(\) unbeliefful + -ness.] Unbelief; want of faith.

And mon the fadir of the child criyinge with teeris scide; Lord, I believe, help thou myn rubilecefulness Wyclif, Mark Ix, 21.

unbelievability (un-be-le-va-bil'i-ti), n. In-enpublity of being believed; incredibility.

Bolling mud-occams of Hypocrisy and Unbellevability. Carlyle, Life of Sterling, I. xv. (Davies)

unbay! (un-bit'), v. t. To open; free from re- unbofool (un-bit-föl'), v. t. [\(\cup un-2 + befool.\)] 1. unbellevable (un-bit-le'vg-bl), a. Not to be believed; incredible. J. Udall.

The pine shot aloft from the creg to an unbelievable height.

Tempson, Voyage of Maddune.

unbelieved (un-be-levd'), a. Not believed, credited, or trusted; also, incredible.

As I, thus wrong'd, honce unbelleved go. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 119.

I made his valour stoop, and brought that name, Son'd to so undelle'd a height, to fall Beneath mine. Bean, and FL, King and No King, IL 2.

unbeliever (un-bē-lē'vēr), n. 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe.—2. One who discredits Christian revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

They, having their conversation houst and holy amongst the imbellerers, shined like virgin-tapers in the mildst of an impure prison, and amused the eyes of the rons of darkness with the brightness of the flame.

Jers, Taylor, Works** (ed. 1835), I. 166.

3. One who does not believe in or hold any given religion.

Who think through *inhelierers*' blood Lies their directest path to heaven. *Moore*, Fire-Worshippers.

**Byn, Skeptic, Dibeliever, etc. See infidel, unbelioving (un-be-levving), a. 1. Not believing; incredulous; skeptical; doubting.—2. Infidel; diverediting divine revelution, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ: as, "the imbeliering Jews," Acts xiv. 2.

unbelievingly (un-be-le'ving-li), adv. With un-

unbellerophontic (un-be-ler-ö-fon'tik), a. Not like Bellerophon. See Bellerophon. [Rare.]

In tones, looks, and manners be was emborrassing, and this I was willing to consider as the effect of my own un-bellerophontic count names and mich Coleridge, Letter to Sh George Besumont.

unbeloved (un-be-luvd'), a. Not loved. *Dryden*, unbelt (un-belt'), c. t. 1. To ungird; remove the belt or girdle from.—2. To remove from the person by undoing the belt which supports it.

The officers would have unbelted their swords.

De Quincey, Roman Meals

unbend (un-bend'), r.; pret, and pp. nuhent, ppr unbending. I. intrans. 1. To become relaxed or unbent.—2. To rid one's self of constraint: net with freedom; give up stiffness or austerity of manner; be affable.

of manner; be annous.

He [Charles II.] Indight be seen . . . , stilling among the trees, playing with his spunicls, and flingthe corn to his ducks, and these exhibitions endeared him to the conmon people, who always love to see the great unbend, because, Hist, Eng., iv.

II. trans. 1. To free from flexure; make straight; as, to unbend a bow.

Manager 1 as, to under a local Manager 1 and the parelment cover, I found it to be a committed on under the hand and real of those that Shiftey — Hauthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 23.

To draw upong the the bow indeed, Whather, Mogg Megone.

2. To relax; remit from a strain or from ex-

ertion; set at ease for a time; as, to unbend the mind from study or care. You do nobend your noble strength, to think So braindelly of things.—Shak., Marbeth, H. 2, 45.

The unbent her mind afterwards, over a book.

Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

3. Naut.: (a) To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails. (b) To east loose, as a cable from the anchor. (c) To untie, as a tope, unbondedf (un-ben'ded), a. Relaxed; unbent.

He ruddy Neetar pours. And Jove regales in his *unbouled* Hours. *Congrese*, Hymn to Venus.

Files o'er the unbending corn and skims along the main. Pope, Essay on Ciliteism, L 373.

2. Unyielding; inflexible; firm.

Nobody demands from a party the unbending equity of a judge.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

a junge.

The arrogant Strafford and the unbending Land had as bifter rivals in the palace as they had enemies in the mation.

Rancreft, 19st. U. S., I. 379.

tion. Ranced, 1134, U.S., 1, 350.
Unbonding column, a column in which, as in a borle column, the thickness in proportion to the leight is so great that fracture under vertical pressure can occur only by detruistion, or by sidding apart in a plane or planes whose angle is dependent upon the material, and not by tendency to lateral bending inducing transverse fracture.

unbonding 2 (un-ben'ding), n. [Verbai n. of unbond, v.] A relaxing; remission from a strain;

temporary ense

Statwart and rubleund men they were, second only, if second, to S., champion of the county, and not becapable of genial unbendings when the forces were hid aside. Lowell, Thesida Travels, p. 35.

unbending² (un-ben'ding), a. [\(\sum \text{unbend} + \ing \frac{1}{2} \). Given up to relaxation or amusement. unbending2 (un-ben'ding), a. I hope it may entertain your lordship at an unbending our. Rowe.

unbendingly (un-ben'ding-li), adv. Without bending; obstinately.

unbendingness (un-ben'ding-nes), n. The quality of being unbending; inflexibility. Landor. unbeneficed (un-ben'é-fist), a. Not enjoying or having a benefice. Dryden, Hind and Panther in the situation.

ther, iii. 182. unbeneficial (un-ben-ē-fish'al), a. Not beneficial: tot al antageous, useful, profitable, or help' ii.

unbenefited (no-ben'e-fit-ed), a. Having re-

unbenefited (un-ben'\(\tilde{e}\)-fit-ed), a. Having received no benefit, service, or advantage. I. Knex, Liberal Education, App.
unbenighted cun-b\(\tilde{e}\)-ni'(ted), a. Not benighted; never visited by darkness. Milton, P. L., x. 682, never ed benign; matignant. Milton, P. L., x. 681, unbenumb (un-b\(\tilde{e}\)-nin'), a. Not benign; the reverse of benign; matignant. Milton, P. L., x. 661, unbenumb (un-b\(\tilde{e}\)-num'), r. t. To relieve from numbers: restore sensation to. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bantas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts, \(\tilde{e}\) free.

unbequothent, a. [ME. unbiquothen; $\langle un^{-1} + bequather$, obs. pp. of bequeath, v.] Not bequesthed.

question.

I will that the residewe of the stuffe of myn houshold unbiporthen be divided equally between Edmund and Wilham, my sones, and Anne, my daughter

Paston Letters, III. 288.

unbereaven (un-bō-rē'vn), a. [An erroneous form, prop. vnbereft.] Not bereaved; unberett. Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

unbereft (un-be-teft'), a. Not bereaved or be-

reft. Studys, Ilneid.
unbeseem (un-bê-sêm'), v. t. $[\zeta un^{-1} + beseem.]$ Not to be fit for or worthy of; be unbecoming or not befitting to. [Rare.]

Ab! In syst thon ever be what now thou art, Nor $en^2 + cm$ the promise of thy spring.

Byron, To Ianthe.

unbesceming (un-be-se/ming), a. Unbecoming; not be litting; unsuitable.

Was not that nube a ming a King?

N. Dailen, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 427.

unbeseemingly (un-be-se'ming-li), adv. In an unbe-coming or unbecoming manner; unworthily. Barrow, Works, III., ser. 6. unbeseemingness (un-be-se ming-nes), n. The

unbescentingless (un-be-se ming-nes), n. The state or character of being unbescenning. Bp. Hall. Contemplations, Jeroboam's Wife. unbesought (un-be-soit'), a. Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. Milton, P. L.,

unbespeak (un-bē-spēk'), v. t. To revoke or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; annul, as an order, invitation, or engagement Pretending that the corps stinks, they will bury it to night privately and so will unbespeak all their guests. Pepys, Diary, Oct. 30, 1661.

I can immediately run back and unbespeak what I have order'd.

Garrick, Lying Valet, i.

unbestowed (un-bē-stōd'), a. Not bestowed; not given, granted, or conferred; not disposed of. Bacon, Henry VII., p. 216.
unbethink; (un-bē-thingk'), r. t. Not to bethink. [Rare and erroneous.]

The Lee demonian foot (a nation of all offer the most obstructs in maintaining their ground) . . . unbethought themselves to disperse and retire.

Cettin, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xl. (Davies.)

Thilke thing that God seth to bityde, it ne may not unbityde. Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

unbettered (un-bet'erd), a. Not bettered or mitigated. [Rare.]

From kings, and priests, and statesmen, war arose, Whose safety is man's deep *unbettered* woe. Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

unbewarest (un-bē-wārz'), adv. [(un-1 + be-ware; erroneously for unawares.] Unaware;

unbias (un-bī'as), v. t. To free from bias; turn

The truest service a private man may lope to do his country is by unbiassing his mind as much as possible.

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

unbiased, unbiassed (un-bi'ast), a. Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; inpartial: unblessed (un-blest' or un-bles'ed), a. [< ME. as, an unbiased mind; an unbiased opinion or unblessed, onblissed; < un-1 + blessed.] Same as unblest.

All men . . . lean to mercy when unbiassed by passions or interest.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, letter xxxviii.

unbiasedly, unbiasedly (un-bi'ast-li), adv. Without bias or prejudice; impartially. Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 3. unbiasedness, unbiasedness (un-bi'ast-nes), n. The state of being unbiased; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality. unbid (un-bid'), a. 1. Not bid; unbidden.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth Unbid. Milton, P. L., N. 204.

 $2\dagger$. Without having said prayers. Spenser, F. Q.,

unbidden (un-bid'n), a. [(ME. unbiden; (un-1+bidden.)] 1. Not bidden: not commanded; hence, spontaneous.—2. Uninvited; not requested to attend.

Unhidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 55.

Shak, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 55.
unbidet (un-bid'), v. i. To go away; refuse to remain or stay. Testament of Love.
unbind (un-bind'), v. t.; pret. and pp. unbound, ppr. unbinding. [< ME. unbinden, < AS. unbinden (= OFries. undbinda, onbinda = D. ontbinden = G. entbinden); as un-2 + bind!.] 1.
To release from bands or restraint, as the hands or feet of a price per the state of the sta or feet of a prisoner; free.

Tak now my soule, unbind me of this unreste.

Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1339.

How my3t god me of care rnbinde, Sithen god loueth trouthe so verill? Hymns to Virgin, etc. (Ε. Ε. T. S.), p. 97.

2. To unfasten, as a band or tie.

And death unbind my chain.

Whittier, Knight of St. John.

unbirdly (un-berd'li), adv. Unlike or unworthy of a bird. Conley, Of Liberty. [A'nonce-word.] unbishop (un-bish'up), r. t. [\lambda un-2 + bushop.] To deprive of episcopal orders; divest of the rank or office of bishop. Multon, Reformation in Fig. 1. in Eng., i.

unbitt (un-bit'), r. t. Naut., to remove the turns of from the bitts: as, to unbitt a cable. unbitted (un-bit'ed), a. Unbridled; uncon-

Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts
Shak., Othello, i. 3, 335. unbitten, unbit (un-bit'n, un-bit'), p. a. Not

bitten. Unbit by rage canine of dying rich.

unblamable (un-bla'ma-bl), a. Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. Also spelled unblamc-

To secure myself or the public against the future by positive indictions upon the injurious . . . is also within the moderation of an unblamable defence.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 18, Pref.

unblamableness (un-blā'ma-bl-nes), n. The

state of being unblamable, or not chargeable with blame or fault. South. Also spelled ununblamably (un-bla'ma-bli), aav. In an un-

blamable manner; so as to incur no blame. 1 Thess. ii. 10. Also spelled *unblameably*. unblamed (un-blāmd'), a. Not blamed; free

from censure; innocent. unbleached (un-blecht'), a. Not bleached; of

unbetide (un-bṛ-tīd'), v. i. To fail to happen unbleaching (un-ble'ching), a. Not bleaching; or betide. [Rare.]

Blood's unbleaching stain. Byron, Childe Harold, i.

unbleeding (un-ble'ding), a. Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood: as, "unbleeding wounds," Daniel, To Sir T. Egerton. [Rare.] unblemishable (un-blem'ish-a-bl), a. Not capable of being blemished. Millon. unblemished (un-blem'isht), a. Not blemished; un-blemished (un-blem'isht), a. Not blemished;

not stained; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless: as, an unblemished reputation or life; an unblemished moral char-

unawares.

To the intent that by their coming unbewares they might do the greater distruction.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

unblenched; (un-blencht'), a. Not daunted or disconcerted; unconfounded.

Milton, Comus, 1. 730.

unbless; (un-bles'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + bless.]
make unhappy; neglect to make happy.

Thou dost beguile the world, unbless some mother. Shak., Sonnets, III.

unbolt

Every inordinate cup is unblessed.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 311.

unblessedness (un-bles'ed-nes), n. The state unblessedness (un-bles ed-nes), n. The state of being unblessed; wretchedness. Udall. unblest (un-blest'), n. [A later spelling of unblessed.] Not blessed; excluded from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.

Ill that He blesses is our good, And unblest good is ill.

F. W. Faber, Hymns.

unblind (un-blind'), v. t. [(un-1 + blind.] To free from blindness; give sight to; open the eyes of. [Rare.]

It is not too late to unblind some of the people.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 196. (Davies.)

Keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight unblind.

Keats, Birthplace of Burns.

unblissful (un-blis'ful), a. Unhappy. Tenny-

unblissful (un-blis'ful), a. Unhappy. Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.
unblithe (un-blith'), a. [< ME. unblithe, < AS. unblithe (= OHG. unblidi); as un-1 + blithe.]
Not blithe; not happy.
unblock (un-block'), v. i. In whist, to play an unnecessarily high card, in order to avoid interrupting a partner's long suit.
unblooded (un-blud'ed), a. Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; not thoroughbred: as, an unblooded horse.
unbloodied (un-blud'id), a. Not made bloody.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 193.
unbloody (un-blud'i), a. 1. Not stained with blood.

Sweet peace to sit in that brought
Sweet peace to sit in that bright state she ought,
Unbloody, or untroubled.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.
Not shedding blood; not cruel.—3. Not accompanied with bloodshed.

Many battails, and some of those not unbloodie.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Unbloody sacrifice, a sacrifice which does not involve the shedding of blood, such as the meat-offering (meal-of-fering) of the Old Testament; specifically, the eucharistic sacrifice.

unblotted (un-blot'ed), a. Not blotted, or not blotted out; not deleted; not erased.

Spenser . . . seems to have been satisfied with his first unblotted thoughts. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 126.

unblown¹ (un-blon'), a. [\langle un-1 + blown¹.] 1. Not blown, inflated, or otherwise affected by

A fire unblown (shall) devour his race. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 31.

Leisure . . . Might race with unblown ample garments.

S. Lanier, Sunrise on the Marshes.

2. Not caused to sound, as a wind-instrument. The lances unlifted, the trumpets unblown.

Buron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

unblown² (un-blôn'), a. [< un-1 + blown².] Not blown; not having the bud expanded; hence, not fully grown or developed.

My tender babes! My unblown flowers! Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 10. unblushing (un-blush'ing), a. Not blushing; hence, destitute of or not exhibiting shame; impudent; shameless: as, an unblushing asser-

That bold, bad man, . . . pretending still,
With hard unblushing front, the public good.

T. Edwards, Sonnets, xiv.

T. Latearas, Sonnets, NV.

unbleached (un-blēcht'), a. Not bleached; of the color that it has after weaving: noting cloth.

unbleaching (un-blē'ching), a. Not bleaching; unssuming; modest. Thomson, Summer.

unbleaching (un-blē'ching), a. Not bleaching; unssuming; modest. Thomson, Summer.

unbodied (un-bod'id), a. 1. Having no material body: incompany. rial body; incorporeal.

He's such an airy, thin, unbodied coward, That no revenge can catch him. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Freed from the body; disembodied.

Like an *unbodied* joy whose race is just begun.

Shelley, To a Skylark, iii.

unboding (un-bô'ding), a. Not anticipating; not looking for.

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense,
Unboding critic pen.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof, vi.

unbodkined (un-bod'kind), a. Unfastened with a bodkin; freed from fastening by a bodkin.

Mrs. Browning, Duchess May. [Rare.]

unbody† (un-bod'i), v. i. To be deprived of the body; become disembodied.

The fate wolde his soule sholde unbodye.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1550.

unbolt (un-bölt'), v. [$\langle un^{-2} + bolt^{1}$.] I. trans. To release or allow to be opened by withdrawing a bolt: no, to unbolt a door.

He shall unbolt the gates. Shak., T. and C., iv. 2, 3,

II. intrans. To withdraw a bolt and thus open that which it confined; hence (rarely), to open; unfold; explain.

unfold; explain.

Pain. How shall I understand you?

Poet. I will unboil to you.

Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 51.

unbolted¹ (un-bōl'ted), a. [See bolt¹, r.] Not bolted; not fastened by bolts.

unbolted² (un-bol'ted), a. [See bolt², r.] 1.

Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter: as, unbolted manal. Hence—2†. Coarse; gross; not refined.

The wide the unbounded villate into mortar.

Locke.

2. Not bought over; unbribed.

Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw.

Scott, War Song of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons.

unbounded (un-bounded), a. 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; hence, immeasurably great: as, unbounded space; unbounded power.

The wide, the unbounded prospect.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar.

Shak., Lear, ii 2, 71.

unbone (un-bōn'), v.t. [$\langle un^{-2} + bonc^{1} \rangle$] 1. To deprive of a bone or of bones. [Rare.] -2. To fling or twist about as if boneless. [Rare.]

In the Colleges so many of the young Divines, and those in next aptitude to Divinity, have blu scene so oft upon the Stage writhing and unboning their Clergle limmes to all the antick and dishonest gestures of Trinculos.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

unbonnet (un-bon'et), r. I, intrans. To uncover the head by taking off the bounct or, by oxytansion any hond-done.

by extension, any head-dress. Scott, L. of the

H. trans. To remove the bonnet or, by extension, any head-dress from, as the head, or the wearer of the head-dress.

unbonneted (un-bon'et-ed), a. 1. Having no bonnet on; by extension, without any headdress; bareheaded.

Unbouncted be runs.

Shal . Lear, iii, 1, 11,

2. Without taking the bonnet or cap off; making no obeisance.

I fetch my life and being From men of royal siege, and my demerits May speak unbouncted to as proud a fortune As this that I have reach'd [Shall., Othello, 1/2, 23,

unbooked (un-bukt'), a. Unbookish. [Rure] With a compless of diction unequalled by any other public performer of the time, ranging . . . from the unbooked freshness of the Scottish peasant to the most far-rought phrase of literary curiosity.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 179.

unbookish (un-buk'ish), a. 1. Not addicted to books or reading.

It is to be wondered how museless unbooks the they were, minding nought but the feats of war.

Millon.

2. Not cultivated by study; unlearned.

His unbooked fe dousy must construe Poor Cassio's sinites, gestures, and light behaviour Quite in the wrong Shale, Othello, Iv. 1-102

unbooklearned (un-buk'ler'ned), a. Illiterate.

Unbook-learn'd people have coun'd by heart many psulms of the old translation. Fuller, Ch. Illst., VII. 4, 32 (Daries.)

unboret, a. A Middle English form of unborn. Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

unborn (un-bôrn'), a. [$\langle ML, unboren, unbore; \langle un-1 + born! \rangle$] Not born; not brought into life; not yet existing.

The wor's to come—the children yet unborn Shall feel this day as sharp to them as thorn, Shak , Rich H., Iv. 1, 322

unbosom (un-baz'um), v. [(un-2 + hosom.] I. trans. To reveal in confidence; disclose, us one's secret opinions or feelings; often used with a reflexive pronoun.

Their several counsels they unbosom shall. Shak, L. L. L., v. 2, 141.

II. intrans. To make a revelation in confi-

unbosomer (un-būz'um-er), n. One who un-

unbottomed (un-bot'umd), a. 1. Having no bottom; bottomless.

; Doctonness. The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss, Millon, P. L., H. 105.

2†. Having no solid foundation; having no re-

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus unbottomed of ourselves, and fastened upon God - Hammond.

unbought (un-bat'), a. [< ME. unbouht, un-bocht, unboht, < AS. unboht; as un-1 + bought².] 1. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.

The unbought dainties of the poor.

Dryden, Horace, Epod. 2.

The merchant will leave our native commodities un-bought upon the hands of the farmer. Locke.

The wide, the unbounded prospect.

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Having no check or control; unrestrained.

Ho was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 31.

=Syn. 1. Boundless, illimitable - 2. Uncontrolled. unboundedly (un-boun'ded-li), adv. In an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits.

unboundedness (un-boun'ded-nes), n. state or condition of being unbounded; freedom from bounds or limits; specifically, that unbrentt, a. A Middle English form of unburnt. character of a continuum by virtue of which, unbrewed (un-bröd'), a. Not browed or mixed; if any point be taken, and then any other indefinitely near the first, a third point may be found indefinitely near the first, and situated oposite to the second with reference to the first.

posite to the second with reference to the first.

In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great we must distinguish between unboundedness and infinite extent; the former belonging to the extent relations, the latter to the measure relations. That space is an unbounded three-fold manifoldness is an assumption which is developed by every conception of the outer world; according to which at every instant the region of red perception is completed and the possible positions of a sought object are constructed, and which by these applications is forever confirming itself. The unboundedness of space possesses in this way agreater comprised extent by no means follows from this.

Riemann, tr. by Clifford.

Unboundent (un-boun'den), a. [6] ME unboundedness.

unboundent (un-boun'den), a. [CME, unbounden; pp. of unbind, v.] Set free; unwedded.

Were I unbounden, also mote I thee,
I wolde never eft comen in the snare,
Chaucer, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, I. 14.

unbowł (un-bou'), $v. t. [(un-2 + bow^{1})]$ To unbond.

Looking back would unbow his resolution.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 11s.

unbowable (un-bou'n-bl), a. Incapable of be-

unbowed (un-bond'), a. [< ME. unbowed; < unbroket (un-brok'), a. Unbroket (un-broket), a. Unbroke

He . . . passeth by with stiff, imbored knee. Shall, 2 Hen. VI., ill. 1, 16.

tension or constraint; loose; relax; as, to unbrace a drum; to unbrace the arms; to unbrace

erves. His joyful friends *unbrace* his azure arms. *Pops.*, Illad, vil. 112.

2f. To carve; disjoint.

Unbrace that malade | Babeer Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265, or intermission.

II. intrans. To grow flaccid; relax; hang unbrokenness (un-bro'kn-nes), n. The charac-Druden.

unbraced (un-brast'), a. Not braced, in any

dence; disclose one's innermost feelings.

Princes usually treat such persons fundiarly, and, quitting their throne like Luna, think they may with safety unbroam to them.

Breen Political Labes, iv, Expl. unbroad to them.

Breen Political Labes, iv, Expl. unbroad (un-braid'), r. t. [\(\chi u.^2 + braid!\)] To separate the strands of; unweave; unwreathe, unbrained (un-brained), a. Deprived of brains; not brained. Brau, and Fl. [Rare.] unbranched (un-brained), a. Not branched; not provided with branches.

unbreast (un-brest'), c. t. [(un-2 + breast.]

To disclose or lay open; unbosom.

Could'st thou unmask their point, unbreat their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerle.

P. Fletcher, Plecatory Ecloques, Iv.

ot. unbreathed (un-brendt'), a. 1. Not breathed; into thaving passed through the lungs; as, air unbreathed,—21. Not exercised; unexercised; uncarried; uncarried.

And now have toil'd their *unbreathed* memories, Shak, M. N. D., v. 1, 74.

unbreathing (un-bre'THing), a. Not breathing. Byron, Saul

2. Unsold; without a purchaser: as, an unbought unbred (un-bred'), a. 1. Unbegot; unborn.

Hear this, thou age unbred:

Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead.

Shak., Sonnets, civ.

2. Not well bred; destitute of breeding. My Nephew's a little *unbred*; you'll pardon him, Madam. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 17.

3. Not taught or trained.

Unbred to spinning. Dryden, Æneid, vii. 1095. unbreech (un-brech'), v. t. (un-2 + breech.)1. To remove breeches from.—2. To free the breech of, as a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings.

Let the worst come,
I can unbrecch a cannon, and without much help
Turn her into the keel.
Beau. and Fl., Double Marriage, ii. 1.

unbreeched (un-brecht'), a. Wearing no breeches; not yet of the age to wear breeches.

Methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself tubreech'd,
In my green velvet coat, my dagger muzzled.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 155.

pure or genuine.

They drink the stream

Unbrew'd, and ever full.

Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

unbribable (un-bri'bg-bl), a. Incapable of be-

unbrioable (un-bri'on-bl), a. Incapable of being bribed. Feltham.
unbridle (un-bri'dl), v. t. To free from the bridle; let loose. Shak., Lear (Qq.), iii. 7. 86.
unbridled (un-bri'dld), a. Not having a bridle on; hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; light

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy, To fly the favours of so good a king. Shak., All's Well, Hi. 2, 20.

He, mad with rage
And with desires unbridled, fled, and vow'd
That ring should me undo.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, I. 2.

unbridledness (un-bri'dld-nes), n. The character or state of being unbridled; freedom from control or restraint; license; violence.

The presumption and unbridledness of youth.

Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. v.

unbroident, a. [\(\lambda\) un-1 + broiden, braided: see ME. braid, broid.] Unbraided.

Hire myghty tresses of hire sonnysshe heres, Unbroblen, hangen al aboute hire erres. Chaucer, Trollus, iv. 817.

God keep all yows unbroke that swear to thee! Shak, Rich, H., ly, 1, 215.

Pope, Odyssey, viii. 147.

to the saddle, harness, or yoke: as, an unbroken horse or ox.—4. Not interrupted; undisturbed: as, unbroken slumbers; hence, regular.

The allied army returned to Lambeque unpursued and in unbroken order.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xix. unbrokenly (un-bro'kn-li), adv. Without break

ter or state of being unbroken

ter or state of being unbroken.
unbrotherliket (un-bruth'ér-lik), a. Unbrotherly, Dr. H. More.
unbrotherly (un-bruth'ér-li), a. Not brotherly; not becoming or befitting a brother. Bacon.
unbrute (un-bröt'), r. t. [\lambda un-2 + brute.] To
take away the character of a brute from. Penn,
Liberty of Conscience, iv. [Rare.]
unbuckle (un-buk'l), r. t. [\lambda ME. unbokelen,
unboelen; \lambda un-2 + buckle^2.] To release from a
factonized by buckles; as to unbuckle \lambda valore.

The hid scent in an unbudded rose. Keats, Lamia, it. unbuild (un-bild'), r. t.; pret. and pp. unbuilt, unbuilded, ppr. unbuilding. [< un-2 + build, r.] To demolish, as that which is built; raze; destroy. [Rare.]

To unbuild the city and to lay all flat.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 108.

unbundle (un-bun'dl), v. t. [\(\alpha \text{un-2} + \text{bundle.}\)]
To unpack; open; disclose; declare. [Rare.]

Unburdle your griefs, madam, and let us into the particulars. Jarris, Don Quixote, II. iii. 6. (Davies.) unbuoyed (un-boid' or un-boid'), a. Not buoyed or borne up. Edinburgh Rev. unburden, unburthen (un-ber'dn, -ffin), v. t. [< un-2 + burden1, burthen1.] 1. To rid of a load; free from a burden; while we

2. To throw off as being a burden; discharge; hence, to discharge; royeal.

Try, turden all my plots and purposes. Shah., M. of V., i. 1, 183.

3. To relieve, as the mind or heart, by disclosing what lies heavy on it; also, reflexively, to relieve (one's self) in this way: as, he unburdened hinself to his confessor.

Wholly unburdened with historical knowledge or with any experience of life. The Academy, Aug. 2, 1806, p. 96. unburiable (un-ber'i-g-bl), a. Not capable of being buried: unfit to be buried. Tennyson,

Gatch and Lynette.
unburied (un-ber'id), a. [<ME. unburied; < vn-1
+ burud.] Not buried; not interred.

The dead carcasses of unburied men. Shak., Cor., iii. 3, 122.

unburned, unburnt (un-bernd', un-bernt'). a. [<ME. unbreat; <nn-1 + burned, burnt.] 1. Not burned; not consumed or injured by fire.

He said 'twas folly,
For one poor grain or two, to leave tuburnt,
And still to nose the offence. Shak., Cor., v. 1. 27.

The source of the heat taken up by the vessel is nothing but unburnt gases. Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 9783.

2. Not baked, as brick.

unburning (un-ber'ning), a. Not consuming away by hre. [Rare.] way by Bre. [Exact.]
The unburning fire called light.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, vii.

unburnt (un-bernt'), a. See unburned.

unburrow (un-bur'ō), v.t. [$\langle un-2 + burrow^2.$]

To take from a burrow; unearth. [Rare.]

He can bring down spurrows and unburrow rabbits, Dictions, Uncommercial Traveller, x. (Davies.)

unburthen, r. t. See unburden. unbury (un-ber'i), v. t.: pret. and pp. unburied, ppr. unburyang. [\langle un-2 + bury^3.] 1. To exhume; disinter. [Rare.]

The hours they are not at their beads, which are not a few, they employ in speaking III of us, unburying our bones, and busying our reputations.

Jares, Don Quixote, II. III. 5. (Davies.)

2. Figuratively, to uncover; reveal; disclose. Since you have one secret, keep the other; Never nubury either. Lytton, Richelicu, i. 1.

unbusinesslike (un-biz'nes-līk), a. Not busi-

unbutton (un-but'n), v. t. [< un-2 + button.] To unfasten or open, as a garment, by separating the buttons and the buttonholes.

What is the life of man! Is it not to shift from side to side, from sorrow to sorrow?—to button up one cause of vexation, and *unbutton* another?

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

unbuxom; (un-buk'sum), a. [< ME. unbuxom, unbuxum, unbuxum, unbuksum; < un-1 + buxom.]
Disobedient. Piers Plowman (C), iii. 87.
unbuxomly; (un-buk'sum-li), adv. In a disobedient manner. Gover, Conf. Amant., i.
unbuxomness; (un-buk'sum-nes), n. [< ME.'un-buxomnes, unbuxsumnes; < unbuxom + -ness.] Disobedience.

edience. Sen Lucifer oure ledar es lighted so lawe For hys vnbuxumnes in bale to be brente. York Plays, p. 6.

uncabled (un-kā'bld), a. Not fastened or secured by a cable.

Within it ships . . . uncabled ride secure.

Cowper, Odyssey, xiii. 117.

uncage (un-kāj'), v. t. To set free from a cage or from confinement.

Mild Lucina came uncalled.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Cinyras and Myrrha. Uncalled for, not required; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward.

In other people's presence I was, as formerly, deferential and quiet; any other line of conduct being uncalled for.

Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

While we folk, England, to the deposits of gravel resting on the chalk.

Shak., Lew, i. 1. 42.

cow off is being a burden; discharge; deprive of ealm; disturb. [Rare.]

what strange disquict has uncalm'd your breast.

uncamp (un-kamp'), v, t. [$\langle un^{-2} + camp^{1} \rangle$] To cause to decamp; dislodge; expel. [Rare.]

[Rare in all senses.]
Uncaria (ung-kā'ri- \ddot{u}), n. [NL. (Schreber, 1789), \langle L. uncus, a hook: see unce2, uncus.] A genus

If they could but now uncamp their enemies.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Well, now we are alone, there is a subject, my dear for oil, on which I wish to imburthen my mind to you.

Georgina, when not imburthening her heart to me, spent most of her time in lying on the sofa, fretting about the dullness of the house. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Byte, xxi.

unburdened (un-ber'dnd), a. Not burdened.

Wholly unburdened with historical broad-large and in the fill the large is a subject, my dear for true. The Imerican, VIII. 232.

uncandid (un-kan'did), a. Not candid, frank, or true. The Imerican, VIII. 232.

uncandid (un-kan'did), adv. In an uncandid manner.

uncandor (un-kan'dor), n. Lack of candor.

[Rare.]

"It seems to me it was an utter failure," suggested An-ie. "Quite. But it was what I expected." There ap-eared an *uncandor* in this which Annie could not let pass. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxi.

uncanniness (un-kan'i-nes), n. The character of being uncanny.

Your general uncanniness.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, p. 277.

uncanny (un-kan'i), a. [Sc. and North. Eng. See canny.] 1. Not canny, in any sense.—2. Eery; weird; mysterious; apparently not of this world; hence, noting one supposed to possess preternatural powers.

I wish she binna uncanny. Scott, Guy Mannering, iii. What does that inexplicable, that uncanny turn of countenance mean? Charlotte Bronte, Jane Lyre, xxiv.

He . . . rather expected something uncanny to lay hold of him from behind C. Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

3. Severe, as a fall or blow.

An uncanny coup I gat for my pains.

Scott, Waverley, lxvi.

uncanonic (un-ka-non'ik), a. Same as unca-

nonical.

This act was uncanonic and a fault.

Browning, Ring and Book, H. 170. O bush unbrent, brenning in Moyses syghte Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, 1. 16. uncanonical (un-ka-non'i-kal), a. 1. Not eanonical (un-ka-non'i-kal), r. t. [(un-2 + burrow².] nonical; not agreeable to the canons.

If ordinations were uncanonical.

Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 32.

2. Not conformed or conforming to rule; not determined by rule.—3. Not belonging to the canon (of Scripture) .- Uncanonical hours. See

uncanonicalness (un-ka-non'i-kal-nes), n. The uncanonicalness (un-ka-non'r-kar-nes), n. The character of being uncanonical. Bp. Lloyd. uncanonize (un-kan'on-iz), v. t. [<un-2+canonize.]

To deprive of canonical authority.—2.
To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint. uncanonized (un-kan'on-izd), a. Not canon-

uncap (un-kap'), v.; pret. and pp. uncapped, ppr. uncapping. [\(\ext{\chi}\) uncap + capl.] I. trans. To remove a cap, as a percussion-cap, from, as a gun or a cartridge, or a protecting cap from, as a lens-tube.

II. intrans. To remove the cap or hat. I felt really like uncapping, with a kind of reverence.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 247.

uncapablet (un-kā'pā-bl), a. Incapable.

An inhuman wretch, Uncapable of pity. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 5.

Uncapable of pity. Slak., M. of V., iv. 1. 5.

He who came to take away the sins of the world was uncapable of pollution by sin.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, V. 176.

Uncape (un-k\(\tilde{a}\)p'), v. \[\langle un-2 + cape^2. \] In hawking, to prepare for flying at game by taking off the cape or hood. Various explanations are given to the word as used by Shakspere, "Merry Wives," iii. 3. 176: "I warrant we'll unkennel the fox. Let me stop this way first. So now uncape." According to Steevens, it means to turn the fox out of the bag; according to Warburton, to dig out the fox when earthed; according to Warburton, to dig out the fox when earthed; according to Schmidt, to uncouple hounds.

Uncaptious (un-kap shus), a. Not entitious:

The uncaged soul flew through the air.

Fanshaw, Poems (ed. 1676), p. 200.

The uncaptious (un-kap'shus), a. Not captious; not ready to take objection or offense.

Uncaptious and candid natures.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 43. uncardinal (un-kür'di-nal), v. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + cardinal \rangle$] To divest of the cardinalate. [Rare.] inal.] To divest of the cardinal limself.

Borgio . . . got a dispensation to uncardinal himself.

Fuller.

uncared (un-kard'), a. Not regarded; not heeded; not attended: with for.

Their own . . . ghostly condition uncared for.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 1.

Also written uncalled for, when used attributively: as, most uncalled for remarks.

uncallow (un-kal'ō), n. The name given in Nor-

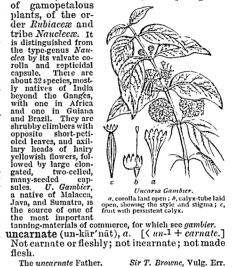
This journey . . has been one of the brightest and most uncareful interludes of my life,
Hauthorne, French and Italian Note-Books, p. 272.

2. Taking no care; not watchful; ineautious.

3. Producing no care.

Uncareful treasure.

of gamopetalous plants, of the or-der Rubiaccæ and



The uncarnate Father. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. uncarnate (un-kär'nāt), v.t. [$\langle un-2 + carnate.$] To divest of flesh or fleshliness. Bp. Gauden. [Rare.]

uncart (un-kärt'), v. t. [$\langle un-2+cart.$] To unload or discharge from a cart. [Rare.]

He carted and uncarted the manure with a sort of flunkey race.

George Eliot, Amos Barton, ii. (Davies.) uncase (un-kās'), v. $[\langle un-2 + casc^2 \rangle]$ I. trans. 1. To take out of a case; release from a case or covering: especially (milit.) used of the colors or any portable flag; hence, to disclose; reveal. Commit securely to true wisdome the vanquishing and uncasing of craft and sutletie. Milton, Ref. in Eng., ii.

2. To strip; flay; case. See case².

The Foxe, first Author of that treacherie, He did uncase, and then away let flie. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 1380.

11.† intrans. To undress. [Rare.]
Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat?
Shak, L. L. L., v. 2. 707.

uncay; not enrolled among the saints.

The members of it [the Romish communion] beast very much of mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized and some uncanonized saints.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Incap (un-kap'), v.; pref. and pp. uncanned very uncapping.

Incap (un-kap'), v.; pref. and pp. uncanned very uncapping. uncastle (un-kās'1), v. t. [\lambda un-2 + castle.]

1. To deprive of a castle; turn out of a castle. Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ii. 39. (Davies.)—2. To deprive of the distinguishing marks or appearances of a castle. Fuller. [Rare in both uses.] uncate (ung'kāt), a. [\lambda LL uncatus, hooked, curved, \lambda L uncus, a hook: see unce2, uncus.]

Same as uncinate.

uncathedraled, uncathedralled (un-ka-the-drald), a. Destitute of cathedrals. [Rare.]

If he [Longfellow] had, like Whittier, grown old among the uncathedralled paganisms of American scenery and life, etc.

Energy. Brit., XIV. 862.

uncaused (un-kazd'), a. Having no precedent cause; existing without an author; uncreated; self-existent.

The idea of uncaused matter. Baxter, On the Soul, ii. 359.

The idea of uncaused matter. Baxter, On the Soul, il. 359. uncautelous; (un-kâ'te-lus), a. Incautious. uncautious (un-kâ'shus), a. Incautious. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 74. uncautiously. (un-kâ'shus-li), adv. Incautiously. Waterland. unce'l, n. A Middle English variant of ounce'l, unce't, n. [< L. uncus, a hook, barb; cf. uncus, hooked, barbed, bent: see Uncaria.] A claw. The river walking serient to make sleepe.

The river walking serpent to make sleepe, Whose horrid crest, blew skales, and unces blacke, Threat every one a death.

Heywood, Brit. Troy, vii. 76. (Nares.) unceaseablet (un-se'sa-bl), a. Unceasing.

Dekker.

unceasing (un-sö'sing), a. Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual. P. Fletcher, Pisentory Eclogues, iii. = Syn. Incessant, cointant, uninterrupted, unremitting, perpetual.

unceasingly (un-sö'sing-li), adr. In an unceasing manner; without intermission or ceasation; continually.

uncement (un-sem'ent, -sō-ment'), r. t. [< un-2 + cement.] To dissover; rend apart.

How to uncement your affections.

Chapman and Shirley, Chalot, Admiral of France, iv.

uncemented (un-se-men'ted), a. Not cemented. uncessanti (un-ses'nnt), a. Incessant.

The walls being of uncentrated masonry.

Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIX. 10. unceremonious (un-ser-ē-mō'ni-us), a. Not

ceremonious; familiar; informal. No warning given! unceremonious fate! Foung, Night Thoughts, ill.

unceremoniously (un-ser-ē-mō'ni-us-li), adc. In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony; informally. uncertain (un-ser'tān), a. Not certain; doubt-

ful. (a) Not known in regard to nature, qualities, or general character.

The things future, being also enemts very encertaine, and such as can not possibly be knowne because they be not yet, can not be seed for example nor for delight otherwise then by hope. Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 32.

(b) Not known as regards quantity or extent; Indefinite; problematical as, an uncertain number of independent voters, a person of uncertain age.

She was not old, nor young nor at the years Which certain people call a certain age, Which set the most uncertain age appears. Because I near beart, nor could cigage A person yet by pracers, or bribes, or tears. To name, define by speech, or wife on page The pariod meant precisely by that word Buron, Be proof meant precisely by that word the beart of the proof meant precisely by that word the beart of the proof meant precisely by the power of the proof meant precisely by the word that word the proof meant precisely by the word that word the proof meant precisely by the word that word the proof meant precisely by the word that word the proof meant precisely by the word that word the period of the word that word the period of the word that word the wor

(c) Having doubts, without certain knowledge, not sure I'ne rtain of the i-sue. Shak., 1 Hen. IV , i. 1. 61 Thir (the Saxons) multitude wander d yet *uncertain* of dutation *Milton*, Hist Eng. (iii

(d) Not sure as to aim or effect desired.

Soon land his bow, uncertain in his aim Dryden Aneld, vii 601

Or whisting slings dismiss d the uncertain stone Gay

(e) I archable, inscente, not to be depended on.

The uncertain glory of an April day Shat , I G of V , I 3 8%

Can I then,
Part with such constant pleasures to embrace
Uncertain vanities'
Pietcher and another, Elder Brother, 1/2.

(f) Not firm or fixed, vague, indeterminate in nature; fluctuating

All around Are dim *uncertain* shaps - that the at the sight *Repant*, The Journey of Life

(g) I inhelded hesitating, not resolved

(h) Not steady, fitful

And the strings his fingers strayed, And an uncertain warbling made Scitt, L. of L. M., Int.

I could see by that uncertain glimmer how fair was all, but not how sad and old Howells Venetica Life, vi (i) Liable to change, fickle, inconstant, capricious, ir-

Thou art constant .
I an ancertain fool, a most blind fool.
Be thou my guide.

Beau, and Pl , bomble Marriage, i. 1.

Oh woman' in our hours of case Uncertain, coy, and hard to phase Seetl, Marinton, vt. 30

uncertaint (un-ser'tan), r. t. [(uncertain, a.] To make or cause to be uncertain. Raleigh. uncertainly (un-ser'tan-li), adv. In an uncer-

uncertainly (un-ser inn-1), arc. In an uncertain manner, in any sense, uncertainness (un-ser inn-nes), n. The state or character of being uncertain, uncertainty (un-ser in-i), n.; pl. uncertainty (vi-ser in-i), un

In bright uncertainty they lie, Like future joys to Pancy we've Scott, L. of the L., Ili. 2.

(b) Of persons; a state of doubt; a state in which one knows not what to think or do; hesitation; irresolution.

Here remain with your uncertainty! Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts! Shak, Cor., ill. 3. 124.

If she were a long while absent, he became pettish and nervously restless, pacing the room to and fro, with the state or character of being uncharitable.

uncertainty that characterized all his movements.**

Ilauchorne, Seven Gables, ix.**

Reaven and hell are the proper regions of meters and metarational and incharacters.

**Reaven and hell are the proper regions of meters and metarational and meta

2. Something not certainly or exactly known; anything not determined, settled, or established; a contingency.

Man, with all his boasted tiles and privileges, wanders about in uncertainties, does and undees, and contradicts himself throughout all the various scenes of thinking and living.

11. Alterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

There is in this Hand also a mountaine, which . . . continueth alwayes burning, by raccount helching out of flames.

**Italiugt's Voyages, I. 556.

uncessantly! (un-ses'nut-li), adr. Incossantly. Whate-fore, what may do falle vn-to hym that counytes rn-co-andly for to lufe the name of thesu? Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

unchain (un-chan'), r. t. [< un-2 + chain.] To free from chains, slavery, or restraint; let loose. Unchain your splits now with spelling charms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 31.

unchallengeable (un-chal'en-jg-bl), a. Not to be challenged; secure.

things future, being also cacases to such as can not possibly be knowne because they be such as can not possibly be knowne because they be such as can not possibly be knowne because they be such as can not possibly be knowne declight others. Scott, St. Ronan's Well, Axviii. (Davies.)

In then by hope. Puttenham, Arte of Eng Possie, p. 32

In then by hope. Puttenham, Arte of Eng Possie, p. 32

In the been wandering in uncertain ways

In the been wandering in uncertain ways

Reats, Endyanion, ii.

Reats, Endoundary out.

Reats, Endyanion, ii.

Reats, Endyanion, ii.

Rea

I cannot but think that there is no rafety in having such unchance creatures (as angels, or ghosts, or fairles, or the like) about one.

Scatt, Monastery.

2. Dangerous.

Hown the gate, in faith, they're worse, An' in dr*umchanen* liurns, Epistle to John Kennedy

I never tried him in diagon-ity) with a hornet, they being unchancy insects to hold while one hand is otherwise engaged.

J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 95.

3. Inconvenient; unsensonable; unsuitable. Why had his tirace come at so unchance a moment?

Trollege

state or character of being unchangeable; immutability. Nowton.
unchangeably (un-chan ja-bli), adv. So as not

unchanging (un-chan'jing), a. Not changing; suffering no alteration; always the same.

Thy face is visual-like, unchanging. Shal , 3 lien, VI., i. t. 116.

uncharge (un-charj'), r. t. [< ME. unchargen; < un-2 + charpe.] 1. To free from a charge, lond, or cargo; unload; unburden.

Por-thi I conseille alle Cristene to confourmen hem to tharite. For charite with-oute chalenying cr*uckarpeth* the soule. *Press Plorman* (B), xv. 338.

To leave free of blame or accusation; ac-

quit of blame; acquit. Even his mother shall uncharge the practice, And call it accident. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 68.

uncharged (un-charjet'), p. a. 1. Not charged; not loaded: as, the guns were uncharged.—2. Unassailed. [Rare.]

Open your uncharged ports. Shal., T. of A., v. 1. 65. unchariot (un-char'i-ot), r.t. To throw out of a chariot; deprive of a chariot. [Rare.]

The glotions uncertainty of it [the law] is of mair use Unhorsed and uncharisted. Pope. to the professors than the justice of it.

Macklin, Love h la Mode, il. 1. uncharitable (un-char'i-ta-bl), a. Not charitable, harshes convenients, severe.

table; harsh; censorious; severe.

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and meharitableness.

Bp. Atterbury.

uncharitably (un-chari-ta-bli), adv. In an uncharitable manner; without charity.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 275.

ontingency.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,

I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.

Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 187. uncharity (un-char'i-ti), n. Want of charity;

uncharitableness.

Webter.

Much uncharity in you.

Fought with what seem'd my own uncharity.

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

uncharm (un-chärm'), v. t. [< un-2 + charm.]

To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. [Rare.]

Nor is there magic

Nor is there magic

In the person of a king that plays the tyrant
But a good sword can easily uncharm it.

Shirley, Orateful Servant, iv. 2.

uncharming (un-chür'ming), a. Not charming; no longer able to charm. [Rare.]

Uncharming Catherine.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ili. 209. uncharnel (un-chär'nel), r. t. [< un-2 + char-ucl.] To remove from a tomb; disinter; ex-hume. [Rare.]

His title and his paternal fortune . . . might be rendered unchallengeable.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, Avrill. (Daries.)

Mume. [Rare.]

Whom would'st thou uncharmed? Dyron, Manfred, il. 4.

unchartered (un-chiir'terd), a. Not chartered;

unchaste (un-chūst'), a. 1. continent; libidinous; lewd. 1. Not charte; not

Kindled with unchaste desire. Shak. M. W. of W., v. 5, 100.

Shak, M. W. of W., v. 5. 100.

2. Not marked by good taste.
unchastely (un-chāst'li), adr. In an unchasto
manner; lewdly.
unchastity (un-chas'ti-ti), n. The state or
character of being unchaste; incontinence;
lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual
annetite.

The time will doubtless come when the man who lays the foundation-stone of a manufacture will be able to predict with assurance in what proportion the drunch unces and the unchariting of his city will be increased by his enterprise.

Lecky, European Morals**, I. 116.

[Chiefly Scotch in all uses.]

(Chiefly Scotch in all uses.]

unchangeability (un-chan-ja-bil'i-ti), n. The state or character of being unchangeable, unchangeable (un-chan'ja-bil), a. Not enpuble of change; immutable; not subject to variation; as, God is an unchangeable heing. Hoolers, Eccles. Polity.

Eccles. Polity.

The wachangeableness (un-chan'ja-bi-nes), n. The wachangeabl

His lordship used him in his most private and uncheck-able trusts. North, Life of Lord Guilford, H. 255. (Daries.) The nace than sickly appetite to please to suffer change; without change; immutably, unchecked (un-chekt'), a. I. Not checked; steady, fitted unchanged (un-changed (un-changed), a. Not changed or not restrained; not hindered. Millon, P. L., will, 180,—24. Not contradicted. Shak., M. of V., iii, 1.2.

Naught do I see unchanged remain
Seett, Marmion, iv. 21.

ging (un-chān' jing), a. Not changing;
gg no alteration; always the same.
The tree is visuablike, unchanging.

V., iii. 1. 2.

uncheerful (un-chēr'ful), a. Not cheerful. (a)
Sad; gloomy; melancholy.
In vain I rail at Opportunity,
At Time, at Tarquin, and uncherged Night.
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1024.

(b) Not willing; grudging : as, uncherful service.

Niggardly in her grants, and uncheefful.

Pip. Hall, Contemplations, L 163. uncheerfulness (un-cher'ful-nes), n. Want of

cheerfulness; sadness.
unchild (un-child'), r. t. [< un-2 + child.]
To berenve of children; make childless.

In this city he Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one. Shak., Cor.,

2. To divest of the character of a child in relation to parents. [Rare in both uses.]

They do justly unchild themselves that in main elec-tions dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being.

Rip. Hall, Cont., Samson's Marriage.

unchildish; (un-chil'dish), a. Not childish; not fit or proper for children. Webbe. unchivalric (un-shiv'al-rik), a. Unchivalrous.

I distrusted her, and such varue distrust seemed an un-chicalric disloyalty. Winthrop, Ceell Income, xviil. unchivalrous (un-shiv'al-rus), a. Not according to the rules of chivalry; wanting in chiv-

Stone-hearted men, uncharitable,
Stone-hearted by the poste.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

How unequal, how uncharitable must it needs be, to impose that which his conscience cannot urge him to impose, upon him whose conscience forbids him to obey pose, upon him whose conscience forbids him to obey you upon him whose conscience forbids him to obey and the manual three managements of the state of chivalry; wanting in chivalry all you honor.

Such a bad pupil, mension: so thankless, cold-hearted, much a state of chivalry; wanting in chivalry and the same and the state of chivalry; wanting in chivalry and the same and the sam

or sacrament of baptism. Imp. Dict.—2. To render unchristian; deprive of sanctity.

Hath, as it were, unhallowed and unchristened the very duty of prayer itself.

Millon, Eikonoklastes, § 1. unchristian¹ (un-kris'tian), a. [< ME. un-cristen; < un-1 + Christian.] 1. Not Christian; opposed to Christianity or to its spirit; contrary to Christianity or a Christian character.

I feel not in me those sordid and unchristian desires of my profession. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9. 2. Not converted to the Christian faith: as, unchri tien nations. Hence —3. Not in ac-cordance with the civilization that Christianity insures; male; cruel; often used colloquiify insures; trace; cruen; onen used conoqually to sign ify improper, unusual, and the like.

My and hes turn'd me out a-doors; she has,

At this and with hour.

We ther and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

unchristian² (un-kris'tjan), r, t. [$< mr^2 + e^t r r \cdot t a r$.] To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity; make unchristian.

Atherism is a sin that doth not only unchristian, but un-tern, a person that is guilty of it. South, Sermons.

unchristianize (un-kris'tian-iz), r. t. To turn from the Christian faith; cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity, unchristianly; (un-kris'tian-li), a. Contrary to the laws or principles of Christianity; un-becoming to Christians.

Unchristianly compliances. Milton, Tetrachordon. unchristianly (un-kris'tian-li), adv. In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to Christian principles.

They be haved themselves most ruchristianly toward their bethich.

Hallnyt's Voyages, II. 309.

They taught compulsion without convincement, which not long be fore they complained of as executed unchristiantly against themselves.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

unchristianness (un-kris'tian-nes), u. The character of being unchristian; contrariety or the condition or characteristic of opposition to

The uncl ri tomacs of those denials. unchristinesst (un-kris'ti-nes), n. Unchristian-Likon Basilike.

unchurch (un-chérch'), v. t. $(\langle un-2 + church. \rangle)$ 1. To expel from a church; deprive of the character and rights of a church; excommunicate.

The Greeks . . . for this cause stand utterly unchurched by the Church of Rome. South, Sermons, VIII xiv. 2. To refuse the name or character of a church

The papists, under the pretence of the church's union, are the great dividers of the Christian world, uncharching the far greatest part of the church, and separating from all that be not subjects of the pope of Rome.

Baxter, Self-Denial, xxxiii.

unci, n. Plural of uncus.

unci. (u. Phiral of uncus.) uncia (un'shi-ji), u. [L.: see ounce1, inch1.] 1. In Rom. antig., a twelfth part, as of the Roman as; an onnee: an inch; etc.—2. A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the twelfth part of the as. See as4, 3.—3t. A former name for the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem. nomial theorem.

nomal theorem.
uncial (un'shigl), a. and n. [= F. onciale, uncuale = Sp. Pg. uncial, \(ML. uncialis, \) of a twelfth
part, of an ounce or an inch, an inch high,
Ll. littera unciales, lit. 'inch letters.' letters of
considerable size; \(L. uncia), a twelfth part, an ounce, an meh: see uncia, ounce, inch!] I. a. 1f. Of or pertaining to an ounce. E. Phillips.— 2. In palong, noting that variety of majuscule character, or writing, usually found in the earlier manuscripts, as opposed to the later minuscule, or cursive. Unclai characters are distinguished from capitals (that is, capital letters similar to the sin-plest form of those still in use) by relatively greater round-ness, inclination, and inequality in height. In Greek pa-

DUNHBOWNTOCE THEPHMWETOIMA CATETHNOAONKY ΕΥΘΙΑΟΠΟΙΕΙΤΕΤΑ ΤΓΙΒΟΥСΑΥΤΟΥ

Uncial Manuscript. - Greek uncials of the 4th century A.D.

leography the distinction of capital and uncial is unimportant. In Latin manuscripts the difference is strongly marked, several of the uncial letters approaching in form more or less our present lower-case letters $(a,\delta d,\epsilon \varepsilon_{b},t,h,$

l, m, q, u). Uncial manuscripts as old as the fourth century are still extant. This style of writing continued till the eighth or ninth century, the transition to minuscule

INFERENDUMADQUEAR CENDUMBELLUMNEDO 11seterrestriperhis PANIAM CALLIAMSQUE MINEREITALIAMVETE

Example of Latin Unitals, from MS, of the 8th century - Fragment of Lavy, XXI, 21, from the "Codex Puteanus" (now "Parisinus," Lat 5730).

being called semiuncial writing. The term uncial was originally a misapplication of St. Jerome's expression littere unciales, "inch-high" (large, handsome) letters. See majuscule.

II. n. 1. An uncial letter; also, uncial let-

ters collectively; uncial writing.

The period of the uncial runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 145.

2. A manuscript written in uncials.

Omitted in several uncials and ancient versions, Schaff, Hist, Christ, Church, I. § 81.

rristianity.

Contrary uncialize (un'shial-iz), r. t.; pret. and pp. unanity; uncialize (un'shial-iz), r. t.; pret. and pp. unanity; uncialized, ppr. uncialized, [Kuncaal + -ize.] 'To shape according to the uncial system; conform to the uncial system. [Rure.]

In an uncialized, eame into competition with the Roman uncial which was derived from the capitals, and borrowed some of its forms.

Is and Taylor, The Alphabet, 11, 201.

Is a Taylor, The Alphabet, 11, 201.

Is a Taylor, The Alphabet, 11, 201.

In the first church, and the same into competition with the Roman uncial which was derived from the capitals, and borrowed some of its forms.

unciatim (un-si-ā'tim), adv. [L., by twelfths,

unciatim (un-sist tim), aac. [11., by twelfths, by ounces, \(\curr uncarr a\), a twelfth part, an ounce: see ounce!.] Ounce by ounce. Imp. Dict.

unciferous (un-sif'e-rus), a. [\(\curr L\) uncus, a hook, \(\frac{f}{f}\) for \(\curr e\) = E. \(\lambda\) hook; specifically applied to ovipositors with strongly curved tips, as those of certain grasshoppers.

Etkon Basilike. unciform (un'si-form), a. and n. [\lambda L. uncus, Unchristian-a hook, + forma, form.] I. a. Uncinate in form; hooked or crooked; hook-like: specification beautiful to be like. cally applied in anatomy to certain hook-like processes of bone: as, the unciform process of the ethmoid; the unciform process of the unci-

form bone.—Unciform eminence of the brain, the calcar, or hippocampus minor.

II. n. In anat. and zool., one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its hook-like process; a carpal bone of the distal row, the innermost one on the ulnar or little-finger side, in special relation with the heads of the fourth and fifth metacarpals, supposed to represent carpalia IV and V of the typical carpus. See carpus, and cuts under Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, hand, pisiform, and scapholunar.

uncinal (un'si-nal), a. and n. [< LL. uncinus, a hook: see uncinus.] I, a. Same as uncinuse; in conch., specifically noting one of the several lateral teeth of the radula. See admedian.

II. n. An uncinal tooth of the radula; an

uncinata¹ (un-si-nā'tṇ), n.; pl. uncinata¹ (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of L. uncinatus, hooked: see uncinate.] In sponges, a rod-like spicule bearing recurved hooks throughout its length.

Uncinata² (un-si-nā'tii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. uncinatus, hooked: see uncinate.] 1. A of L. incinates, nooker: see incinate.] 1. A division of marine chatopod worms, containing those whose tori are provided with minute chitinous hooks or uncini. The serpulas, sabellas, and other tubicolous worms belong to this sec-

uncinate (un'si-nāt), a and n. [< L. uncinatus, hooked, barbed, < 1,L. uncinas, a hook, barb: see uncinas.] I. a. Hooked or crooked; hooked at the end; forming a hook; unciform. Also at the end; forming a hook; unciform. Also uncate.—Uncinate abdomen, in entom., an abdomen in which the terminal segments are turned underneath the others, as in the males of certain Diptera.—Uncinate antennæ, in entom., antennæ in which the last joint is curved and pointed, bending back on the preceding one.—Uncinate convolution, gyrus, or lobe. (a) The hippocampal gyrus (which see, under gyrus). (b) The anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus. See cuts under certain the gyrus, and sulcus.—Uncinate process.—Expressive uncinatus, under processus.—Uncinate wing-nerviers, in entom., wing-nerviers which run from the base toward the apex of the wing, but at the end are turned back in a hook-like form.

If. n. An uncinate sponge-spicule.
uncinated (un'si-nā-ted), a. [{uncinate+-cd².]}
Same as uncinate.
uncinatum (un-si-nā'tum), n.; pl. uncinata (-tii).

uncinatum (un-si-nā'tum), n.; pl. uncinata (-tii). [NL., neut. of L. uncinatus, hooked: see unci-

nate. In anat., the unciform bone of the carpus: more fully called os uncinatum. uncini, n. Plural of uncinus.

Uncinia (un-sin'i-i), n. [NL. (Persoon, 1807), (LL. uncinus, a hook: see uncinus.] A genus of sedges, distinguished from the related genus of sedges, distinguished from the related genus Carex by the hooked or barbed apex of the rachilla or spikelet-pedicel. There are about 25 species, mostly natives of the temperate and cold parts of the southern hemisphere, a few in the Hawaiian Islands, the West Indies, and the mountains of tropical America and Mexico. They are herbs with the habit of those species of Carex which have a simple androgynous continuous inflorescence. See hamulus, 1 (b).

unciniform (un-sin'i-form), a. Uncinate.

Uncinitaria (un-sin-i-tā'ri-iā), n. pl. [NL., < L. uncinatus, hooked: see uncinate.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group, called a suborder, of dictyonine hexactinellidan Silicisponaire, characterized by the presence of uncinate

giæ, characterized by the presence of uncinate spicules, and divided into two tribes, Clavularia and Scopularia, the former having one family, the latter five.

the latter five. uncinitarian (un-sin-i-tā'ri-an), a. [< Uncinitaria + -an.] Having uncinate spicules, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the Uncinitaria.
Uncinula (un-sin'ū-lii), n. [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < LL. uncinus, a hook: see uncinus.] A genus of parasitic (pyrenomyectous) fungi, of the family Erysipheæ, having the appendages free from the mycelium and recurved or coiled

free from the mycelium and recurved or coiled at the tip. Each perithecium contains several asci. U. ampelopsidis (U. spiralis) is the common or powdery grape-mildew, and is highly injurious to the grape. See grape-mildew, Ergisphew, Purenomyetes, and mildew. uncinus (un-sī'nus), n.; pl. uncin (-nī). [< LI. uncinus, a hook, barb.] 1. A hook or hook-let; a hamulus; something small, hard, and crooked; specifically, in conch., one of the uncinal teeth of the radula.

In the Heteropoda, it [the radula] is so far more highly developed that the outermost uncini of the transverse rows may not only be very long, but also be articulated in such a manner as to be movable. When, therefore, the radula is protruded, these teeth are erected, and when it is drawn back they come together like pincers.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 300.

2. One of the hooked cilia of infusorians .- 3. One of the numerous minute chitinous hooks of the tori of some annelids. See *Uncinata*.— 4. A weapon used in the eleventh century, resembling a martel-de-fer, but thought to have only one point or edge.
uncipher† (un-si'fèr), v. t. To decipher.

Which letter was intercepted by Captain Abbots, a Captain of Dragoons in the army, and is now unciphered.
Rushworth Hist. Coll., Pt. IV. I. 491 (1647). (Davies.)

uncircumcised (un-ser'kum-sīzd), a. Not circumeised. Rom. iv. 11.

uncircumcision (un-ser-kum-sizh'on), n. 1. Absence of circumcision; the condition of being uncircumcised. Rom. iv. 9, 10.—2. Hence, people who are not circumcised; the Gentiles: often with the.

If the uncircumcision keep the righteousness of the law, shall not his uncircumcision be counted for circumcision?

Rom. ii. 26.

cision?
uncircumscript (un-ser'kum-skript), a. [ME., (un-1 + circumscript.] Not circumscribed.

Thou Oon and Two and Three and Two and Oon,
Uncircumscript and al maist circumscrive.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1870.

uncircumstantial (un-ser-kum-stan'shal), a. 1. Not eircumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.—2†. Not important.

The like particulars, although they seem uncircumstantial, are oft set down in Holy Scripture.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.
uncirostrate (un-si-ros'trat), a. [< L. uncus,
a hook, + rostratus, beaked: see rostrate.] In
ornith., having a hooked beak; hamirostrate.
uncivil (un-siv'il), a. Not civil. (a) Not pertaining to a settled government or settled state of society; not
civilized; barbarous; savage; hence, not exhibiting refinement; unacquainted with the customs and manners
of good society. of good society.

The sauage and vncivill, who were before all science or cluilitie, etten as the naked by prioritic of time is before the clothed.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

The uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 316.

(b) Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse; as, an uncivil answer; an uncivil fellow.

Let go that rude uncivil touch!

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

(c) Improper; unusual; not customary. With midnight matins, at *uncivil* hours.

**Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1010.

**uncivility! (un-si-vil'i-ti), n. Incivility.

You were never the gentlemen offered any uncivility to me, which is stronge methinks, in one that comes from heyond seas Webster and Dekker, Westward Ho, i. 2.

uncivilized (un-siv'i-līzd), a. 1. Not civilized unclear (un-klēr'), a. Not clear, in any sense of or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; that word. Leighton, 1 Pet. iii. savage: as, uncivilized hordes.—2t. Coarse; unclench, unclinch (un-klench', -klinch'), v. t.

The most uncivilized words in our language. Addison. uncivilly (un-siv'i-li), adv. In an uncivil man-

ner; not courteously; rudely.
unclad (un-klad'), a. Not elad; not clothed.
unclad (un-klad'). Preterit and past participle

of unclothe. Tennyson. unclasp (un-klasp'), v. t. $[\langle un-2+clasp.]$ To loosen the clasp of, as a purse or a belt.

Unclasps a huge tome in an antique guise, Primitive print and tongue half obsolete Browning, Ring and Book, I. 45.

2t. To lay open; reveal; disclose.

o lay open; revear, where Gentle father,
To you I have unclasp'd my burden'd soul.
Ford, Tis Pity, I. 1.

unclassable (un-klås'a-bl), a. Not capable of being classed or classified.

Mind remains unclassable, and therefore unknowable.

II. Spencer

uncle (ung'kl), n. [Early mod. E. also unckle, unkle; \(ME. uncle = G. Sw. Dan, onkl, \(OF, uncle, oncle, F. oncle = Pr. oncle, avoncle = It. avunculo = Wallach, unchiu, an uncle, a mother's brother, (L. avunculus, in inscriptions also aronorother, (L. aruncutus, in inscriptions also aron-culus, aromeulus, anuculus, a mother's brother (a father's brother being patrius), lit. 'little grandfather,' dim. of arus, a grandfather. Cf. aruncular, atarism. See also nuncle.] 1. The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt: correlative to aunt.

Then pleas'd and parted; both go live a-part;
The Vnele kept the Mountain for his part.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, fl., The Vocation.

2. A familiar title of address to an old man; used especially in the southern United States as a kindly title for a worthy old negro: as, "Inche Tom's Cabin": correlative to aunt or aunty in similar use.

The bleating of goats was heard from the darkey settlement . . . as queer old aunties and uncles hobbled out to milk them.

S. Bonner, Dialect Tales, p. 121.

8. A pawnbroker: so called in humorons allusion to the financial favors often expected and sometimes received from rich uncles. [Slang.]

Four-core pounds di uws deep - Farewell, Doll. Come, serge unts l'Il step to mine uncle not far off, hereby in Pudding-l'une, and he shall ball me.

Webster and DeMor, Northward Ho, I. 2

Webster and DeMor, Northward Ho, I. 2

unclose? (un-klôs'), a. [< un-1 + close'2.]

close; unreserved; babbling. [Rare.]

Brothers, wardens of City Halls,
And anches it has three golden balls
from taking pledges of mations.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegs.

To talk like a Dutch uncle. see Dutch. Uncle Sam, the government or the people of the United States jocular extension of the initials U.S.

-uncle. [F.-unch.] L. -unculus, a dim. term. \
-uncle. [F.-unch.] L. -unculus, a dim. term. \
-unition of some duminative words of Lattin origin, as hommuch (also hommuch), oratimeth, not done the little ham. Clarendon, Great Rebeillon.

The king's army would, through those unclosed garts, and controlled as, uncollected (un-ko-lek'ted), a. 1. Not coined: as, uncollected (un-ko-lek'ted), a. 1. Not co origin, as homunele (also homuneule), oratunele,

unclean (un-klên'), a. [CME, unclene, onclene, CAS, unclâne, unclean; as un-1 + clean.] 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

Thi lande unclene alle dolven uppe mot be, of rootes, fern, and weed, to make it free. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

2. Coremonally impure. (a) Not free from exemonial defiliment said of persons (b) Causing coremonial defiliement said of animals or things, and specifically applied to animals forbidden by Jewish law to be used in surface and for food. Lev. xl. 26.

3. Morally impure; foul with sin; wicked; evil; especially, lewd; unchaste.

Als long, als their ben of foule and of unclene Lycynge (as their ben now), wee have no drede of hem, in no kynde for here God will not helpen hem in no when Mandeville, Travels, p. 138

Where an unclean mind carries virtuous qualities, there commendations go with pity. Shak, AIFs Well, I. 1. 8. An unclean spirit, a wicked spirit, ademon. Mark L 27. uncleanliness (un-klen'li-nes), n. Want of

An unclean spirit, a wicked spinit, a dealion. Mark 1.5. uncleanliness (un-klen'li-nes), n. Want of cleanliness; filthiness; foulness. uncleanly (un-klen'li), a. [< ME. unclentuch, onclentich; < un-1 + cleanly.] 1. Not cleanly; not clean; foul; filthy; dirty.

The very uncleanly flux of a cat.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 70.

2. Not chaste; unchaste; obscene.

anything uncleandy or impute to defile their paper.

uncleanness (un-klēn'nes), n. [< ME. uncleanness, unclanness, oncleanues, < AS. unclēnnes, uncleanness; as unclean + -ness.] The state or character of being unclean.

an unclouded intellect.
uncloudedness (un-klou'ded-nes), n. The state of being unclouded. Boyle.
uncloudy (un-klou'di), a. Not cloudy; free from clouds. Gay.
unclubable (un-klub'n-bl), a. Not clubable; unsocial.

that word. Leighton, 1 Pet. iii. unclench, unclinch (un-kleneh, -klinch'), v. t. and i. [< ME. unclenchen; < un-2 + clench, clinch.] To open, or to force open, as the closed hand.

To open, or to force open, as the closed hand.

The fist unclenches, and the weapon falls.

Garth, Dispensary, v.

uncleship (ung'kl-ship), n. [< uncle + -ship.]

The state of being an uncle; the relation of an uncle. I amb, Essays of Elia, p. 398.

unclewt (un-klue'), v. t. [< un-2 + cleve.]

unwind; figuratively, to undo or ruin.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd, it would unclew me quite.

Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 168.

unclinch, v. See uncleuch.

[Seotch.]

It is n. 1. Anything strange or prodigious. Galt.—2. A strange person; a stranger. Galt. unco (ung'kō), adv. [< unco, a.] Wonderfully; remarkably; very: as, unco guid. [Seotch.]

uncloath, v. See unclothe. unclog (un-klog'), v. t.; pret. and pp. unclogged, ppr. unclogging. [$\langle uv^2 + clog.$] To disen-cumber of what clogs; relieve of difficulties or obstructions; free from encumbrances.

It would inclop my heart To take out of a coffer. Of what lies heavy to 't. Shak., Cor., Iv. 2. 47. uncoffined (un-kof'ind), a. Not furnished with two two blaisties v_{ij} . If $v_{ij} = v_{ij} = v_{ij}$ and $v_{ij} =$ uncloister (un-klois'ter), v. t. [\langle un-2 + ctous-tr.] To release from a cloister or from confinement; set at liberty. Norris. unclose! (un-kloz'), r. [\langle ME. unclosen; \langle un-2 uncogitable (un-koj'i-ta-bl), a. Not capable of being cogitated or thought. Sir T. More. uncoff (un-koif'), r. t. [\langle un-2 + coif.] To pull off the cap or head-dress of. [Rare.] uncloister (un-klois'ter), v, t. [$\langle un-2+clois-ter \rangle$]

Thy letters trembling I unclose. Pope, Elojea to Abelard.

To disclose; lay open.

Than thei loked a-boute and be-helde towards the see where thei saugh the cristin a littil enclosed, Media (E. E. T. S.), iil. 597.

II. intrans. To open; be laid open.

This flour, when that it shulde unclose Agayn the sonne — Chaucer, Good Women, I. 111.

The goddess spoke; the rolling waves unclose.

Pope, Illad, 1, 502.

2. Not finished; not brought to a close; of accounts, not balanced; not settled.

I don't love to leave any Part of the Account unclock. Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv 1.

His unclosed eye yet lowering on his enemy

unclothe (un-klōth'), v. t.; pret, and pp. un-clothed or unclad, ppr. unclothing. [Formerly also uncloath, uncloth; < ME. unclothen, un-clethen; <un-2+clothe.] 1. To strip of clothes; make maked; divest of covering.

The ceremonics, dances, and sacrifices ended, they went to racloth themselves. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 808.

2. Figuratively, to divest; free; strip.

The fame of Pyrocles and Musidorus greatly drew him to a compassionate concelt, and had already unclothed his face of all show of malice.

Six P. Sidney, Areadla, v.

unclothed (un-klornd'), a. Not clothed; being without clothes, uncloud (un-kloud'), v. t. $[\langle un-2 + cloud^1 \rangle]$ To

uncombine

"Sir John was a most unclubable man!" How delighted was I to hear this master of languages [Dr. Johnson] so unaffectedly and socially and good-naturelly make words, for the promotion of sport and good humour!

Mmc. D'Arblay, Dlary, i. 41.

the crown.

uncock² (un-kok'), v.t. [$\langle un-2 + cock^3.$] To open or spread out from a cock or heap, as hay. uncoffert, v.t. [< ME. uncofren; < un-2 + coffer.]
To take out of a coffer.

Two apple-women scolding and just ready to uncoif one another.

Martinus Scriblerus.

2t. To uncover; take off the covers from .- 3. uncoifed (un-koift'), a. Without a coif; not wearing a coif.

Her majesty's renown'd though uncoif'd counsel. Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

uncoil (un-koil'), r. t. and $i. [(un-2 + coil^1.)]$ To unwind or open the coils (of).

The snake of gold slid from her hair; the braid Slipt and uncolld itself.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

uncoin (un-koin'), r. t. To deprive (money) of its character as coin. [Rare.]

These are the people who frequently uncoin money, either by melting it or by exporting it to countries where it is sooner or later melted.

Jerons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

The king's army would, through those unclosed parts, uncollected (un-ko-lek'ted), a. 1. Not collect-have done them little lettin. Clarendon, Great Rebellion. ed., not brought to one place: not received: as. ed; not brought to one place; not received; as, uncollected taxes; debts uncollected.—2. Not having one's thoughts collected; not having control of one's mental faculties; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering.

What a wild beast is uncollected man!

Beau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

uncolored, uncoloured (un-kul'ord), p. a. 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed; hence, unclouded; clear; specifically, white.

Things uncoloured and transparent. Bacon.

ings uncoloured and transparson.

To deck with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.

Millon, P. L., v. 189.

2. Not heightened in description; truthful; unbinsed: as, an uncolored statement.—3. Unadorned; plain; chaste.

The contrast was remarkable between the uncolored style of his John Foster's general diction, and the brilliant felletty of occasional images embroidered upon the sober ground of his text.

De Quincey, Blog, and Hist, Essays, p. 350,

uncloud (un-kloud'), v.t. [$\langle un^{-2} + cloud^{1}.$] To free from clouds; unveil; clear from obscurity, gloom, sadness, dullness, or the like. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.
unclouded (un-klou'ded), p.a. Not cloudy; free from clouds; not darkened or obscured; free from gloom; clear: as, an unclouded sky; an unclouded intellect.
uncloudedness (un-klou'ded-nes), n. The state of being unclouded. Boyle.

De Quincey, Blog, and Hist. Essays, p. 350.
uncolt (un-koilt'), r.t. [$\langle un^{-2} + colt.$] To unhorse; deprive of a colt or horse. [Rare.] Thou lest; thou art not colted, thou art uncolled. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 42.
uncombert, v. See uncumber.
uncombine (un-kom-bin'), v. [$\langle un^{-2} + com-binc.$] I. trans. To sever or dostroy the combination, union, or junction of; separate; disconnect.

Outbreaking vengeance uncombines the ill-joined plots.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

II. intrans. To become separated or disconnected. [Rare in both uses.]

uncomeatable (un-kum-at'q-bl), a. [< un-1 + comc-at-ablc.] Not accessible; not attainable; beyond reach or comprehension. [Colloq.]

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and uncome atable in business.

Steele, Tatler, No. 12. uncomeliness (un-kum'li-nes), n. 1. Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace: as, un-comeliness of person, of dress, or behavior.—2. Unbecomingness; unseemliness; indeconcy.

Unbecomingness; unseeminess; indeconcy.

Here, gave such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all monators that I would have sworn his disposition would have generate the truth of his words.

Shak, M. W. of W., in 1.60.

uncomely (un-kum'li), a. [\lambda ME, uncomely, oncomely, mental ch; \lambda un-1 + comely.] 1. Not comely; wanting grace: as, an uncomely person: uncomely dress.—2. Unseemly; unbecomings meantally; indocent. ing: unsuitable; indecent.

Thinks nothing encounty which is honest, for nothing is countly that is not honest.

Hole of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), 1–71.

Fiesdas * (to a sy truth) nakedness is uncounty, as well in mind as in body.

Racon.

uncomely! (un-kum'li), adv. In an uncomely or unbecoming manner; indecently. 1 Cor. vii. 36

"Tie most uncomely spoken.
I'l teler (and Massager 9), I'also One, in. 1. uncomfortable (un-kum'fer-ta-bl), a. 1. Not confortable; affording no comfort; causing bodily or mental discomfort; group uneasi-ness; disquieting; as, an uncomfortable seat or

combition.

Christman i in the most dead and the most uncomforted term of the year.

Addison.

How we now fortal to will the remembrance be of all your excess orths, injustice and profanence, when death approximately best and judgment follows it?

Stillingfect, Sermons, I. v.

2. Disagreeably situated; uneasy; ill at ease:

to feel preomfortable.

Howeverly dost thou malice these extremes,

I'm not stell to man. Ford, Lady's Trial, ill. 3.

uncomfortableness (un-kum'fer-tg-bl-nes), n. The state of being uncomfortable, uneasy, or miscrable. Acr. Taylor.

uncomfortably (un-kum'fer-ta-bli), adv. In an uncomfortable manner; with discomfort or unca-ine-s; in an uneasy state.

The me anneadable licentiousness of his poetry.

Feltham, On Lecles. II. 11.

uncommerciable (un-ke-mer'shin-bl), a. [(
un-1 + 'commerceable, equiv. to commerceable]
Not capable of being made an article of com-

Moreo, [Rare.]

By prohibiting all his Majesty's subjects from dealing in tolacta, one third of the exports of the United States are 12 nd 12 memorarchable here.

The Jefer on, To Count De Montmorin (Works, H. 186).

uncommercial (un-ko-mér'shal), a. 1. Not commercial: not carrying on or familiar with or devoted to commerce.

In Premarie in Traveller.

The vision of taking measures to keep the river in good condition in made plain to even the uncommercial mino. S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 310. 2. Not in accordance with the principles of

Not dot not think it uncommercial to tax the whole mass of your productures and, let me add, your agriculture to:

Luric, American Taxation.

[Karye, Dict.]

uncommitted (un-ko-mit'ed), a. [< ME. un-committed; < nu-1 + committed.]

1. Not com-

mitted or done.

Office recommitted ofte anoyeth.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1, 518.

The m committed elu. Hammond.

2. Not committed or intrusted.—3. Not referred to a committee.—4. Not pledged by anything said or done: as, uncommitted by rash promises or statements; an uncommitted dele-

gation to a convention.

uncommixed (un-ke-mikst'), a. Not commixed or mingled. Chapman.

uncommon (un-kom'en), a. Not common; not usual; infrequent; rare; honce, remarkable;

neunl; infrequent; rane, accept, actraordinary; strange.

I do not think it foreign to my design to speak of a man born in Her Majesty's dominions, and relate an adventure in his life, so encommon that it is doubtful whether the like has happened to any of human race.

Steele, Englishman, No. 20.

The spiritual is ever foreign to the material, the un-common to the common. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, iii. Syn. Scarce, unusual, unwonted, unique, singular, queer.

nncommonly (un-kom on-11), aux. 1. In the uncommon manner; rarely; not usually.

Const. Hist.

Const. Hist.

Const. Hist.

Const. Hist.

See uncoverable.

unconable; a. See uncoverable.

unconand; a. See uncoverable.

unconand; a. See uncoverable.

unconand; a. See uncoverable.

unconand; a. An obsolete variant of unconable; a. An obsolete variant of unconable; a. 2. To an uncommon degree.

A boy who's uncommonly sharp of his ago.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

uncommonness (un-kom'on-nes), n. The state or character of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

uncommunicable (un-kg-mū'ni-kg-bl), a. 1. Incommunicable. Burkg.—2. Not communicative; reserved; taciturn. Imp. Diot. [Rare.] uncommunicated (un-kg-mū'ni-kū-ted), a. 1. Not communicated, not disclosed or made known to others.—2. Not imparted or bestowed: as, the uncommunicated perfections of God. Il aterland.—3. Not having received the communion.

uncommunicative (un-ko-mū'ni-kā-tiv), a. 1†. Not communicative or disposed to impart one's wealth; not liberal; parsimonious.

A little too uncommunicative for their great circum-tancts. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, il. 90. 2. Not communicative; not disposed to impart onc's thoughts; not free to communicate to others; reserved; facitum.

A churlish and uncommunicatics disposition.

Chesterfield.

uncommunicativeness (un-ko-mū'ni-kū-tiv-nes), n. The state or character of being uncommunicative, reserved, or tacitum; reserve. Richardson

uncompact (uh-kom-pakt'), a. Incompact. uncompacted (un-kom-pak'ted), a. Not com-

uncompacted (un-kom-pak'ted), a. Not compact; not firm or settled. Fellham.
uncompanied (un-kum'pa-nid), a. Having no companion; unaccompanied. Farrfar.
uncompanionable (un-kom-pan'yon-ph), a. Not companionable or sociable. Ales Burney.
uncompanioned (un-kom-pan'yond), a. Unaccompanied; without a companion; alone; solitary; having no equal.
In the hours of uncompanioned darkness.

In his hours of uncompanioned darkness.

J. Wilson Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. uncommendable (un-ko-men'da-bl), a. Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; uncompassionate (un-kom-push'on-āt), a. Not illaudable. [Rare.] 1. 818.

patibly. Imp. Inct.
uncompellable (un-kom-pel'n-bl), a. That cannot be forced or compelled. Feltham.
uncomplaining (un-kom-pel'n-bl), a. Not complaining; not nurnuring; not disposed to

murinur; submissivo.

nur; submissivo.

Let thy loud heart keep,
Like his, a mute and uncomplaining sleep.

Shelley, Adonais, til.

uncomplainingly (un-kom-pla'ning-li), adr. In an uncomplaining manner; without murmur-

an uncomplaining manner; without murnuring or complaint.

uncomplainant (un-kom'plū-zaut), a. Not complaint; not civil; not courtcous. Locke.

uncomplaintly (un-kom'plū-zaut-li), adv.

Uncivilly; discourteously. Blackstone.

uncompliable (un-kom-plī'a-li), a. Unready or unwilling to yield or comply. Cudworth, Morality. IV. v. § 3.

uncompliant(un-kom-pli'aut), a. Incompliant.

Bu. Gunda.

Bp. Ganden

uncomposable (un-kom-pō'za-bl), a. Incapa-ble of being composed; not to be reconciled or arranged. Roger North, Examen, p. 63. uncompounded (un-kom-poun'ded), a. 1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

Outliett, 100 interest, 2000.
The spirits, when they please,
C'in either sex assume, or both , so soft
And uncompounded is their essence pure,
Millon, P. L., I. 425.

2. Not intricate or complicated.

That encompounded style.

Hammond, On Fundamentals.

uncomprehensible† (un-kom-prē-hen'si-bl), a. Incomprehensible. Ip. Jenell. uncomprehensive (un-kom-prē-hen'siv), a. 1. Not comprehensive; not including much.—2†. Unable to comprehensive.

Narrow-spirited, uncomprehensice zenlots.

3†. Incomprehensible.

The providence that is in a watchful state
Knows almost every grain of Pintus' gold,
Finds bottom in the uncomprehensies deeps.
Shak. T. and C., ill. 3. 193.

The rude conjuncture of uncombining cable in the violence of a northern tempert. Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. ii.
a.] Exceedingly; very: as, uncommon cheap.
uncomeatable (un-kum-at'n-bl), a. [< un-1 + [Vulgar.] come-at-able.] Not accessible; not attainable; uncommonly (un-kom'on-li), adv. 1. In an compromising hostility. Macaulay, Hallam's compromising

counseled.

unconceivablet (un-kon-sē'va-bl), a. Inconceivable. Locke. unconceivableness; (un-kon-sē'va-bl-nes), n. Inconceivableness. Dr. H. More, immortal. of

Soul, i. 4.

soul, 1. 2. unconceivably†(un-kon-sē'va-bli), adv. Inconceivably. Locks. unconcern (un-kon-sern'), n. Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude; indifferentism; indifference; apathy.

I can't bear to hear her spoken of with Levity or Uncon-ern. Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

eern.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, it. 1.

Syn. Indifference, Insensibility, etc. See apathy.
unconcerned (un-kon-sernd'), a. Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind; not interested; not affected.

The morn,
All unconcern'd with our unrest.
Milton, P. L., zi. 174.

Calm Villain! how unconcern'd he stands, confessing Treacher; and Ingratitude!

Congress, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

Congrese, Double-Dealer, i. d.

= Syn. Unconcerned at, for, about. With at, unconcerned means not anxious in view of something that is or happens; with for it means not anxious for the safety or success of some object of interest or desire: unconcerned at the successes of a rival; unconcerned for one's own safety. With about it generally means the same as with for, but sometimes the same as with at unconcernedly (un-kon-ser'ned-li), adv. In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

unconcernedness (un-kon-ser'ned-nes), n. Freedom from concern or anxiety. South. unconcerning; (un-kon-ser'ning), a. Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. Dr. II. More.

Dr. II. More. unconcernment (un-kon-sern'ment), n. The unconcernment (un-kgn-seri ment), w. Interest or concern. South. unconcludent; (un-kgn-klö'dent), a. Not decisivo; inconclusivo. Ser M. Hale. unconcludiblet (un-kgn-klö'di-bl), a. Not to be concluded or determined.

That which is unconcludible . . . to the understanding.

Dr. II. More, Philos. Poems, notes. uncompatiblyt (un-kom-put'i-bli), adr. Incom- unconcludingt (un-kon-klö'ding), a. Inconclu-

False and unconcluding reasonings. unconcludingnesst (un-kon-klö'ding-nes), n. The character of being inconclusive.

The uncertainty of the truth, . . . by reason of the un-oncludingness of the arguments brought to attest it. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 344.

unconclusivet (un-kon-klö'siv), a. Inconclu-

unconclusive (un-kon-klo'siv), a. Inconclusive. Hammond.
unconcocted (un-kon-kok'ted), a. 1. Not concocted; not digested. Sir T. Browne.—2. Figuratively, crude; indigested.
unconcurrent (un-kon-kur'ent), a. Not concurring or agreeing. Daniel.
uncondemned (un-kon-demd'), a. Not condemned; not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

The box boxte agreeing agreeined.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned. Acts xvi. 37.

A familiar and uncondemned practice. uncondited (un-kon-di'ted), a. [< un-1 + L.

conditus, pp. of condire, season, spice, flavor.] Unseasoned. [Rare.]

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as cork, or the uncondited mushroom. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 60. unconditional (un-kon-dish'on-al), a. Not conditional; absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions: as, an unconditional surrender.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute & croe, Or bind thy sentence unconditional. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Dryden, Annue Mirabilia.

unconditionality (un-kon-dish-on-al'i-ti), n.
The character or state of being unconditional.
J. Ward, Eneye. Brit., XX. 82.
unconditionally (un-kon-dish'on-al-i), adv. In an unconditional manner; without conditions: as, to surrender unconditionally.

unconditionalness (un-kon-dish'on-al-nes), n.
The character of being unconditional. J. Fiske,
Cosmic Philos. I. 151.
unconditioned (un-kon-dish'ond), a. Not subject to conditions; not an effect, accident, or
result of encumstances.

The unconditioned, in the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, either the Absolute, or unconditionally complete, or the Infinite, or unconditionally unlimited unconducingt (un-kon-du'sing), a. Not conducive. E. Phillips. (Imp. Dict.) unconfidencet (un-kon'fi-dens), n. Want of applications are applications.

unconfidence; (un-kon n-dens), n. Want of confidence; uncertainty; hesitation; doubt. Bp. Hacket. [Rare.] unconfinable (un-kon-fi'nn-bl), a. 1; Unbounded. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2, 21.—2. Incapable of being confined or restrained. unconfined (un-kon-find'), a. 1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from restraint.

free from restraint; free from control. Steele, Spectator, No. 2.—2. Not having narrow limits; not narrow; comprehensive; broad. Popc,

Essay on Criticism, iii. 639. unconfinedly (un-kon-fi'ned-li), adv. With-

out confinement or limitation. Barrow.

unconfirmed (un-kon-fermd'), a. 1. Not firmly established; not possessed of its full measure of strength or stability: as, his health was still able.

"Hatton, I have made a seconquer.

"Syn. 1. Implication, indomitable. Seconquer.

"The character or state of being unconquerable."

With strength unpractis'd yet and unconfirm'd.
Rowe, Ulysses, Iv. 1.

2. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw. In the *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed,

Daniel, Civil Wars, fy.

3. Not confirmed or strengthened by additional testimony.

His witness unconfrm'd. Milton, P. R., 1 29. 4. Ercles.: (a) Not having received the sacra-

ment or sacramental rate of confirmation. (b) Not having his election as bishop ratified by the archbishop

Hys dysgraded abbottes and uncontirmed prelates Bp Bale, English Votaries, il

unconformt (un-kon-form'), a. Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous,

Not unconform to other shining globes Millen, P. L., v. 259.

unconformability (un-kon-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), n. The condition of not being conformable: as, the unconformability of two groups of rocks. See conformable5, with diagram illustrating the relative position of conformable and unconformable tocks.

unconformable (un-kon-tor'mn-bl), a. 1. Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral cvil is an action unconformable to the rule of our

2. In geol., not conforming in position, or not 2. In gool,, not conforming in position, or not having the same dip, with another bed or series of beds. If certon strata, having been originally deposited in a nearly horizontal position are afterward disturbed, clevated or turned up on edge, beds which are deposited in the same region after this disturbance of prevising strata has taken place will not have the same dip as those of prior formation, and the two sets will be described as being unconformable with each other.

unconformableness un-kon-for ma-bl-nes), n. The character estate of being unconformable, unconformably (un-kon-for ma-bli), udc. In an unconformable manner; so as not to be conformable. See unconformable, 2.

unconformist (un-kon-for'mist), n. A non-conformist, Fuller, unconformity (un-kon-for'mi-t1), n. Non-con-

formity; incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. [Rare]

The moral goodness or evil of mens actions ... consists in their conformity or unconformity to right reason South, Sermons.

unconfound) (un-kon-found'), r. t. To reduce from confusion to order. Matton, Tenure of

unconfused (on-kon-fuzd'), a. 1. Free from confusion or disorder. Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 2.—2. Not confused or embar-

uncongeal (un-kon-jěl'), r. i. [\(\lambda\) un-2 + congeal.] To thaw; melt. [Rare.]

Soften d airs that blowing steal, When meres begin to incongeal. Tennyson, The Two Voices.

uncongenial (un-kon-je'nigl), a. Not congenial. unconjunctive (un-kon-jungk'tiv), a. That cannot be joined. [Rare.]
Two persons unconjunctive and unmarriable together.

Milton, Divorce, L. 15.

unconnected (un-ko-nek'ted), a. 1. Not connected; not united; separate.

The two unconnected facts. J. Morley, Burke, p. 36. 2. Without connections or relations; specifically, without family, friends, or special obligations.

If I had been an unconnected man, I, from this moment, should have formed some plan Never to leave sweet Venice, Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

3. Not coherent; not connected by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; rambling; desultory: as, an unconnected discourse.

an conningt, n. and a. See uncuming. unconningnesst, n. See uncumingness. unconquerable (un-kong kėr-a-bl), a. 1. Not conquerable; incapable of being vanquished or defeated; not to be overcome in contest: as, an unconquerable foe.

Achilles, her unconquerable son. Couper, Iliad, viii. 2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control: as, unconquerable passions or

The unconquerable will. Milton, P. L., i. 106.

unconquerably (un-kong'ker-a-bli), adv. In-

vincibly; insuperably, unconquered (un-kong'kerd), a. 1. Not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued; not brought under control.—2t. Invincible; insuperable. Sir P. Sidney, unconscionable (un-kon'shon-n-bl), a.

the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; enormous: as, an unconscionable demand.

His glantship is gone somewhat crestfallen, Stalking with less unconscionable strides, Millon, S. A., I. 1245.

And why you should, for a Respect so contrarie, Call my poor wit in question to believe you, Is most unconscionable. Erome, Northern Lass, 4.7.

A man may oppose an unconscionable request for an un-justifiable reason. Sir R. E'Estrange.

2. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

No man [18] to be fored by the compulsive laws of mea-to present his body a dead sacrifice, and so under the gospel most unholy and unreceptable, because it is his un-terasonable service, that is to say, not only mwilling in-unconscionable. Multon, Civil Power.

Your friend is an unconscionable dog: but you can't help that. Sheridan, School for Scandal, Ili. 1.

Unconscionable bargain, in law, a contract so obviously unfair that it is inequitable to enforce it; a contract which no rational man would make and no honest man unconscionableness (un-kon'shen-a-bl-nes), a.

The character of being unconscionable, in any sense. Bp. Hall. unconscionably (un-kon'shon-a-bli), adv. Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that con-

science and reason do not justify; inordinately. Too absurd and too unconcionally gross is that fond invention that waited hither the lifty daughters of a strange Dioclesian King of Syria. Milton Hist. Eng., i. unconstitutionality (un-kon-sti-tū-shon-al'i-

unconscious (un-kon'shus), a. 1. Not conscious. (a) Not occurring in or attended by consciousness; subconscious as, unconscious inference.

Shep, fainting, coma, epilepsy, and other unconscious conditions are apt to break in upon and occupy large durations of what we nevertheless consider the mental history of a single man.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 199.

The only conception we can form of a purely memorious state is one in which all is exactly alike, or rather in which there is no difference

W. K. Clefford, Conditions of Mental Development.

(b) Not conscious to one's self; not self-conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; unaware; hence, regardless; heedless; as, unconscious of guilt or error.

A stately mule, as yet by toils unbroke,
Of six years' age, unconscious of the yoke.

Pope, Had, xxiii, 756.

Strong poets of a more unconscious day,
When Nature spake nor sought nice reasons why.

Lowell, Agassiz, I. 4.

(c) Not known or perceived as existing in one's self; not felt, as, unconscious generosity.

unconscious generosay.

The red rose veils a heart of flame,
And blushes with unconscious shame.

Rose Terry Cooke.

2. Not possessing consciousness; non-conscious.

Paley, Nat. Theol., iv.

unconsciously (un-kon'shus-li), adr. In an unconscious manner; without consciousness. A religious man, in proportion as obedience becomes more and more easy to him, will doubtless do his duty unconsciously. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 73.

unconsciousness (un-kon'shus-nes), n. The

state of being unconscious, in any sense; absence of consciousness or of self-conscious-unconsummatet (un-kon-sum'āt), a. Not con-

unconsummate

unconsecrate (un-kon'sē-krāt), v. t. To deprive of sacred character; desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even unconsecrated and profaned that sacred edifice.

South, Sermons.

unconsecratet (un-kon'sē-krāt), a. Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

She was houseled in sight of the people with an host meanscerate.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.

unconsecrated (un-kon'sē-krā-ted), a. Not consecrated: as, a temple unconsecrated; unconsecrated bread. Milton, Church-Government, ii.

secrated bread. Millon, Churen-Government, II. unconsenting (un-kon-sen'ting), a. Not consenting; not yielding consent.
unconsiderate! (un-kon-sid'er-āt), a. Inconsiderate. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.
unconsiderateness! (un-kon-sid'er-āt-nes), n. Inconsiderateness. Hales, Sermons, Matt. xxvi.

unconsidered (un-kon-sid'érd), a. Not considered or regarded; not attended to; not esteemed.

Pemeu. A snapper-up of *unconsidered* trifles. Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 26. unconsidering (un-kon-sid'ér-ing), a. Not con-sidering; void of consideration; regardless.

unconspiringness; (un-kon-spir'ing-nes), n. Absence of plotting or conspiracy.

Absence of plotting or conspiracy.

A harmony whose dissonance serves but to manifest the sincerity and unconspiringness of the writers.

Boyle, Works, II. 276.

unconstancy; (un-kon'stant-si), n. Inconstancy.

Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdonshire.

unconstant; (un-kon'stant), a. Inconstant.

Shak., IX, and J., i. 4. 100.

unconstantly; (un-kon'stant-li), adr. Inconstantly. Hobbes, Human Nature, v.

unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū'shon-al), a.

Not in conformity with the constitution of a country: not authorized by the constitution. country; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution; inconsistent with the constitution or organic Inconsistent with the constitution or organic law. In the law of the United States a statute which is unconstitutional is thereby in excess of legislative author-ity, and vold. In English law the word is applied—(1) to "acts at variance with the recognized spirit of the con-stitution or principles of government, or with the pres-ervation of the liberties of the people, as expressed or im-plied in the various charters, etc., though not illegal in the sense of being forbidden by express statute (*Conze); (2) to acts which threaten the integrity of the constitution or covernment. or government.

by unconditational, as distinguished from "illegal," I mean a novelty of much importance, tending to endanger the established laws.

Hallam.

The dangerous and unconstitutional practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament.

Burke, Account of a late Administration (1766).

There has not been for many years a single important measure which has not been unconstitutional with its opponents, and which its supporters have not maintained to be agreeable to the true spirit of the constitution.

Macaulay, West, Rev. Def. of Mill.

ti), n. The character of being unconstitutional.

His [Jefferson's] election caused the repeal, in effect, of
the alien and sedition laws, and a permanent acquires
cence in their unconstitutionality. Cathoun, Works, 1, 359.

unconstitutionally (un-kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i), adv. In an unconstitutional manner; in opposition to the constitution.

unconstrained (un-kon-strand'), a. 1. Free from constraint; free to act; not acting or done under compulsion; voluntary.

God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all elective and unconstrained.

Millon, Divorce, ii. 20.

2. Not constrained or embarrassed; not mentally constrained.

A natural and unconstrained behaviour has something in it so agreeable that it is no wonder to see people endeavouring after it. Addison, Fashious from France. Maggie's manner this morning had been as unconstrained and indifferent as ever.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

unconstrainedly (un-kon-stra'ned-li), adv. In

an unconstrained manner, in either sense. *Hooker*, Works, H. 49.

unconstraint (un-kon-strant'), n. Freedom

The thoughts, wived with words above their own level, are always on their good behavior, and we feel that they would have been happier in the homelier unconstraint of prose.

Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 151. prose.

unconsulting (un-kon-sul'ting), a. Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. [Rare.]

It was the fair Zelmane . . . whom unconsulting affection . . . lad made borrow so much of her natural modesty as to leave her more decent raiments.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, il.

summated. Dryden, Eneid, x.

uncontestable (un-kon-tes'ta-bl), a. Incon-

testable. Logic. uncontested (un-kon-test'ted), a. Not contested: not disputed; hence, evident; indisputable. Sir R. Bluckmore, Creation. uncontradictable (un-kon-tra-dik'ta-bl), a. That cannot be contradicted. Carlule.

That cannot be contradicted.

uncontradicted (un-kon-tra-dik'ted), a. contradicted: not denied: as, uncontradicted testimony. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xi. uncontriving (un-kon-tra'ving), a. Not contriving: deficient in contrivance. [Rare.]

The savage, uncontriving man.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature. (Latham.) uncontrollable (un-kon-tro'la-bl), a. 1. That cannot be controlled or ruled: ungovernable; intolerant of restraint: as, an uncontrollable temper; uncontrollable subjects; uncontrollable eyents.—2†. Indisputable; urrefragable. [Rare.]

This pension was granted by reason of the King of England's uncontrol old title to England Sir J. Hannard.

uncontrollableness (un-kon-tro'la-bl-nes), n.
The character of being uncontrollable. Bp.
Hall.

uncontrollably (un-kon-trô'la-bli), adv. 1. In an uncontrollable manner; without being sub-ject to control.

ecf 40 control. God may *uncortrellably* and lawfully deal with his crea-A. Tucker. fures as he aleases

21. Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

About doubly and macentro tably convincing the reality of our rays ours double.

Lip Hall, Contemplations, Christ Crucified.

uncontrolled (un-kon-trold'), a. 1. Not controlled or governed; free.

But Joye's high vill is ever uncontrol'd,
The strong he withers, and confounds the bold
Pape, Had, vvi. 497

2. Not yielding to restraint; uncontrollable.

Deltae' know the uncontrolled thoughts. The try outh brings with him when his blood is high ' B an, and PL, Maid's Tragedy, iii.

3t. Not disproved; not refuted.

That Julius Cesar was so born is an uncontrolled to port. Sir J. Hannard uncontrolledly (un-kon-tro'led-li), adv. Without control or restraint; without effectual op-

uncontroversory (un-kon-trō-ver'sō-ri), a. [<

un-1 + `controversory, equiv. to controversory ov...] | Tree from controversy. [Rare.]

An unroutener or oru picty.

Ep. Hall, Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 2. uncontroverted (un-kon'trô-ver-ted), a. Not controverte for disputed; not liable to be called in question.

The arcents reful certainty of mathematical science.

Glanville.

unconventional (un-kon-yen'shon-al), a. Not

unconventional (un-kon-ven shon-al), a. Not conventional; not bound by unswerving rules; free in character, action, or treatment.
unconventionality (un-kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), unconventionalities (-tiz). The character or state of being unconventional; originality; freedom from rules and precedents; also, that which is unconventional; an unconventional act.

Reven, carve, a quanta curius, 10. 108. uncorruptness (un-ko-rupt'nes), n. Integrity; uprightness. Tit. ii. 7.

Uncorren and ungrobbed lay the vyne. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 14.

Uncorren and ungrobbed lay the vyne. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 14.

Uncorren and ungrobbed lay the vyne. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 14.

Uncorren and ungrobbed lay the vyne. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 14. ventional act.

Whately often offended people by the extreme uncon-rentionality of his manners. Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 530.

A quant little story, notable among other tenconvention-alities for being a romance without even a vestige of a love story. The Academy, No. 877, p. 1 of advits.

unconversable (un-kon-ver'sa-bl), a. Not free in conversation; repelling conversation; not social; reserved.

I som grew domestic with lord Halifax, and was as often with lord Somers as the formality of his nature (the only unconversable fault he had) made it agreeable to me.

Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

unconversant (un-kon'ver-sant), a. Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted: followed usually by with before an object, sometimes

y in. Unconversant in disquisitions of this kind. Madox, Exchequer, Pref.

uncontemned (un-kon-temd'), a. Not despised; not contemned. Nhak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 10. uncontended (un-kon-ten'ded), a. Not disputed for; not contested. Dryden, Æneid, v. uncontented (un-kon-ten'ded), a. Discontented. Daniel, Philotas, Ded. uncontentedness (un-kon-ten'ted-nes), n. Discontentedness (un-kon-ten'ted-nes), n. Discontentedness (un-kon-ten'ted-nes), n. Want of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. uncontentingness; (un-kon-ten'fing-nes), n. Want of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contentingness; (un-kon-ten'fing-nes), n. Want of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contentingness; (un-kon-ten'fing-nes), n. Want of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contentingness; (un-kon-ten'fing-nes), n. Want of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contentingness; (un-kon-ten'fing-nes), n. Want of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contentingness; (un-kon-ten'fing-nes), n. Want of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contenting albandoned a sinful life: as, the unconverted.

Unconverted to Christianity.

Jer. Taylor, of Repentance, viii. and of power to satisfy. Boyle, Works, I. 478. unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contenting albandoned a sinful life: as, the unconverted.

Unconverted to Christianity.

Jer. Taylor, of Repentance, viii. and of the convertible (un-kon-ver'ti-lb), a. Not contenting albandoned a sinful life: as, the unconverted.

Unconverted to Christianity.

Jer. Taylor, of Repentance, viii. and unconverted couples, or railway-cars from their couplings; set loose; disjoin.

unconvertible (un-kon-ver'ti-bl), a. Not convertible; that cannot be changed from one thing or form to another: as, lead is unconvertible in the convertible in the c tible into silver.

Unconvertible ignorance. Congreve, Love for Love, iv. 12.

uncord (un-kôrd'), v. t. [< un-2 + cord1.] To loose from cords; unfasten or unbind: as, to uncord a bed; to uncord a package.
uncork (un-kôrk'), v. t. [< un-2 + cork1.] 1.
To draw the cork from; open by drawing the cork, as a bottle.—2. To allow to flow out, as if by removing a cork, as words, feelings, and the like; cause (a person) to speak. [Colloq. or slang.]

uncorrect (un-ko-rekt'), a. Incorrect. Dry-den, Wild Gallant, Pref.

den, Wild Gallant, Pref.
uncorrespondencyt (un-kor-e-spon'den-si), n.
The state of being uncorrespondent, or not
mutually adapted or agreeable Bp. Gauden.
uncorrespondent; (un-kor-e-spon'dent), a. Not
correspondent; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable. Bp. Gauden.
uncorrigible; (un-kor'i-ji-bl), a. [< ME. uncorrigible; < un-1 + corrigible.] Incorrigible.
Wyelt!

uncorrupt (un-ko-rupt'). a. Not corrupt; not depraced; not perverted; incorrupt; pure: as, an uncorrupt judgment; an uncorrupt text.

For the rest, my Lord Clifford was a valiant uncorrupt entleman.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

uncorrupted (un-kg-rup'ted), a. Not corrupted, in any sense; not debased; not vitiated; not deprayed; not decomposed.

In the chapel belonging to it lies the body of St. Susorius their founder, as yet *uncorrupted* though dead many hundreds of yeares. *Evelyn, Diary, Oct.* 25, 1644.

uncorruptedness (un-ko-rup'ted-nes), n. The state of being uncorrupted. Milton, Areopa-

uncorruptibility; (un-ko-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [(ME. uncorruptibiliti); (uncorruptible + -ity (see -bility).] Incapability of being corrupted; incorruption.

In encoruptibilite of quyete or pesible and mylde spirit. Wyclif, 1 Pet. 11i. 4.

uncorruptible (un-ko-rup'ti-bl), a. [<ME, un-corruptible: < un-1 + corruptible.] Incorruptible. Rom. i. 23.

uncorruption (un-ko-rup'shon), n. [< ME, un-corrupcioun; < un-1 + corruption.] Incorrup-

Glorie and honour and encoripcioun to hem that seken urlastynge lyf.

Wyclif, Rom. ii. 7. curlastynge lyf.

uncorruptivet (un-ko-rup'tiv), a. Incorrupti-

Those other climes of uncorruptive joy.

Glover, Leonidas, vii. 413. uncorruptly (un-ko-rupt'li), adr. In an uncorrupt manner; truly; genuinely.

I shall declare uncorruptly the sayings.

Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 198.

high price or value.

A man's spirit is naturally carelyss of baser and uncostly materials.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

uncounselable, uncounsellable (un-koun'selabl), a. Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. Clarendon, Civil

wars. uncounseled, uncounselled (un-koun'seld), a. [\langle ME. uncounceled; \langle un-1 + counseled.] 1. Not having counsel or advice. Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.—2†. Wrongly counseled; led into error.

Uncounceiled goth ther noon fro me. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6868.

uncountable (un-koun'ta-bl), a. Not capable of being counted; innumerable.

Those uncountable bodies set in the firmament. 2. In an uncouth ma Raleigh, Hist. World, ii. awkwardly; chumsily.

uncouple (un-kup'1), v. [\lambda ME. uncouplen, on-copelen; \lambda un-2 + couple.] I. trans. To loose, as dogs from their couples, or railway-cars from their couplings; set loose; disjoin.

Forth he gothe ther as the hartys hye; His houndys were oncopelyd by and by. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 42.

So when our mortal frame shall be disjoined,
The lifeless lump uncoupled from the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free.

Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii.

II. intrans. To break loose; exert influence unrestrained.

Longe tyme it was er tirannye
Or any vyce dorste on him *uncouple*.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 512.

uncoupled (un-kup'ld), a. 1. Not coupled; not fastened to a couple or with couplings.

Steeds snort, uncoupled stag-hounds bay,
And merry hunters quit the bower.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. Not wedded; single.

Uncoupled, cold virginity.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

3. In her., same as découplé.

3. In her., same as découplé.
uncourteous (un-kér'tē-us), a. [(ME. uncurteis, uncortoise; (un-1 + courteous)] Not courteous; uneivil. Sir P. Sidney.=Syn. See uneivil.
uncourteously (un-kér'tē-us-li), adv. Uncivilly; impolitely. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

uncourtesyt, n. [< ME. uncurtesie; < un-1 + courtesy.] Lack of courtesy.

It were to gret uncurtesic. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 3587. uncourtliness (un-kört'li-nes), n. The character of being uncourtly. Addison, Whig-Examiner, No. 5.

uncourtly (un-kort'li), a. Not courtly. (a) Untrained in the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, pleasing, flattering, or the like.

And this event uncourtly Hero thought Her inward guilt would in her looks have wrought. Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii. (b) Uncivil; rude; coarse; plain.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to the fair.

Steele, Spectator, No. 294.

fair. Steele, Spectator, No. 294.
uncoust (ung'kus), a. [\ L. uncus, hooked, \ d. uncus, a hook, barb: see unce2, uncus.] Hooklike; hooked. Sir T. Browne.
uncouth (un-köth'), a. [Also dial. unkid, unked,
unkard, Sc. unco (see unco), \ ME. uncouth, unkouth, onkouth, uncuth, unkuth, uncothe, \ AS.
uncuth (Icel. \(\bar{u}kunnr = \) Goth. unkunths), unknown, unusual, strange; as un-1 + couth.] 1.
Not known. (a) Not common: unusual: rare: hence. Not known. (at) Not common; unusual; rare; hence, elegant; beautiful.

Ther maystow seen devysing of herneys
So uncouth and so riche.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1639.

(b) Not commonly known; not familiar; strange; foreign [He] rode be the moste vn-couthe weyes that thei myght till he com to Newerke. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

May be our rise. It is no uncouth thing
To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 3.

(11) Strange and suspicious; uncanny; such as to arouse suspicion, dread, fear, or alarm.

An uncouth pain torments my grieved soul.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 7.

If this uncouth forest yield anything savage.

Shak., As you like it, ii. 6. 6.

The Judges meet in some uncouth dark Dungeon.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

(2) Strange and awkward; characterized by awkwardness clumsiness, or oddity: now the usual meaning: as, uncout manners or behavior.

The terms, the principles, the propositions of it [any human art or science], are all at first sight strange and uncouth, and make no bright impression upon the mind.

Bp. Atterburn, Sermons, H. x.

Through thee her Merrimaes and Agiochooks And many a name uncouth win gracious looks. Lowell, To Whittier.

21. Not knowing; ignorant.

For he taght the *rn-couthe* and vn-kunnynge by his prechage.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (L. L. T. S.), p. 25. =Syn. 1 (b) (2). Ungainly, Bungling, etc. See archicard.
uncouthly (un-köth'li), adv. [< ME. uncouthly,
uncuthliz, < AS. uncūthlice, < uncūth, unknown:
see uncouth.] 1†. Rarely; elegantly.

To graythe [adorn] hir wel and uncouthly [tr. OF. noble-ment]. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 581.

2. In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely;

uncouthness (un-köth'nes), n. 1. The state or character of being uncouth; strangeness; oddness: as, the uncouthness of a word or of dress. Dr. H. More .- 2. Something that is uncouth or odd. [Rare.]

The few uncouthnesses of which Mendoza and Boscan more especially are guilty (such as certain faults of rhythmic accentuation). Encyc. Brd., XXII, 357.

uncouthsomet (un-köth'sum), a. [\(\text{uncouth} + \) -somc.] Unusual; awkward.

Here a huge tempest of wind surprized us. . . . This uncoulthoon weather being spent, we had again the use of very favourable gales, until we came unto the Tropick of Caucer Bucaniers of America (tr., 1681), p. 6.

uncovenable; (un-kuv'e-na-bl), a. [ME., also unconable, uncunable; \(\chi ui^1 + covenable. \) 1. Unsuitable; unbecoming.

I sey not that honestitee in clothing of man or womman is uncoverable Chaucer. Parson's Tale.

2. Uncivil; churlish; rude; savage.

uncovenanted (un-kuy'e-nan-ted), a. 1. Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise .- 2. Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant, compact, league, or the like; specifically, not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

In Scotland a few fanatical non jurors may have grudged then allegrance to an uncorrenanted king $Sir\ E.\ May,$ Const. Hist. Eng., f.

Uncovenanted civil service. See civil.—Uncovenanted mercles, such mercues as find may be pleased to show to those not embraced within the covenant, as, for example, those who have never heard of thrist, and therefore have never consciously accepted him as a Saxiour uncover (un-bay er), r, $\{ \le ME, uncoveren, unkervern \le un-2 + cover1, \}$. It trans, 1. To re-

cover or covering, such as a hat, a veil, clothing a roof, or the like.

dance upon a bloody pole. Than stand uncoast of to the vulgar groom. Shall, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1–128.

None of the Lastern people use the compliment of un-ectron their heads when they meet as we do Dampier, Voyages, an Assa.

Hence -2. To lay bare; disclose; lay open to

In van thou strivst to cover snams seem Or by evasions thy crime uncover st more Million 8 (V, 1) 842.

3, Milit., in the deployment of troops, to expose (the successive lines of formation) by the wheeling to right or left of the lines in front.

When troops deploy, the different leading companies or divisions, etc., successively among those in their rear, by marching out from the right or left of the column Factors, Mil. Lucyc., 141, 526

II. intrans. To remove the cover or covering of something, as the head; specifically, to take off one's hat or other head-covering.

Uncover, dogs, and I to We are forced to uncorer after them.

uncovered (un-kuy'erd), a. 1. Not provided with a cover or covering; having no covering; bare; naked; especially, having no covering on the head | I Cor. xi. 13.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies

Shah . Lear III 4 106.

2. Not included, embraced, or comprehended. uncowl (un-koul'), r. t. 1. To deprive of a cowl. as a monk—that is, to unmonk, by the figurative taking from him of his monk's cowl.—2. To uncover by removing or throwing back the cowl, or, by extension, any muffler or veil.

Men bearded, bald, cowled, uncowled, shod unshod Pop_{θ} , Dunctad, hi.

I pray you think us friends -unconl your face Coleridge,

uncreate (un-kre-at'), v, t, $[\le un-2 + create.]$ To annihilate; deprive of existence.

That I could uncreate
Myself, or be forgotten.
Sharley, The Wedding, 1-4

uncreate (un-krē-āt'), a. $[\langle un-1 + create.]$ Uncreated. Athanasian Creed. uncreated (un-krē-ā'ted), a. 1. Not yet ere-

Misery, uncreated till the crime Of thy rebellion. Milton, P. L., vi. 268

God must have left them (angels and men) uncreated if not endued with liberty of mind. Hooker, Works, 11, 432.

2. Not produced by creation; existing without

There is one particular and peculiar spirit, who is truly and properly a person, of a true, real, and personal subsistence, not a created, but uncreated, person, and so the true and one Eternal God.

Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, p. 477.

uncreatedness (un-krē-ā'ted-nes), n. The character of being uncreated. Waterland, Works, ii. 326.

uncrediblet (un-kred'i-bl), a. Incredible.

uncreaidle (un-kred'i-bl), a. Incredible, Bacon, Advancement of Learning, uncredit (un-kred'it), r. t. To discredit. Fuller, uncreditable (un-kred'i-ta-bl), a. Discreditable. J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7. uncreditableness (un-kred'i-ta-bl-nes), n. The character of being discreditable. Decay of Christ, Pictu. Christ. Piety.

uncritical (un-krit'i-kal), a. 1. Not critical; not able or disposed to criticize; wanting in neuteness of judgment or critical analysis.

We are not so rude understanders or uncriticall speakers.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 21.

Statements republished by careless sub-editors, and readily accepted by the uncritical who believe all they see in print, diffuse erroneous preposessions.

H. Sp. neer, Prin. of Sociol., p. St.

2. Not according to the rules of just criticism; not intelligent from the critical point of view: as, an uncritical estimate.

While, therefore we would defend in its entire extent the general doctrine which Festalorzi mangurated, we think great extl likely to result from an incertical recep-tion of his specific devices. II. Speneer, Education, p. 118.

uncropped (un-kropt'), a. 1. Not eropped or

A fresh uncropped flower. Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 327. 2. Not cropped or cut, as the cars of a dog. uncross (un-kros'), v. t. [\(\chi un-2 + cross\)]. change from a crossed position.

Mr. Snell uncrossed his legs, and stooped The Century, XXVI, 623,

move a cover or covering from; divest of a uncrossed (un-krost'), a. 1. Not crossed; not canceled.

Such gain the cap of him that makes 'em fine, Yet keeps his book uncross'd Shake, Cymbeline, iii, #-26.

thwarted; not opposed.

uncrown (un-kroun'), v. t. $[\langle un_r^2 + crown \rangle] 1$. To deprive of a crown; degrade from the r dignity; by extension, to reduce from high dignity or preeminence.

TH uncrown him ere 'I be long Shall', a Hen. VI., fd. 3, 202.

Prepare a welcome to uncrown the greatness Of his prevailing fates. Ford, Ludy's Trial in 4.

2. To remove the crown from.

Uncrown his head Druden, Encidexil 448. uncrowned (un-kround'), a. 1. Not wearing a erown; not having assumed the crown, as a sovereign prince who has not yet received coronation. Hence -2. Having royal tank or pow-

1-covering.

Shat , 1, of A, iii 6 95 unction (ungk'shon), n. [CME, unction, unstruction of them distribution, onetion, \(\Gamma \), onetion = Pr. metho, onerno = Sp. meron = Pg. unção, meção = It. merone, C. L. merto(n), a besmearing, anointing, (myere, unquere, pp. metw., smear, anoint: see unquent, out.] 1. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, outment, or oil.

Ure, Diet., IV. 956, ISpecially (a) Anointing as a symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an import antoffice. The practice of unction in religious eer monials existed in the Christian church at a very cirly day, as well as in the Jewish church, and has been continued to the present time in the Roman Catholic Greek, and some other churches. In Christian usage It Includes the unction of extenuous hoth before and after baptism, of candidates at confirmation, of the clergy at ordination, of the sick, of kings at their coronation, and of various articles deficiated to a secred use. The practice is not continued in Protestant churches. See chrism, and holy oil (under oil).

Thei make but on Unxioun, whan thei Cristene Children. Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

The Divine unction of thy Holy Sphilt.

Thomas à Kempis, Imit, of Christ (trans.), III, 19.

Sor, ething . . . should dishonour and profane in himself that priestly *unction* and clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitled him. *Milton*, Church-Government, if. 3. (b) Anointing for medical purposes

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the unction and fricace.

B. Jonson, Volpone, H. 2.

unculled

2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; a salve.

And this motion do I master All the fester'd ill that may Give him grief another day. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2. With this plaster

Hence-3. Anything that is soothing or leni-

e. Lay not that flattering unction to your soul, That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 145.

4. In speech, that quality in the words used. tone of expression, or mode of address which excites devotion, fervor, tenderness, sympathy, and the like in the hearer; especially, those qualities which induce religious fervor and ten-

Its diction [the Bible's], . . . when temperately and solvely used, imparts an unction to a religious discourse which nothing clse can supply.

R. Hall, Review of Foster's Essays.

5. Emotional warmth; gush; specifically, simulated fervor, devotion, or sympathy; counterfeited sentiment; nauseous sentimentality.

The delightful equivoque and unction of the passage in Farquhar.

Luting us by stories old,
With a comic unction told.
Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

Unction of the fick, a sacrament or rite in which sick persons are anointed with oll. In the Greek Church it is administered to sick persons whether in danger of death or not. (See euchetaion.) In the Roman Catholic Church it is administered only to the former class, and is known, since the twelfth century, as extreme or last vaction. In this church the body of the sick person is anointed by a priest with conscrated olive-oil, in the figure of a cross, on the eyes, cars, nostrils, mouth, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet. The oil must be conscrated by a bishop, except in cases of extreme necessity, when a priest may receive especial power from the Pope to conscrate it.

unctious! (ungk'shus), a. An obsolete variant of unctions. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

unctiousness! (ungk'shus-nes), n. An obsolete variant of unctuousness.

As if the sappe thereof had a fire-feeding unctionsness therein.

Puller, Worthies, Warwickshire.

2. Not limited as regards cashability or negotiability by crossing; as, an increased cheek, see crossed cheek, under cheel 1, n.-3. Not the order of the control of the con unctuous; see nuctuous.] Unctuousness. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 17. unctuous (ungk'tū-us), a. [\lambda F. onctueux =

Sp. untuoso = Pg. unctuoso = 1t. untuoso, \(\text{ML}\), unctuosus, greasy, oily, \(\text{L. unctus}\), a smearing, anointing, ML, also ointment, \(\text{lunguere}\), pp. unctus, smear, anoint; see unction, unquent, 1. Of the nature of or research Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy; oily; fat; soapy.

Ingrate ful man, with liquorish draughts And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind. $Shak_{s}$, T. of Λ_{s} , iv. 3, 195.

2. Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers—a characteristic of steatite, tale, serpentine, and other magnesian minerals, due to the magnesia which they contain.—3. Having or characterized by unction; tending to religious fervor; especially, falsely or affectedly fervid, devotional, emotional, gushing, or the like; excessively bland or suave.

A Quaker could not be drawn without being caricatured into an *inctions* to enc.

J. Ashlon, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, 11, 138.

guent, orithment, or on.

It (the weft) glides easily along the metallic warps, requiring no unction, as is sometimes the case.

Ure, Diet., IV, 956.

Ure, Diet., IV, 956.

unctuously (ungk'tū-us-li), adv. In an unetu-usely (ungk'tū-us-li), adv. He at first knit his brows; then smiled with more unc-tuous benignfty than ever. Hauthorne, Seven Gables, viil.

unctuousness (ungk'tū-us-nes), n. The state

unctures (ungk tū-us-nes), n. The state of being unctuons, in any sense, uncture (ungk tūr), n. [ME. meture, CL. unctura, an anointing, Cungere, unquere, pp. unctus, unoint; see unction, unquent.] An unquent.

For slicep ishorne make uncture of lupyne. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 153. uncuckolded; (un-kuk'ol-ded), a. Not made a cuckold.

the ROM.

It is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave uncuckolded.

Shak., A. and C., 1, 2, 76.

uncular (ung'kū-liir), a. [(\textit{uncle}, after arun-cular.] Of or pertaining to an uncle; avuncular. [Humorous.]

lar. [Humorous.]
The grave Don owned the soft impeachment, relented at once, and clasped the young gentleman in the Wellington trousers to his uncular and rather angular breast.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, vi. (Daries.)

He paid great attention to the health of body and mind, using unction and the bath often.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 115.

Not separated; not selected.

The green ear, and the yellow sheaf, Uncull'd, as came to hand. Milton, P. L., xi. 436.

with resource uncounted, uncounted, unknowing, unit is a like to the state of the s

Thise portours ben unkonnynge everemo. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1139.

uncunningness (un-kun'ing-nes), n. [< ME. t. companiesse; (uncunning, a., +-ness.] Un-linowingness; ignorance.

O word For other myght take by lachesse,

O word For other myght take by lachesse,

uncurable; (un-kūr'a-bl), a. [\ ME. uncurabil; \ \ \(uv - 1 + cvrable. \] Incurable.

An eld man and a yong woman to content is recurable Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 87. uncurbable (un-ker'bg-bl), a. Not capable of

being curbed or checked. So much wheurb the. Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 67.

uncurbed (un-kerbd'), a. Not curbed, in any sense of that word.

With frank and with uncurbed plainness Tell or the Dauphin's mind. Shak, Hen. V., i. 2, 244. uncurious can-kū'ri-us). a. 1. Not curious or inquisitive; incurious; lacking curiosity.

I would let my correspondents know that I have not been so incertious a Speciator as not to have seen Prince Sizele, Speciator, No. 340. Eugene.

2. Not curious, odd, or strange.

He added very many particulars not uncurious con-cerning the manner of taking an audience. Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

uncurl (un-herl'), v. [\(\sigma un-2 + curl.\)] I. trans. To change from a curled condition or form; straighten out, as something which is curled.

The lion uncurle his angry mane. Dryden. II. intrans. To lose its curl; come out of curl: become straight, as a lock of hair. Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 34.

Tit. And., ii. 3. 34.
uncurset (un-kers'), v. t. [\lambda un-2 + curse.] To
face from any execration; revoke a curse on.
Shab., Rich. II., iii. 2. 137. [Rare.]
uncurtain (un-ker'tan), v. t. [\lambda un-2 + curtain.]
To remove or withdraw a curtain from; hence,
to disclose; reveal; unveil.
uncus (ung'lns), n.; pl. unci (un'sī). [NL., \lambda L.
uncu , a book, barb; cf. uncus, hooked, curved.
Hence unce 2, adunc, aduncous, etc.] 1. The
hool-like anterior extremity of the uncinate
convolution of the brain.—2. In cutom., the convolution of the brain.—2. In chrom, the beak-like mesial prolongation of the eighth abdominal segment of lepidopterous insects. It forms no proper part of the organs ancillary to generation.—3. The head, hook, or comb of the malleolus or lateral tooth of the mastax of

a wheel-animalcule.—4. In bot., a hook. uncustomable (un-kus'tum-g-bl), a. Not subject to enstons duties: as, uncustomable goods. Imp. Diet.

uncustomed (un-kus'tumd), a. Not subjected to customs orduty; also, not having paid duty or been charged with customs; smuggled.

Or of them [Zacythusians], atour being here, pursued a poor sailer for offering but to carry a little bag of Curtaus about dencustomed, and killed him.

Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 6.

The buying or seiling uncustomed goods.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 292.

where the full margin of the untrimmed sheets. If the bolts have been opened with a paper-knife without waste of margin, the book is said to be opened, but is undecently (un-dē/sent-li), adv. undam (un-dam'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + dam^1.] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction. [Raro.]

unculpablet (un-kul') a. Inculpable.
unculti (un-kul') a. [\(un-1 + \frac{\pi_{\text{cull}}}{\pi_{\text{cull}}}\), a. Inculpable.
unculti (un-kul') a. [\(\lambda\) undashed (un-dasht'), a. Not dashed; not two, proof colore, cultivate: see cult, n. Cf. into the limit of the limi

uncultivable (un-kul'ti-va-bl), a. Not capally of being tilled or cultivated. Hawthorne, the challe Romanec, p. 155.

uncultivated (un-kul'ti-va-ted), a. Not cultivated, in any sense of that word.

unculturer (un-kul'tip), n. Neglect or want of the construction. Bp. Hall, On Ps. evil. 34.

unculturer (un-kul'tip), n. Neglect or want of the construction. Bp. Hall, On Ps. evil. 34.

unculturer (un-kul'tip), n. Neglect or want of the construction. Bp. Hall, On Ps. evil. 34.

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unculturer (un-kul'tip), n. Neglect or want of the construction. Bp. Hall, On Ps. evil. 34.

unculturer (un-kul'ti-va-ted), a. Venezum-ber (un-da'ted), a. [(un-da'ted), a. [(un-da'ted), a. [(un-da'ted), a. [(undate + -ed².]] 1.

undated (un-da'ted), a. [(undate + -ed².]] 1.

undated (un'dāt), a. [(un-da'ted), a. [(un-da'ted), a. [(un-da'ted), a. [(undate-ted), a. [(undated), a. [(u bill. undated²(un'dā-ted), a. [(undate + -cd².] 1. Having a waved surface; rising and falling in undecidedly (un-dē-sī'ded-li), adv. In an unwaves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved. decided manner; irresolutely. H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 125.

By that Towr-tearing stroak I vnderstand
Th' undaunted strength of the Divine right hand.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The Indian holds his course, silent, solitary, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

Owerd For other myght take by lachesse,
Or perauenture by recommenses.

Rom. of Partenay (L. E. T. S.), 1.12.

fearless bravery; intrepidity. Boyle. undawning (un-dû'ning), a. Not yet dawning; not showing the dawn; not growing light.

Thou [winter] hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet undawning east.

Couper, Task, iv. 130.

undé (un'dā), a. [\ F. ondé: see oundy.] In her.,

wavy: noting a heraldic line such as separates two parts of the field, or a bearing from the field, and also of an ordinary, as a fesse or bend. undeadliness (un-ded'li-nes),

n. [\ ME. undeedlinesse, undeedlinesse, undeedlinesse, undethlienesse; \ undeedlinesse, undethlienesse; \ \ undeedlinesse.] Incapability of dying; immortality.

King of kyngis and Lord of lordis, . . . which aloone hath undeedlynesse. Wyclif, 1 Tim. vi. 16.

nath undeadly (un-ded'li), a. [\langle ME. undeadly (un-ded'li), a. [\langle ME. undecdli, undedlic, \langle AS. undeadlic (= G. untötlich = Dan. udödely); as un-1 + deadly (deathly).] Not subject to death; immortal. Wyelif, 1 Tim. i. 17. undeaf (un-def'), r. t. [\langle un-2 + deaf.] To free from deafness; restore the sense of hearing to.

My death's sad tale may yet undeaf his ear.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 16.

undeceivable (un-dē-sē'va-bl), a. 1. Not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception.

This sure anchor of our undeceivable hope.

Bp. Hall, Letters concerning Falling away from Grace. Incapable of deceiving; undeceitful. J.

undeceive (un-dē-sēv'), v. t. $[\le un-2 + deceive.]$ To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake; open one's eyes.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives . . . undertook to undecrice me. Cook, Second Voyage, ii. 2.

Wounded, undersired, quivering with pain as he was, his heart still yearned after her.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xivii.

undecency (un-de'sen-si), n. Indecency. Jer.

undecency+(un-dō'sen-si), n. Indecency. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. § 5.
undecennary(un-dō-sen'a-ri), a. [<L. undecim, eleven (< unus, one, + decem, ten); after the analogy of decennary!.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.
undecennial(un-dō-sen'i-al), a. [<L. undecim, eleven; after the analogy of decennial.] Belonging or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years or

occurring or observed every eleven years, or every eleventh year: as, an undecennial festi-

undecent; (un-de'sent), a. Indecent; unsuitable; unbecoming.

undefouled

The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow, Undams his watery stores.

Dryden, tr. of Georgies, i. 157.

ashed (un-dasht'), a. Not dashed; not between the content of the c

To undecide the late concluded act they held for vain.

Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

Yet stands he stiff, undashed, unterrified.

Daniel, Civil Wars, vi. undecided (un-de-si'ded), a. 1. Not decided

or determined; not settled. Long undecided lasts the airy strife.

J. Philips, Blenheim.

2. Not having one's mind made up or one's purpose fixed; irresolute.

ed; irresolute.

So doubted he, and, undecided yet,
Stood drawing forth his falchion huge.

Cowper, Iliad, i.

undecimole (un-des'i-mol), n. In music, a group

of eleven notes to be performed in the time of eight. Compare decimole, triplet, etc. undecipherable (un-dē-sī'fēr-a-bl), a. Indecipherable. Chesterfield. undecisive (un-dē-sī'siv), a. Indecisive. Glan-

undeck (un-dek'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + deck1.] To divest of ornaments or dress. Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1, 250.

IV. 1. 250.
undecked (un-dekt'), a. 1. Not decked; not adorned.—2. Not having a deck: as, an undecked vessel or barge.
undeclinable (un-dē-kli'na-bl), a. 1. In gram., indeclinable.—2‡. Not to be declined or avoided.

I have shown how blameless the Lord Keeper was, and that the offence on his part was undeclinable.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 107.

undeclined (un-de-klīnd'), a. 1†. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

His undeclined ways precisely kept.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

2. Not having cases marked by different terminations: as, a noun undeclined.

undecomposable (un-dē-kom-pō'za-bl), a. Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. H. Spencer.
undeeded (un-dē'ded), a. 1. Not signalized

by any great deed or action. [Rare.]

My sword with an unbatter'd edge I sheathe again, undeeded. Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 20.

2. Not transferred by deed: as, undeeded land. undefaced (un-de-fast'), α . Not defaced; not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

ffresshe, vndefacede, & in fyne hew.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 8730. He was his Maker's image undefaced. undefatigable (un-de-fat'i-ga-bl), a. Indefati-

gable. undefeasible (un-dē-fē'zi-bl), a. Indefeasible.

J. Udall, On Luke xxii. undefecated (un-def'ē-kā-ted), a. Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; unrefined; thick.

Mine was pure, simple, undefecated rage.

Godwin, Mandeville, ii. 115. (Davies.)

undefiled (un-de-fild'), a. Not made unclean or impure; unsullied; uncorrupted; unpolluted; unimpaired; immaculate; innocent. Ps. cix. 1. undefinable (un-d\(\hat{g}\)-fi'n\(\hat{g}\)-bl), a. Not definable, in any sense; indefinable: as, the undefinable bounds of space.

Why simple ideas are undefinable is that, the several terms of a definition signifying several ideas, they can all by no means represent an idea which has no composition at all.

Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

undefine (un-dē-fīn'), v.i. [< un-2 + define.] To render something indefinite; confound or confuse definitions. [Rare.]

In fact, their application to logic, or any other subject, is hereafter only to undefine and to confuse.

Sir W. Hamilton.

undefined (un-dē-fīnd'), a. 1. Not defined or explained; not described by definition or explanation.

Obscure, doubtful, undefined words, 2. Not having limits distinctly marked or seen; not definitely limited; indefinite.

An undefined, undefinable, ideal responsibility to the public judgement____

undeify (un-de'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. undeified, ppr. undeifying. [(un-2+deify.] To reduce from the state of deity; deprive of the character or qualities of a god; deprive of the char-acter or qualities of a god; deprive of the honor due to a god. Addison, Spectator, No. 73. undelectable (un-dē-lek'ta-bl), a. Not delect-able or pleasant. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii.

undelegated (un-del'ē-gā-ted), a. Not delegated; not deputed; not granted.

Your assumption of undelegated power.

Burke, Rev. in France. undeliberate (un-dē-lib'e-rāt), a. Not deliber-

ate. Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 1.
undelighted (un-dē-lī'ted), a. Not delighted; not well pleased.

leased.
The fiend
Saw, undelighted, all delight.
Milton, P. L., iv. 286.

undelightful (un-de-lit'ful), a. Not giving delight or great pleasure.

light or great pleasure.

undemocratize (un-dē-mok'ra-tīz), v. t. To render undemocratic. [Rare.]

Its consequence was to undemocratize the Democratic party, and secure its final defeat.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 255.

undemonstrable (un-de-mon'stra-bl), a. Indemonstrable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9. undemonstrative (un-de-mon'stra-tiv), a. Not demonstrative or given to excited or strong ex-

pression of feeling; reserved, from modesty, diffidence, or policy: as, an undemonstrative

person: undemonstrative manners. undeniable (un-de-ni'a-bl), a. 1. Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true: as, undentable evidence; his ability is undentable.—2. Decidedly and unmistakably good; excellent. [Colloq.]

The daylight, furnished gratis, was certainly "undeni-able" in its quality. De Quincey, Roman Meals.

able" in its quality.

De Quincey, roman access
Wise dissenting matrons were divided between fear
lest their sons should want to marry her, and resentment
that she should treat those undeniable young men with a
distant scorn

George Etiot, Telix Holt, vi.

= Syn. 1. Indubitable, incontrovertible, unquestionable, incontestable

undeniableness (un-de-ni'n-bl-nes), n. The character of being undeniable. Nineteenth Century, XXII. 404.

undeniably (un-de-ni'a-bli), adv. So plainly as to admit of no contradiction or denial; indisputably. Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 11.

undenominational (un-de-nom-i-na'shon-nl),
a. Not denominational; not pertaining to a de-nomination; not professing the tenets of a de-nomination; not in the interests of or confined to any denomination; unsectarian: as, an un-

denominational charity or society. undenominationalism (un-de-nom-i-nā'shon-ul-izm), n. The absence of denominationalism, al-izm), n. The absence of deno or of denominational teaching.

The Education Act of 1870 practically establishes a new religion, undenominationalism, for the elementary schools of the country

Contemporary Rec., LIV, 615.

undepartable (un-de-par'ta-bl), a. [ME., $\langle un^{-1} + departable \rangle$] That cannot be parted from; inseparable.

No wys man ne may dowte of undepartable peyne of the shrewes. Chaucer, Boethius, iv prose 3.

undependable (un-de-pen'da-bl), a. Not de-

undepending (un-de-pen'ding), a. Not dependent; independent.

We may confidently conclude it never will be otherwise while they are thus upheld undepending on the Church, on which alone they anciently depended

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

undepraved (un-de-praved), a. Not depraved or corrupted. V. Knox, Essays, No. 70. undepreciated (un-de-pre'shi-a-ted), a. Not depreciated or lowered in value: as, undepre-

depreciated or lowered in value: as, undepre-ciated bank-notes. undepressed (un-de-prest'), a. 1. Not pressed

down; not lowered; not sunk below the surface.

One hillock, ye may note, is small and low, Sunk almost to the level of the plain By weight of time: the others, undepressed. Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Not depressed, dejected, or east down.

Disarmed but undepressed. Byron, The Corsair, st. 8.

undeprived (un-de-privd'), a. Not deprived, stripped, or dispossessed of any property, right,

or the like; not divested by authority. Dryden, Character of a Good Parson.

under (un'der), prep. and adv. [< ME. under, undur, undir, undyr, onder, < AS. under = OS. undar = OFries. under, onder = D. onder = MLG. under, LG. under, unner = OHG. untar,

under, MHG. G. unter, under, among, = Icel. undir = Sw. Dan. under = Goth. undar, under; perhaps akin to L. infru, below, inferus, lower (see infra, inferior), = Skt. adhara, lower, adhas, below; less prob. connected to L. inter, between, among, = Oscan anter, under, within.]

I. prep. 1. Below; beneath: expressing position with reference to that which is above, whether in immediate contact or not, or which towers aloft, surmounts, covers, or overtops: as, all under heaven; under the earth or the sea; under the surface; under the table; to take shelter under a tree; to live under the same roof; to hide a thing under a heap of straw; to hide one's light under a bushel; to overhear a conversation under one's windows.

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It happed hym to ride
In al this care under a forest side.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 134.

Under the churche of the sayd Syon is the sepulture or beryall of prophete and kynge of Israell.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 20.

Under these palaces was the private enclosed port of the Kings, . . . where the Turks, till within this fifty years, obliged all foreign ships to ride, not suffering them to anchor under the castle, as they do at present. Pococke, Description of the East, Y. 5.

They clambered the ascent to the castle in silence, and arrived under the dark shadow of its towers without being discovered.

Irving, Granada, p. 30.

The citizens beheld with anxiety the encampment of this formidable force under their walls.

Prescatt, Ferd. and Isa., H. 14.

Whereon a hundred stately becches grew, And here and there great hollies under them. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In or at a place, point, or position that is lower than; further down than; immediately below: as, to hit a man under the belt; to have pains under the arms.

The spear smote him under the fifth rib. 2 Sam. H. 23.

He most happily Shot him under his collar-bone, Sir Andrew Barton (Child's Ballads, VII, 207).

3. In the position or state of, or while bearing, supporting, sustaining, receiving, suffering, undergoing, or the like: as, to sink under a load; to net under great excitement.

Fainting under
The pleasing punishment.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 40.

The remedy which you alledge is the very disease we roan under.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

My Lord Sommers thought of me last year for the lifsh-oprick of Waterford; so my Lord President may now think on me for that of Cork, if the incumbent dyes of the spotted feaver he is now under. Sicift, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 343.

Next, when he was trembling in prayer under a fear that no word of God could help him, this part of a sentence darted in upon him, "My grace is sufficient," Southey, Life of Bunyan, p. 31.

4. Inferior to in point of rank, dignity, social position, or the like.

It was too great an honour for any man under a duke.
Addison

No person under a diviner can with any prospect of vera-city conduct a correspondence at such an arm's length. Lamb, Distant Correspondents.

5. Inferior to or less than, with respect to number, amount, quantity, value, age, etc.; falling short of; in or to a less degree than; honce, at. for, or with less than: as, it cannot be bought under \$20.

Gold and silver, whereof money is made, they do so use as none of them doth more esteem it than the very nature of the thing deserved. And then, who doth not plainly see how far it is under iron? as without the which men can no better live than without fire and water.

Sir T. More, Utopla (tr. by Robinson), il. 6.

Three sones he dying left, all under age.

Spenser, F. Q., H. x. 61.

Medicines take effect sometimes under and sometimes above the natural proportion of their virtue.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

There are several hundred parishes in England under twenty pounds a year. Swift.

6. Of sounds, inferior to, in pitch .- 7. Subject to. (a) In a position of submission or subordina-

At this court in the third month Passaconaway, the chief sachem of Merimack, and his sons came and submitted themselves and their people and lands under our jurisdiction. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II, 263. jurisdiction.

One who by his own act places himself under authority cannot make conditions about his submission.

Purcy, Eirenicon, p. 107.

(b) Liable or exposed to; as, under fire; under the penalty of fine or imprisonment.

Under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest connected.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

(c) Subject to the government, rule, command, direction, orders, guidance, or instruction of: as, to serve under

Wellington; I studied under him; to sit under a favorite

And als moche takethe the Amyralle be him allone as le the other Souldyours han *undre* hym. Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Happy are they, and onely they, that are wader this glorious and gracious Souereigntie: insomuch that I accompt all those abiects that be not hir subjects.

Luly, Eupliues and his England, p. 454.

Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3, 118.

According to the usual custom, the great caravan, under the conduct of the governor of Jerusalem, set out for the river Jordan on Easter Monday.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 30.

Under him were many good and sound scholars bred.

Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

(d) Subject to the influence or operation of; actuated by. The Priests and Levites, a Tribe, were of a far different Constitution from this of our Ministers under the Gospel. Milton, Touching Hirelings.

I shall, in the first place, take care of one who is under the most subtle species of pride that I have observed in my whole experience. Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

8. In accordance with; in conformity with: as, to sell out under the rule.

Ho speakes *under* rule and prescription, and dare not shew his teeth without Machiauell.

*Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A too idly reseru'd Man.

We have . . . spent some time in hearing both parties, concerning the bounds of those patents under which yourselves and the other governments do claim.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 387.

The commentators and lawyers have agreed that, under these circumstances, the marriage must be dissolved.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 121.

9. Bound by: as, to be under bonds, or a vow. The greater part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, under a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes.

South, Sermons.

10. In: with reference to circumstances.

Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.

Denham, Of Prudence.

I mann be bound to a foreign land, And now I'm under hiding. Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 74).

I found the knight under his butler's hands, who always shaves him. Addison, Sir Roger in Westminster Abbey.

11. In: with reference to category, division, section, class, etc.: as, to treat several topics under one head.

Under the double capacity of a poet and a divine.
Felton, On the Classicks.

The lower blunt-headed summit which we had learned to detest under the name of Mount Avron.

Forbes, Ex. of War, II. 176.

12. In course of: as, to be under treatment, or under discussion .- 13. In the form or style of; by the appearance or show of; with the character, designation, pretense, pretext, or

But I do aduertyse you to lyne your Iacket rnder this isshyon or maner.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

He thoght his falshed to feyne, radur faire wordes,
And his cautels to colour vader coynt speche.

**Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1490. It is one of his most crafty and subtle assaults to send his warriors forth under the badge of God. Latimer, Misc. Selections.

We read that Kinges & Princes haue written great vol-umes and publisht them rader their owne regall titles, Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

Whosoeuer rader one name or poesle payeth three pound in ready money shall receive six shillings and eight pence. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 25.

Art is here represented under the person of Vulcan.

Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

14. During the time or existence of: said es-14. During the time or existence of: said especially of rulers and their period of rule: as, Christ suffered under Pontius Pilate; the Armada was destroyed under the reign of Elizabeth; the American revolution broke out under the administration of Lord North.

The remainder of the demesne was sold under the com-nonwealth. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 28.

15. With the sanction, authorization, permission, or protection of: as, under favor; under leave; under protection, etc.

Under whose countenance we steal.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 33.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth besides stark love and kindness. Jeremy Collier.

wealth besides stark love and kindness. Jeremy Collier. [The preposition under in adverbial phrases often coalesces with its noun to form an adverb, from which the adjective or noun may be derived: as, under ground, underground, adv., vunderground, a.; under hand, anderhand, adv., underhand, are not true compounds, but are coalesced phrases, like aground, aboard, afoot, etc.] Note under handt. See note!.—Under a cloud. See cloud!.—Under and equipped for military or naval service.—Under bare poles. See bare!.—Under cloudt, conviction, correction, etc. See the nouns.

worded.

No man knows precisely how he will behave in battle No man knows precisely how he will behave in battle and so many specifically in the specific probability of t

Let it never be said that a daughter of thine Was married to a lord under night. The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II, 116).

Under one's hand, signature, or seal. See hand,—
Under one's nose. See nose!—Under one's wing.

See var!.—Under sail. See sail!.

Briver ships never

Were seen under sai!

Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 124).

Under the (one's) belt, in one's stomach. [Slang.]

They got me down to Cleribugh's, and therewe sat birling, till I laid a fair tappit under mu belt.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix

Under the breath. See breath.—Under the harrow. See I are w1.—Under the or one's lee (nant.), to the leewing, as wn ter the lee of the land.

up. Wyelf, Nahum ii. 13.—2. To burn too little. Tre. Diet., IV. 158.

Under the rose. See rosel.—Under the sun, the weather, etc. See the nouns.—Under water, way, etc. See the roune.—Syn. Beneath, etc. See below.

II. aar. In a lower place; in a lower, subject, or subordinate condition or degree. The adverband participle, and some nouns, (1) indicating inferiority of place, the low, from below, on the lower part or surface, as in under rose, underlyin, underpin, under rose, underlyin, underpin, under rose, underlyin, inderdine, underpendent adjective, inferior, subordinate deputy (quivalent to sub), as in under-sherif, understacher, in teresectary, etc. Compounds of these from each region adjective, inferior, subordinate deputy (quivalent to sub), as in under-sherif, understacher, in teresectary, etc. Compounds of these from each region (didite.) (inferior, subordinate deputy) (quivalent to sub), as in under-sherif, understacher, in teresectary, etc. Compounds of these forms and participal ones in two are here given (without etymological note, eegt in special cases). Compare remarks under the preposition.

Ye purpose to keep under the children of Judah and Je.

Ye purpose to keep under the children of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen unto you.

2 Chron. xxviii. 10.

But I keep under my body and bring it into subjection. 1 Cor. Ix. 27.

1 Cor. ix. 27.

Rail under. See rail, n — To bring under. See bring.
— To knock under. See knock.

under (un'dir), a. [\(\) under, adv. See note at under. adv. \] 1. Lower in position; situated beneath: opposed to upper: as, the under side; the under mandible.—2. Lower in rank or degree. See under, adv., note (b).—3. Of sounds, lower in witch). Header between the latter of the hover in pitch. - Under bevel. See berel, i. - Under tall-coverts, under wing-coverts, in ornith., lesser teathers underlying the quills of the tail or wing. See corret, n. c, and t ctries.

underact (un-der-akt'), v. t. To act or perform,

underact (un-der-akt'), v. t. To act or perform, as a play or part, inefficiently.
underaction (un'der-ak'shen), n. 1. Subordinate action. Dryden, Eneid, Ded.—2. Action less than is normal; defective action. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., IV. 656.
underagent (un'der-a'jent), n. A subordinate agent. South, Sermons, II. iv.
underaid (un-der-ad'), v. t. To aid or assist secretly. Daniel. [Rare.]
under-back (un'der-bak), n. In a brewery or vinegar-factory, a tank or vessel beneath the

vinegar-factory, a tank or vessel beneath the mash-tun into which the wort from the tun is discharged, and from which it is pumped into the copper to be boiled with hops. E. H. Knight.

underbear! (un-dér-bãr'), v. t. [< ME. under-beren, underbern, onderberen, < AS. underberan, support, < under, under, + beran, bear: see bear!.] 1. To support; endure. Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 65.—2. To line; make or put in a back-

-Under cover, protected from the enemy's fire. Sec cover!.—Under fire, exposed to the enemy's fire: as, a general officer should not be under fire when it can be avoided.

No man knows precisely how he will behave in battle under fire. The Century, XXXVI. 240.

Under foot. (at) Under the real value.

Under foot. (at) Under the real value.

The Control of the value and the value

the bottom. Corper, Iliad, iii.
underbranch (un'der-branch), n. A twig or

underbranch (un der-branch), n. A twig or branchlet. Spenser.
underbred (un-dér-bred'), a. 1. Of inferior breeding or manners: vulgar. Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.—2. Not pure-bred or -blooded: as, an underbred horse. Encyc. Brit., VI. 1918. XII, 198.

underbrush (un'der-brush), n. Shrubs and small trees growing under large trees in a wood or forest; brush; undergrowth.

underbrush (un'der-brush), v. [\langle underbrush, u.] To work in the underbrush, as in cutting and clearing; clear away underbrush from.

wirel, rs. under the lee of the land.

We thought good to try first the way we were taking:
... this river, being as inder our lee, ready to serve and
necist u., if other means falled.

R. Kner (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 410).

R. Kner (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 410).

R. Company and the lee of the land.

[Colloq.]

underburn (un-der-bern'), r. t. 1; To burn up. Wyelif, Nahum ii. 13.—2. To burn too little.

[Cre. Dict., IV. 158.]

undercharge (un-dér-chärj'), v. t. 1. To charge less than a fair sum or price for, as goods.—2.
To put an insufficient charge into: as, to undercharge a gun.-Undercharged mine. See mine?

under-chord (un'der-kôrd), n. In music. See

major, a., 4 (f). under-clay (un'der-klū), n. Beds of clay fro quently found immediately underlying beds of coal. They are generally believed to be the soil in which the vegetation of the coal grew, and they often contain stigmaria or roots of trees. Also called *ecat-earth*, poun-

conder-clerkship (un'der-klerk"ship), n. A subordinate clerkship.
under-cliff (un'der-klif), n. The name given along parts of the west of England, as near Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England, to a strip of very broken ground formed by the combined action of rain and sea on a mass of strata of varying lithological character.
underclothed (un-der-klothd'), a. Not sufficiently clothed; not properly clad. Lancet. No.

ciently clothed; not properly clad. Lancet, No. 3481, p. 1056.

underclother (un'der-klöfhz), n. pl. Garments worn under others; specifically, those worn next

house-wear, or for use in mild weather, as distinguished from an overcoat.—2. In long-

support; the carter of surface color of some white-plumaged fowls is blue, of some brown-plumaged fowls gray; the underground for.

The Duchess of Milan's gown, ... underborne with a bluish tinsel.

Shak, Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

liquid, or in the atmosphere, below the upper or superficial currents.—2. Figuratively, something at work below the surface or out of sight, as influence or feeling, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

There was a peculiar brightness in her face, due in reality to an under-current of excitement.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

3. In hydraul. mining, an arrangement on the sluices which is intended to aid in saving the sluices which is intended to aid in saving the gold. The coarser material is separated from the finer by means of a "grizzly" (a set of iron or steel bars placed about an inch apart in the bottom of the main sluice), and this finer material is carried into the "undercurrent" proper, which is a shallow box of varying shape but very large dimensions, much wider than the main sluice, and paved with blocks, iron rails, or cobbles, thus forming a kind of broad sluice by the side of and beneath the main one, and in the newest arrangements having a considerably steeper grade. The material which escapes from the undercurrent is led back into the main sluice lower down. As many as six, or even more, of these undercurrents are occasionally introduced into the sluice-line.

undercurved (un-der-kervd'), a. In entom., curved so as to pass beneath the body: especially noting parts of the upper surface when they curve downward and inward at the sides. they curve downward and inward at the sides. undercut (un-der-kut'), v. t.; pret. and pp. undercut, ppr. undercutting. 1. In carving and sculpture, to cut away the material so that the part affected (of the figure or design) stands free of the background, or overlangs: as, the carving of the frieze is much undercut.—2. In golf, to hit (the ball), by baffing or otherwise, so that it rises high in the air, and will not, owing to its spin, roll far after alighting. undercut (un'der-kut), n. Same as tenderlan.

undercutter (un'der-kut"er), n. One who unundercutter (un der-kut'er), n. One who undercuts, or a tool or machine used in undercutting. The Engineer, LXXI. 59. under-dealing (un'der-de*ling), n. Clandestine dealing; artifice. Milton. underdegreed (un'der-de-gred'), a. Of inferior underdegreed (un'der-

degree or rank. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe,

underdelvet (un-dér-delv'), v. t. To dig down. Wyclif. Rom. xi. 3. underditch (un-dér-dich'), v. t. In agri., to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface of.

the surface of.
underdo (un-dèr-dö'), v. [\lambda ME. underdon, \lambda AS. underdōn (= OHG. untartuon, MHG. untertun, G. unterthun), put under, subject, \lambda under, under, + dōn, put, do: see do^1.] I, trans. 1;. To put under; subject.—2. To do less thoroughly than is requisite; especially, to cook insufficiently: as, the beef is underdone.

II. intrans. 1. To act below one's abilities; do less than one can.

do less than one can.

You overact when you should underdo.

B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 3.

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than underdoes: you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that hath

under-color (un'dér-kul'or), n. Color beneath the exterior or surface color: as, the under-color (un-dér-dő'ér), n. One who does less than is necessary, required, or expedient.

underdrain (un der-dran), n. A dram of tienen placed under ground.
underdraw (un-der-dra'), v. t.; pret. underdrew, pp. underdrawn, ppr. underdrawing. To represent inadequately, in art, in writing, or in speech. The Academy, May 3, 1890, p. 300.
under-dressed (un-der-drest'), a. Not dressed well or elaborately enough, as for a state occasion or an outer-trainment.

sion or an ontertainment.

sion or an entertainment.
under-driven (un-der-driv'n), a. Driven from
beneath: applied to hydro-extractors in which
the shaft is supported by a pivot-bearing, and
driven by power applied below the basket.
under-earth; (un-der-erth'), a. Under the
earth; subterranean. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse,
p. 70

under-earthlyt (un-dèr-èrth'li), a. Subterra-nean. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The

underestimate (un-der-es'ti-mūt), v. t. To estimate at too low a rate; not to value suf-

underestimate (un-der-es'ti-māt), n. An estimate or valuing at too low a rate. underestimation (un-der-es-ti-mā'shon), n. The act or process of estimating at too low a rate, or the state of being so estimated; undervaluation.

valuation.
under-exposed (un'der-eks-pôzd'), a. In photog., not exposed to the action of light for a sufficient time to make a good picture; said of a negative, or in general of any work requiring to be completed by development. Also expressed by under-timed.

Two plates were purposely under-exposed on a portrait, Wilson's Pholographic Mag., No. 386, p. 61. underfangt (un-der-fang'), r. t. [Early mod. E. also underfong: < ME. underfangen, underfongen, under-fongen, undervongen, this inf., with pres. ind. fongen, undervongen, this inf., with pres. Ind. underfangest, underfangeth, etc., being assumed from the pret. and pp.; inf. prop. underfon (ind. underfo, pret. underfangen, underfongen, pp. *underfangen, underfongen, underfangen) (= OHG. untarfāhan), undertake, < under, under, + fōn, take, eatch, seize, receive; see fang, r. In defs. 3 and 4 the sense is forced, as if the verb were a new formation. forced, as if the verb were a new formation, (
number + fang.] 1. To undertake.

fang. J. 1. 10 source He undirfongith a gret peyne That undirtakith to drynke up Seyne. Rom, af the Rose, 1 5709.

2. To accept; receive.

The pope and his prelates presentes enderfongen, And meedeth men hem-seinen to meyntene heore lawes. Piers Plowman (A), III. 203.

To thi mercy, lord, me endirfonge, The tyde is ebbld, & no more wale flowe. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. ©.

3. To insnare; entrap; deceive by false suggestions. [Rare.]

And some by sleight he eke doth underfong. Spenser, F. Q., V. H. 7.

4. To support or guard from beneath. [Rare.] Mounts underfonging and enflancking them.

underfeed (un-der-fed'), v. t.; pret, and pp. un-derfed, ppr. underfeeding. To supply with too little food; feed insufficiently. Bp. Gauden.

The vast mass of men are overworked and underfed.

**Marper's Mag., LXXVIII. 150.

underfellow! (un'dèr-fel'ō), n. A mean, sorry fellow; a low wretch. Sir P. Sidney, Arendia, if. flare.]

underfilling (un'der-fil'ing), n. The lower part of a building. Str H. Wotton, Reliquire, p. 17. under-fired (un-dér-fired'), a. In ceram, insufficiently baked; hence, either not as hard in the

ficiently baked; hence, either not as hard in the paste as it should be, or with the colors imperfectly developed. Also called shart-fired. underfloor (un-der-flor'), r. t. To floor below; make a lower floor for. Comes, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 155. [Rare.] underflow (un'der-flo'), n. A current flowing beneath the surface, or not in the same direction with the surface-current, over a certain region; an undercurrent; the opposite of surface-flow. an undercurrent: the opposite of surface-flow or surface-current. J. Crott, Climate and Time,

p. 133.
underfollowt (un-der-fol'ō), v. t. [ME. under-followen, < AS. underfylgan, < under, under, + fylgan, etc., follow: see follow.] To follow after; accompany. Wyelif, Ps. xxii. 6.
underfongt, v. t. Same as underfung.
underfoot (un-der-fut'), adv. Under the feet; underneath; beneath; below.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground.

Milton, 1'. L., iv. 700.

underfoot (un-der-fut'), v. t. To underpin.

In 1815 some of the pillars of the N. alsle having given way, and the church being considered insecure, they were all skilfully underfooted and restored. Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

underfurnish (un-der-fer'nish), v. t. To supply with less than enough. Jeremy Collier, On Kindness. [Rare.]

underfurrow (un-der-fur'o), adv. Under a furunderfurrow (un-der-fur'ō), adv. Under a furrow. [Eng.]—To sow underfurrow, in agri., to plow in seed. [This phrase is applied to other operations in which something is covered by the furrow-elice.] underfurrow (un-der-fur'ō), v. t. To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; plow in. [Eng.]

undergarment (un'der-gür'ment), n. A garundergarment (un'der-gar'ment), n. A gar-ment made for wearing under another garment. undergear (un'dèr-gèr), n. Underwear; un-dergarments. The Atlantic, IAI. 305. [Colloq.] underget; (un-dèr-get'), v. t. [ME. undergeten, undergiten, underziten, AS. undergitan, under-stand, perceive, C under, under, + gitan, get: see get¹.] To understand; perceive.

The lord of ther inne under jat That this child murninge sat, King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

undergird (un-dér-gèrd'), v. t. To gird round the bottom; gird beneath. Acts xxvii. 17. underglaze (un-dér-glaz'), a. In ceram, having the properties that adapt it for painting on the body before the glaze is applied: said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an underglaze color.— Underglaze painting in ceram, painting in color.—Underglaze painting, in ceram., painting in attrifiable color upon the body of the piece before the glaze is applied.

glaze is applled.
undergo (un-der-gō'), v.; pret. underwent, pp.
undergo (un-der-gō'), v.; pret. underwent, pp.
undergone, ppr. undergoing. [< ME. undergon,
< AS. undergān (also undergangan) (= D. ondergaan = G. untergehen = Sw. undergo = Dan.
undergaa), undergo, < under, under, + gān, go:
see go.] I. trans. 1t. To go or move under or
beneath. Capt. John Smith. True Travels, I.
57.—2. To bear up against; endure with firm
ness; sustain without vielding or giving way: ness; sustain without yielding or giving way; suffer; bear; pass through; as, to undergo great toil and fatigue; to undergo pain; to undergo a surgical operation.

Some kinds of baseness Are nobly undergone. Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 3. 3. To be subjected to; go through; experience: as, to undergo successive changes.

It [Sida] always underwent much the same fate as Tyre.

Pococke, Description of the East, H. 86.

4t. To be the bearer of; partake of; enjoy. Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 24.—5t. To undertake; perform; hazard. Shak., J. C., i. 3. 123.—6t. To be subject to; underlie. Shak., Much Ado,

II. intrans. To endure trial, pain, or the like with firmness; bear up against evils.

Did more, and underscent, and overcame.

Tennyson, Godiva.

undergoing (un-der-go'ing), a. Suffering; enduring; patient; tolerant.

An undergoing stomach, to bear up Against what should ensue, Shak , Tempest, I. 2, 157.

undergore (un-dér-gōr'), v. t. To pierce under-neath. Chapman, Hind, xiv. 408. (Davies.) [Rare.]

under-gown (un'der-goun), n. A gown worn under another, or meant to be worn under an outer garment, outer skirt, or the like. Scott. under-grade (un'der-grad), a. In engin., having the truss beneath the rondway, as a deck-

undergraduate (un-dér-grad'ū-ūt), n. and a. I. n. A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

II. a. Of or pertaining to an undergraduate, or undergraduates collectively: as, undergradnate studies

and sinutes, undergraduateship (un-der-grad'ū-āt-ship), n. [< undergraduate + -ship.] The position or condition of an undergraduate. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII, 705.

undergroan (un-der-gron'), r. t. To groan un-der. [Rare.]

Earth undergroaned their high-raised feet. Chapman. underground (un-der-ground'), adv. Beneath the surface of the earth: as, to sink underground.

underdrain (un'dèr-drān), n. A drain or trench placed under ground.

underdraw (un-dèr-drâ'), v. t.; pret. underdrawing. To drew, pp. underdrawing, pp. underdrawing. To represent inadequately, in art, in writing, or in underfoot (un-dèr-fût'), v. t. qualerfoot (un-dèr-fût'), v. qualerfoot (un-dèr-fût

II. n. That which is beneath the surface of

II. n. That which is beneath the surface of the ground. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 79. underground (un'der-ground), v. t. To place or lay underground, as an electric wire. [Recent.] undergrove (un'der-grōv), n. A grove of low-growing trees under others that are taller. Wordsworth, Poems of the Fancy. undergrow (un-der-grō'), v. i. To grow below the usual size or height: chiefly in the participal adjective undergrown.

the usual size or height: chiefly in the participial adjective undergrown.

undergrowl (un'der-groul), n. A low growl;
a subdued grumbling or faultfinding. Brit.
Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 73. [Rare.]
undergrown (un-der-gron'), a. [< ME. undergrowen, undergrowe; pp. of undergrow.] Not fully grown; of low stature. Chaucer, Gen.
Prol. to C. T.
undergrowth (un'der-groth) n. 1. That which

undergrowth (un'der-groth), n. 1. That which grows under; especially, shrubs or small trees growing beneath or among large ones.

The undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes.
Milton, P. L., iv. 175.

2. The state or condition of being undergrown. Lancet, No. 3524, p. 624. undergrub (un-der-grub'), r. i. To undermine. [Prov. Eng.]

underhand (un-dér-hand'), adv. 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner, and often with an evil design.

It abhorreth from the nature of God to be outwardly a sharp and severe prohibitor, and underhand an author of sin.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.

Such mean revenge, committed underhand. underhand (un-dér-hand'), a. [\(\) underhand, adr.] 1. Secret; clandestine: usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

All rnder-hand cloaking of bad actions with common-ealth pretences. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.

2. Sly; contriving; deceitful.

She's an underhand little thing: I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Lyre, il. 3. Performed or done with the knuckles of the hand turned under, the palm upward, and the thumb turned from the body: as, underhand howling in cricket .- Underhand stoping. See stop-

underhanded (un-der-han'ded), a. 1. Underhand. [A loose use.]

Covert, sly, underhanded communications. 2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled. [Rare.]

If Norway could be brought to maintain a million more of inhabitants it might defy the world; but it is much underhanded now.

Coleridge, Table-Talk.

underhandedly (un-dér-han'ded-li), adv. In an underhand manner; secretly, underhandedness (un-dér-han'ded-nes), n. The character of being underhanded; also, an underhanded also, an underhanded also, and underhanded also, underhand act.

underhand act.
underhang (un-der-hang'), r. t. To suspend;
hang. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 871. [Rare.]
underhead† (un'der-hed). n. [Prob. for dunderhead.] A blockhend; a dunderhead. [Rare.]

Underheads may stumble without dishonour, Ser T. Browne, Religio Medici, f. 15.

underheavet (un-der-hēv'), v. To heave or lift from below. Wyclif, underhew (un-der-hū'), v. t. To hew less than is proper or usual; hew (a piece of timber which should be square) in such a manner that it ap-

should be square) in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. Imp. Dict.
underhole (un-dér-hōl'), v. To cut away or mine out the lower portion of a coal-seam or a part of the underclay so as to win or get the overlying coal. [Penn. anthracite region.] In various parts of England to jad, hole, undercut, kirre, and bench. See jad, n. and v. underhonest (un-dér-on'est), a. Not honest enough; not entirely honest. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 133. [Rare.] underhung (un-dér-hung'), a. 1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to the under jaw.

iaw.

His jaw was underhung, and when he laughed two white buck-teeth protruded themselves. Thackeray.

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. Goldsmith, Animated Nature, II. 90.

underivedness (un-dē-rī'ved-nes), n. The character or state of being underived. Mind,

under-king our ber-king), n. [(ME. underking, as a winter or gunderkining; as (under + light)] An inferior or subordinate king.

[[ME. underking, and a light | Me. underking, as (under king, dum), n. The

under-kingdom (un'der-kingdum), n. The kinglum of an under-king. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

and Vivien.
underlay (un-der-lū'), v.; pret. and pp. underlayded. ppr. underlaying. [<ME. underleyan, <AS. underleyan (= OHG. untarlecean, MHG. G. untarlee), lay under; as under + lay1.] I. trans.
1. To lay beneath; put under; specifically, in printing, to reinforce with underlays.—2†. To support by laying something under support by laying something under.

Our souls have trod awry in all men's sight; V. C'll under lan'em, till they go upright. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

II. intrens. In mining, to incline from the perpendicular; hade: said of a vein. See the

underlay (un'der-l\hat{u}), n. [\langle underlay, v.] 1. In mining, same as hade. The term underlay is that most commonly used by miners in speaking of the inclination of the lode; it is the complement of the dip, which latter term is in much more familiar use among geologics than either hade or underlay.

2. In practing, a bit or bits of paper put under types or a plate to make them of proper height for receiving a good impression.— Underlay-shaft, vivio um, a shaft sunk on the underlay of a lode. underlayer (un-dér-la'er), n. One who under-

layunderleaf (un'der-let), n. A variety of apple
good for cider. [Ing.] Imp. Dict.
under-lease (un'der-lès), n. In law, a lease
granted by a lessee for a shorter term than he
himself holds, leaving thereby a reversion, of
however short duration, to himself. Digby. An
under-lease of only part of the premises embraced in the
original beast is commonly called a sublease,
under-let (un-der-let'), r. t.; pret, and pp. undert, ppr. underletting. 1. To let below the
true or the market value. Smollett.—2. To
sublet. Dickens.

sublet. Dickens.

sublet. Dickens.
underletter (un-dér-let'èr), n. One who sublets; a le-see who grants a lease to another.
underlie (un-dér-li'), v.; pret. underlay, pp.
underlain, ppr. underlying. [CME. underliggen,
CAS. underliegan (= OHG. untarliggan, MHG.
unterligen, G. unterliegen), lie under; as under
+ lit.] I. intrans. To lie in a position directbe become.

thirty 1, intrans, 10 no ... a per ly beneath; be situated under; specifically, in geol., to occupy a lower position than, or to pass beneath; said of stratified nocks over which other rocks are spread out. Thus the Triassic is, in some rections, underlain by the cod-measures, etc. A rock which underlies another is, ordinarily, the older of the two.

2. To be at the basis of; form the foundation of.

2. 19 10 at the base of, the fight organization of society, the law of e and freedom is of higher authority than all other laws.

H. Spencer, Social Statles, p. 217.

3. To lie under, in a figurative sense; be subject to; be liable to answer, as a charge or a challenge.

All Realmes sall underly gret paine,
And sall nocht mys the sourge and rod
Off the hie puissant and mychtle god.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (L. L. T. S.), 1. 190.

I am not only willing but desirous to underlie the ver-dict even of Fame herself. G. Harrey, Four Letters, iii. When the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he underlies the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert. Scott, Ivanhoe.

underlie (un'dér-li), n. [(underlie, v.] In min-

ing, same as underlay, 1.
under-life (un'dér-lif), n. Life below the surface; hence, a way of living apart and different from the life open to the common knowledge or view. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 753.

underline (un-dér-lin'), v. t. 1. To mark under-neath or below with a line; underscore: as, to underline words in a letter.—2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance, . . . though underlined with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 215.

NI. 39.

underjawed (un'der-jâd), a. Having a prominent or heavy under jaw. Athenxum, No. 3300, p. 128. [Rare.]

underjoinf (un-der-join'), v. t. [< ME. under-join', x. under + join.] To subjoin. Wyelif, ander-keept (un-der-kep'), v. t. To keep under; subdue. Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 33.

under-keind (un'der-kind), n. A lower or inference in the control of the production of a play, placed under any theatrical advertisement of a regular performance. underlinen (un'der-lin'en), n. Undergarments of linen; hence, such garments in general, especially those of cotton, or, more rarely, of silk, as distinguished from knitted or flannel under-linent (un'der-ling), n. [< ME. underling, onderling; < under + -ling!.] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. underling, onderling; < under + -ling!.] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. underling, onderling; < under + -ling!.] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. underling, onderling; < under - -ling!.] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. underling, onderling; < under - -ling!.] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. underling, onderling; < under - -ling!] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. under-king, onderling; < under - -ling!] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. under-king, onderling; < under-king!] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. under-king!] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. under-king!] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. under-king!] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king), n. [< ME. under-king!] One who is subunder-king (un'der-king!).

servile capacity; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

Extorcions and despit of youre underlynges is dampable. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The fault . . . is . . . in ourselves, that we are underlings.

Shak., J. C., i. 2. 141.

shak, J. C., i. 2. 141.

underlock (un'der-lok), n. A lock of wood hanging under the belly of a sheep. Imp. Dict. underlooker, n. See underviewer.

underly (un'der-li), a. [\(\chi under + -ly\)1.] Poor; inferior. Hallwell. [Prov. Eng.]

underlying (un-der-li'ling), p. a. Lying beneath or under; supporting; fundamental: as, underlying principles; specifically, in geol., noting a formation, rocks, or strata lying below others.

underman (un-der-man'), v. t.; pret. and pr undermanned, ppr. undermanning. To furnish with an insufficient number of men. Nature, XLI, 520.

others

undermasted (un-dér-mas'ted), a. Inadequately or insufficiently masted: noting a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail necessary to give her the speed of which she might be capable. undermatch! (un'dér-mach), n. One unequal or inferior to some one else. Fuller, Worthies, II, 559.

undermealt (un'der-mel), n. [ME. undermele, undermet, \(\lambda\) AS, undermæl, morning, morning meal, \(\lambda\) under, morning, \(+\ m\vec{e}l\), period, meal: see undern and meal².\) 1. The meal eaten at undern, the chief meal of the day.

I think I am furnished for eather ne pears, for one un-crineal. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

2. The part or division of the day which included undern: originally the morning, later the afternoon.

Ther walketh now the lymy tour hymself In undermeles and in morwenynges, Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1, 19,

Undermele, Postmeridies. Prompt. Parv., p. 511. 3. An after-dinner sleep; a siesta taken in the afternoon.

And, hold you content, this summer an *indermeale* of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the eyes withall.

**Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 57.

undermentioned (un'der-men"shond), a. Men- underniceness (un-der-nīs'nes), a. Deficient tioned below or beneath; undernamed: as, undermentioned dates.

undermine (un-der-min'), v. t. [< ME. under-minen; < under + mine².] 1. To form a mine under; sap; render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation of; make an excava-tion beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up: as, to undermine a wall; a river undermines its banks.

If Troy be not taken till these two undermine it, the walls will stand till they fall of themselves. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 9.

2. Figuratively, to subvert by removing clandestinely the foundation of; injure by invisible, secret, or dishonorable means.

Honours now are purchased by stealth Of rendermining bribes.

There Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

They . . . Have hired me to undermine the duchess. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 98.

3. To injure, weaken, or destroy insidiously or undernote (un'dér-not), n. A low or subdued

Life below the sur- underminet (un'der-min), n. 1. Same as mine2,

destinely subverts or injures; one who secretly

overthrows; a secret enemy: as, an under-miner of the church.

What talke I to them of immoralitie, that are the onely viderminers of honour, & doo enuis anic man that is not sprung vp by base brokerye like themselues?

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 60.

underminister† (un-der-min'is-ter), v. t. To minister to in a subordinate relation.
underministry (un'der-min'is-tri), n. A subservient or subordinate ministry. Jer. Taylor.
undermirth† (un'der-merth), n. Mirth implying something indecent or with a hidden meaning.

undermirth (un'der-mèrth), n. Mirth implying something indecent or with a hidden meaning. Shirley and Fletcher, Coronation, Prol. undermonied (un-der-mun'id), a. Taken by corrupt means with money. Fuller. undermost (un'dèr-mōst), a. Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. Boyle. undern (un'dèrn), n. [In mod. dial. use in numerous corrupt forms, aandorn, oander, dondinner, doundrins, daundrin, etc.; < ME. undern, undorn, oundern, onder, doundrins, daundrin, etc.; < ME. undern, undorn, undarn, undren, ondern, onder, G. AS. undern, nine o'clock, morning, = OS. undorn, undern = OHG. untarn, MHG. undern, G. dial. untern, breakfast, supper, dinner, = Icel. undorn, mid-forencon, also mid-afternoon, = Goth. undaurni-, in undaurni-mats, a morning meal: lit. 'intervening period.' < AS. under, etc., under: see under, and cf. undermeal, undertide, undertime.] 1. Nine o'clock in the morning; the period from nine o'clock to noon; the canonical hour of terce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.] and Scotch.

The folk lyggen alle naked in Ryveres and Watres, men and wommen to gedre, fro undurne of the day tille it be passed the noon.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 163.

At vndren to scole y was sett
To lerne lore, as othir dooth.

Hymns to Viryin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. Noon or afternoon; also, a noon meal. [Obsoleto or prov. Eng.]
undernamed (un'dér-nāmd), a. Named below; undermentioned. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 162.
underneath (un-dér-nēth'), adv. and prep. [<
ME. underneth, undernethe, undirnethe, undernethen (= Dan. undernethen); < under + nethe as in nether, and in comp. aneath, beneath: see nether!.] I. adv. Beneath; below; in a lower place. place.

Thus thai laiket o the laund the long day over, Till the sun in his sercle set vindernethe. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9998.

Or sullen mole that runneth underneath.

Milton, Vac. Ex., 1. 95.

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath.

Addison.

II. prep. Under; beneath.

And so the stede fell rnder nethe hym dede. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2498.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, exxiv.

underniceness (un-der-nīs'nes), n. Deficient niceness, delicacy, or fastidiousness. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 8.
undernimt, v. t. [< ME. undernimen, undernemen (pret. undernam, undernom, pp. undernimen, undernomen, undernomen, undernimen (= OHG. untarneman, MHG. unternemen, G. unternehmen), undertake, perceive, < under, under, + niman, take: see nim. Cf. underfang, underget, undertake.]

1. To take; undertake.

We beoth hider come and this fift habbeth ondernome.

Layernon, 1. 26734.

2. To receive; feel; perceive.

He the savour undernom
Which that the roses and the lilies caste.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, 1. 243.

3. To take up; reprove; reproach.

Inpacient is he that wol nat ben ytaught ne undernome of his vice.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Who-so vndernymeth me here of I hat hym dedly after.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 115.

3. To injure, weaken, or users, indirectly; wear away; wear out; sap.

The constitution became so undermined [by ostitis] that I deemed amputation of the thigh necessary.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 61.

underminet (un'der-mîn), n. 1. Same as mine², 2 (a).

They put fire in the undermines, weening to have cast downe the wall.

Haktuyt's Yoyages, H. 50.

2. A cave. Holland, Camden, p. 650.

underminer (un-der-mī'ner), n. 1. One who underminer (un-der-mī'ner), n. 1. One who underminer (un-der-mī'ner), n. 1. One who large the surgery pause is filled with under Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. I.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. I.

undernoted (un'der-nô"ted), a. Noted below or beneath: as, the undernoted quantities.

undern-songt, n. An office sung at undern, or undernimet, n. See undertime.

underpart (un-der-pārt'), v. t. To divide (a part) and assign subordinate portions of it.

[Rare.]

Then one part

Then one part
Is under-parted to a couple of clerks.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

underpin (un-der-pin'), v. t.; pret. and pp. un-derpined, ppr. underpining. To pin or sup-port underneath; place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed; underset; hence, figurativeby, to support; prop. (a) To support (a wall) when an excavation is made beneath, by bringing up a new portion of building from the lower level. (b) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock, by masonry or brick-

work.
underpinning (un'der-pin"ing), n. 1. The act
of one who underpins; the act of supporting a
superior part of a wall, etc., by introducing a
support underneath it.—2. A solid structure, as a new foundation or other support, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall, a building, etc., previously constructed, as when the original foundation has proved insufficient, or has been impaired from any cause. Also called undersetting, and in Scotland gonfing.

After this are you surprised . . . that this House, the ground and pillar of freedom, is itself held up only by the treacherous underpinning and clumsy buttresses of arbitrary power?

Burke, American Taxation.

3. The foundation-wall of a building, especially 3. The foundation-wall of a building, especially of a wooden one.—4. A method of well-sinking in which a wall is laid in sections. A hole is dug as deep as it can be made with safety. A heavy curb of durable wood is laid, and the wall carried up from this. Excavations are then again carried on as deep as possible, and struts from the bottom are carried up to support the curb and its load, while excavations are made beneath it for another curb and its wall, which is built up to the under side of the first curb. A third section is laid in like manner, and thus on to the required depth.

underpitch (un-der-pich'), v.t. [ME. underpicchen; < under + pitch1.] To stuff underneath.

He drank, and wel his girdel underpyghte. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 691.

underplay (un-der-plā'), v. t. or i. 1. To play in an inferior manner.—2. In whist, to play a low card while retaining a high one of the same suit.

underplay (un'der-pla), n. The act of under-

playing, especially in whist.
underplot (un'der-plot), n. 1. A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel.

Completeness in unity need not exclude the introduction of one or even more subsidiary actions as contributing to the development of the main action. The sole imperative law is that they should always be treated as what they are — subsidiary only; and it is for this reason that they are well called under-plots.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xii.

2. An underhand scheme; a trick.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an underplot.

Addison.

underpoise (un-der-poiz'), v. t. To weigh or estimate under what is just or below desert. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Induction.

underpraise (un-der-prāz'), v. t. To praise below desert. Dryden. underprize (un-der-priz'), v. t. To value at

under-production (un/der-pro-duk/shon), n.

quate to the demand.

underproof (un-der-pröf'), a. Having a greater specific gravity than 0.91984: applied to alcoholic liquors. In reducing underproof liquors to proof, a spirit of the specific gravity 0.825 is taken as the standard for estimation. Thus, if it take 10 volumes of spirit having the specific gravity 0.825 to reduce a sample to proof, the sample would be estimated as 10 underproof, and so on, the number preceding the word underproof in all cases indicating the number of volumes of spirit of the standard strength required to bring 100 volumes of the sample to proof. The standard strength 0.825 is the lightest price that can be obtained by ordinary distillation, and is called pure spirit in the British excise.

underprop (un-dér-prop'), v. t. To prop from beneath; support; uphold. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 23.

Six columns, three on either side.

Six columns, three on either side, Pure silver, underpropt a rich Throne of the massive ore. Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

of Lord Guilford, 1. 35.
underpuller; (un-der-pul'er), n. One who underpulls. Jeremy Collier.
underput; (un-der-put'), v. t. [< ME. underputten; < under + put'.] To put under; subject. Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 6.
underquote (un-der-kwōt'), v. t. To offer at a lower price than another; also, to offer lower prices then (another)

prices than (another).

In some instances merchants have been underquoting makers to the extent of 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton.

The Engineer, LXXI. 156.

under-rake (un'der-rāk), n. See rakel. underrate (un-der-rāt'), v. t. To rate too low; rate below the value; undervalue. Burke. underrate (un'der-rāt), n. and a. I. n. A price less than the true value.

To give All will befit thee well; But not at *Under-rates* to sell. *Cowley*, The Mistress, Given Love.

II.; a. Being below the standard; inferior. The whigs carry all before them, and how far they will pursue their victories, we under-rate whigs can hardly tell.

Swift, Letter, Jan. 12, 1709.

under-reckon (un-der-rek'n), v. t. To reckon or calculate too low; underrate. Bp. Hall. under-ripe (un'der-rip), a. Not fully ripe;

under-roof (un'der-röf), n. A roof under another; a lower roof. Tennyson, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

Swan. [Kare.]
underrun (un-der-run'), v.; pret. underran, pp.
underrun, ppr. underrunning. I. trans. To run
or pass under; especially (naut.), to pass under,
as for the purpose of examining: as, to underrun a cable (to pass under it in a boat, in order
to examine whether any part of its admaged
or entangled); to underrun a fich in damaged or entangled); to underrun a fishing-net.

One part of it [a cold stream from Baffin's Bay, Labrador] underruns the Gulf Stream, as is shown by the icebergs, which are carried in a direction tending across its course. R. A. Proctor, Light Science, 1871, 1879, p. 136. To underrun a tackle, to separate its parts and put them in order.

II. intrans. To move under, as a boat when

a seine is hauled in over one side of it and paid out over the other.

underrunning (un-der-run'ing), n. A method of trawling in use on the Grand Banks, which permits the removal of the fish from the hooks dershoren; \(\) under + shore². \] To shore or and the baiting of the hooks in a single operaand the batting of the hooks in a single operation. A very slight change in the form of the apparatus is necessary for underrunning, and the set is made in the same way as for ordinary trawling.

undersail+ (un-dér-sāl'), v. i. [< ME. undersaylen; < under + sail*.] To sail under shelter of the land. Wyelif, Acts xxvii. 4.

undersay+ (un-dér-sā'), v. t. To say by way of derogation or contradiction. Spenser, Shep. Cal Soxtomber

Cal., September.

underscore (un-dêr-skōr'), v. t. To draw a mark or line under; underline, as for emphasis.

"Your Letty, only yours"; and this Thrice underscored. Tennyson, Edwin Morris. under-scribe (un'der-skrīb), n. A subordinate Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Induction.
underpraise (un-dèr-prāz'), v. t. To praise below desert. Dryden.
underprize (un-dèr-prīz'), v. t. To value at
less than the worth; undervalue. Shak., M. of
U. iii. 2. 128.
under-secretary (un'dèr-sek'rē-tā-ri), n. A subordinate
under-searching (un-dèr-sèr'ching), a. Searching or seeking below. Daniel. [Rare.]
under-secretary (un'dèr-sek'rē-tā-ri), n. A
secretary subordinate to the principal secreunder-secretary (un'dèr-sek'rē-tā-riship), n. The office or position of an underunder-secretary.

undersell (un-der-sel'), v. t.; pret. and pp. undersold, ppr. underselling. To sell under, or cheaper than.

By under-selling the market, they ruin the trade. Vanbrugh, Relapse, iv. 2.

underseller (un-dér-sel'en), n. One who sells an article or commodity at a lower rate than another sells the same or a similar article.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 242.

undersense (un'der-sens), n. A lower or deeper sense. [Rare.]

They [all great men] have a curious undersense of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them, but through them; that they could not do or be anything than God made them. Ruskin, Religious Herald, Nov. 11, 1886.

Throne of the massive ore.

Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

underproportioned (un'dèr-prō-pōr"shond), a.

Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions. Jeremy Collier, On Pride.

Having too little proportions of the Arabian Nights.

Government. Russan, Religious Herald, Nov. 11, 1886.

under-servant (un'dèr-sèr"vant), n. An inferior or subordinate servant. Canaden.

rior or subordinate servant. Russan, Religious Herald, Nov. 11, 1886.

under-servant (un'dèr-sèr"vant), n. An inferior or subordinate servant. Canaden.

Government, Pref., ii.

underpay (un-der-pā'), v. t.; pret. and pp. un-derpaid, ppr. underpaying. To pay insufficiently: as, underpaid employees.

under-peepf (un-der-pēp'), v. t. To peep or look under-peepf (un-der-pēp'), v. t. To peep or look under Shak., Cym., ii. 2. 20. [Rare.] underpeerf (un-der-pēr'), v. t. To peer under.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128. [Rare.] underpuller (un-der-pūl'er), n. One who underpleed (un'der-pēr'pld), a. Not fully peopled. Adam Smith.

underpight. Preterit of underpitch. underpight. underpin (un-dèr-pin'), v. t. pret. and pp. undersetting. [< ME. undersetting.]] 1. To support by a prop or stay, as masonry, etc.; underpin; put or place under, as a prop; prop; support.

We have . . . just occasion to make complaint as St. Jerome did: "The walls of the church there are enow contented to build, and to underset it with goodly pillars."

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

1 To put under; sub-

We have . . . just occasion to make complaint as St. Jerome did: "The walls of the church there are enow contented to build, and to underset it with goodly pillars."

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

2. To sublet. [Eng.]

These middlemen will underset the land, and live in idleness, whilst they rack a parcel of wretched undertenants.

Miss Edgeworth.

underset (un'der-set), n. Naut., a current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface: an undercurrent.

nace; an undercurrent.
undersetter (un'der-set"er), n. 1. A prop; a
pedestal; a support. 1 Ki. vii. 30.—2. One who
sublets or undersets. *Proc. of* 1607, in RibtonTurner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 139.
undersetting (un'der-set"ing), n. 1. Same as
underpinning, 2.—2. The lower part; the pedsetal

Their undersettings or pedestals.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 22.

undershapen (un-der-shā'pn), a. Undersized; dwarfish. Tennyson, Geraint. [Rare.] under-sheriff (un'der-sher'if), n. [Also under-shrieve, q. v.; < ME.*undershireve, undreshyreve; < under + sheriff.] A sheriff's deputy; more specifically, as distinguished from deputy sheriffs in general a deputy on whom se under iffs in general, a deputy on whom as under-sheriff the law devolves the powers of sheriff in case of a vacancy, the vice-sheriff having the powers of a deputy meanwhile.

Yff they been putt in comfort there by the meene of a good shyreve and undreshyreve. Paston Letters, I. 165.

under-sheriffryt (un'der-sher"if-ri), n. [Also undershrievery, q. v.; < under-sheriff + -ry.] The office of an under-sheriff. Bacon, Praise (ed.

undershirt (un'der-shert), n. A shirt or similar garment, as of woolen, worn under a shirt and next to the skin.

undershoot (un-der-shöt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. undershot, ppr. undershooting. To shoot short of, as a mark.

They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they undershoot it who make it magick.

Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 5. (Davies.)

prop up.

And shaketh hit; ne were it *indershored* certes hit sholde nat stande.

**Piers Plowman (C), xxix. 47.

undershot (un'der-shot), a. 1. Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part of.

—2. Underhung, as a dog.—Undershot wheel, a
form of water-wheel having a number of float-boards disposed on its circumference, and turned by the force of a
stream of water acting on the float-boards at its lowest

undershrievalty (un'der-shrë"val-ti), n. [< undershrieve + -al-ty as in shrievalty.] Same as under-sheriffry.

undershrievef (un'der-shrev), n. Same as under-sheriff.

undershrieveryt, n. [< undershrieve + -ry.]
Same as under-sheriffry. Bp. Parker, Platonick
Phil., p. 18.
undershrub(un'der-shrub), n. A plant of shrub-

by habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub; a very small shrub. See suffrutex undersign (un-der-sīn'), v. t. To sign under or beneath; write one's name at the foot or end of, as of a letter or any legal instrument; subscribe.

undersigned (un-der-sind'), p. a. undersigned (un-der-sind'), p. a. Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.—
The undersigned, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.
undersized (un'der-sizd), a. Of a size less than common or below a standard.
under-skinker; (un'der-sking/ker), n. 1. An under-drawer or tapster.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapped even now into my hand by an *under-skinker*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 26.

2. Naut., the assistant to the purser's steward. Admiral Smyth. underskirt (un'der-skert), n. 1. A skirt worn under others.—2. The foundation of a gown, on which drapery or an overskirt is arranged. under-sky (un'der-ski), n. A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere. *Tennyson*, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

undersleep (un-dér-slēp'), v. i. To sleep less than is necessary. [Rare.]
Some men undersleep, and some oversleep.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

undersleeve (un'der-slev), n. A sleeve worn under another; specifically, a separate sleeve of thin cambric or lace worn under the sleeve of a woman's gown.

undersoil (un'der-soil), n. Soil beneath the urface: subsoil.

undersong (un'der-song), n. 1. The burden or andersong (un dersong), n. 1. The death decompaniment of a song: a refrain.

Weape, Shaph and! weepe, to make my in brising.

Spensor, Duplmaida.

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying mean-

ing. Lander, under-spared (un'der-spärd), a. Not having sufficient spars; undermasted: said of a vessel, underspendt (un-der-spend'), r. t. To spend less than. Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 23. (Daries.)

undersphere (un'der-sfēr), n. A lower or inferior sphere. Elegy on Dr. Donne (1635). undersporet, r. See undershore.

Get me a staf that I may underspore [read undershore?] Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1, 279.

underspread (un-der-spred'), a. Spread under

ath.

Every morn I lift my head,
Gaze o'er New England underspread.

Emerson, Monadnoc.

understairt (un-der-star'), a. Pertaining or relating to a lower floor; down-stairs; hence, humble; low; mean; backstairs.

Living in some under-stair office, when he [vainglorious man] would visit the country, he borrows some gallant's cast suit of his servant, and therein, player-like, acts that part among his besotted neighbours.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 500.

understand (un-der-stand'), v.; pret, and pp. understood, ppr. understanding. [< ME. understanden, understanden, onderstanden, onderstandar, understonden, onderstanden, understanden, understonden, also understande, understande, and with weak ending understanded), \(\lambda\), \(\lambda\), understandar, understandar = \(\lambda\). OHG. understantan = Icel. understanda, understand (cf. D. onderstan, stand under, undertake). = MHG. unterstan, G. unterstehen = Dan. and rstan, undertake, venture, intervene, hinder, resist), \(\chins under, \text{ under}, \text{ tandan}, \text{ stand}\) and stand.] I. trans. 1. To receive from a word or collocation of words or from a sign the idea it is intended to convey; with the thing said, the person speaking, or the language as the direct object of the verb.

Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I yow preye, That we may understonde what ye seye. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, Prol., 1, 20.

Speak pardon, as 'tis current in our land,
The chopping French we do not understand.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

Shak, Rich. II., v. 3.
You shew your English Breeding now; an English Rival is sodulf and brutish as not to understand Raillery.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.
2. To interpret the signification of; scize the idea of; comprehend as resulting from a thought, principle, or rule; explain.

I have heard say of thee, that thou canst understand a dream to interpret it.
Can any understand the spreading of the clouds or the noise of his tabernacle?

Joh xxxvi. 29.

3. To receive information about; learn by pay-

ing heed to what is said and done; consider.

The head to what is said and done; consider.

Zee schulle andirstonde that, aftre the opynyoun of olde
wise Philosophres and Astronomeres, oure Contree ne
Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other
Vice coetynge to hem ne ben not in the superfleyalte
cownted aboven the Erthe.

Manderille, Travels, p. 186.

I have inderstande, And by neighbours knowe,
That largely ye have children good and fin.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1.72.

The heart also of the resh shall understand knowledge.

The heart also of the rash shall understand knowledge. Isa. xxxii, 4.

I hope to hear from you soon, for I long to understand how you fare. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 416. Understand the matter, and consider the vision. Dan. ix. 23.

4. To know in substance, as a fact or saying; be acquainted with; recognize.

This knowen, that his hestes understondeth,
How that the second heste of God is that.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

What knoweth thou that we know not? what understandeth thou which is not in us?

Joh xv. 9.

Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to understand doctrine?

Isa. xxviii, 9.

5. To take as meant or implied; imply; infer; assume; take for granted: chiefly in the past participle.

War,
Open or understood, must be resolved.
Milton, P. L., i. 662.

6. To recognize as implied or meant, although not expressed; supply mentally, as a word necessary to bring out the sense of an author: as, in the phrase 'All are mortal,' we must understand the word men, living beings, or the like.

If you say to your grandmother "Ma'am, it's a fine day," or what not, she would find in the words no other meaning than their outward and visible one; but say so to the girl you love, and she understands a thousand mystic meanings in them.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

7. To stand under. [A punning use.] My legs do better *understand* me, sir, than I understand what you mean.

Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 89.

what you mean.

To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand, to tell; inform; let know.

To make you understand this in a manifested effect.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 169.

To have to understandt, to learn; be informed. Shak, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 10.—To understand trap. Sec trap!. II. intrans. 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; be an intelligent and conscious being; have understanding; be wise.

What a five track is hard Lear the traces to what

What a fry of fools is here? I see 'tis treason to under-and in this house. Shirley and Fletcher, Coronation, i.1. [The] man that is in honour, and understandeth not, is like the beasts that perish. Ps. xlix. 20.

2. To be informed by another; learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and understood of the evil that Eliashib did.

Neh. xill. 7.

3t. To give attention; listen.

Vindistande to me, kynge filualis, and here the be-tok-enynge of thyn a-vision. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 633.

understandable (un-der-stan'da-bl), a. [(un-derstand + -able.] That can be understood; capable of being understood; comprehensible; intelligible.

To be understandable is a condition requisite to a judge.

Chillingworth, A Safe Way to Salvation. understander (un-der-stan'der), n. [ζ under-stand + - ϵr^{1} .] One who understands or knows.

He [the critic of Homer] should rather (with his much etter understander Spondanus) submit where he oversees im faulty. Chapman, Iliad, i., Com.

understanding (un-der-stan'ding), n. [(ME. understanding, understandinge, oderstandinge, etc.; verbal n. of understand, v.] 1. The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment.

The children of Issachar, which were men that had understanding of the times.

1 Chron. xii 32.

A chaplain came up to him [Captain Whitock], to whom he delivered an account of his understanding, and, I hope, of his hellef, and soon after died; and my lord hath buried him with his own ancestors. Donne, Letters, xx.

2. The knowing power, in general; intelligence; wit. The old psychologists divided the faculties of the mind into understanding, or cognitive power, and will.

Vnderstondynge, yn wytte. Intelligencia, intellectus Prompt. Parv., p. 511.

The spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord.

Isa. xi. 2.

of the Lord.

The power of perception is that which we call the understanding. Perception, which we make the act of the understanding, is of three sorts: 1. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the connection or repusancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the understanding, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand.

Looke, Human Understanding, II. XXI. § 5.

A spirit is one simple undivided active being: as it per-

A spirit is one simple undivided active being: as it perceives ideas, it is called the understanding, as it produces or otherwise operates about them, it is called the will.

Berkeley, Human Knowledge, i. § 27.

3. The representative faculty; the power of abstract thought; the logical power. Kantian writers restrict understanding to the operation of abstractive thought concerning objects of possible experience.

And thus we discover a power we have of heightening the colour of our ideas, of changing or directing their course by the application of our notice: and the exercise of this power I take to be what is commonly meant by an act of the understanding.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, xii. § 1.

As all acts of the understanding as the common of the control of the understanding.

As all acts of the understanding as the control of the understanding as the control of the understanding.

As all acts of the understanding as the control of the

As all acts of the understanding can be reduced to judgments, the understanding may be defined as the faculty of judging. For we saw before that the understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Muller), II. 61. 4. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; harmony; union of sentiment; also, something mutually understood or agreed upon: as, there was an understanding between them.

I love to promote among my Clients a good *Understanding*.

Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

Their once flaming regard is sobered by time in either reast, and, losing in violence what it gains in extent, it ecomes a thorough good understanding.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 169.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 169.

Men of Understanding, a sect which flourished in the Low Countries about 1411, professing doctrines similar to those of the Brethren of the Holy Spirit. It maintained that the then present reign of the Holy Spirit afforded a higher illumination and authority than that of the Scripture; that the only resurrection of the body ever to take place had already taken place in Christ; and that the spirit is not defiled by bodily sin.—Predicables of the pure understanding. See predicable.

understanding (un-der-stan'ding), p. a. Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of or exhibiting good sense.

Was this taken

hibiting good sense.

Was this taken
By any understanding pate but thine?
Shak, W. T., i. 2. 223.

Monsieur d'Azout was very Curious and Understanding in Architecture, for which purpose he was 17 years in Italy by times.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 99.

understandingly (un-der-stan'ding-li), adv. In an understanding manner; intelligently; with full knowledge or comprehension.

Your grace shall find him, in your further conference, grave, wise, courtly, and scholar-like, understandingly read in the necessities of the life of man.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

understandingnesst, n. [ME. understandingnesse; \(\) understanding + -ness.] The faculty of understanding. understate (un-der-stat'), v. I. trans. To state or represent less strongly than the truth will admit; state too low: as, to understate an evil.

admit; state too low: as, to understate an evil.

Rather understated for so high an honour.

Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

II. intrans. To say less than the full truth.

understatement (un-der-stat'ment), n. 1. The act of understating. Quarterly Rev., CXXVI.

378.—2. That which is understated; a statement of less than the full truth.

understock (un-der-stok'), v. t. To supply insufficiently with stock; put too small a stock in or on: said generally of a farm. Adam Smith.

understood (un-der-stud'). 1. Preterit and past participle of understand.—2. As a participial adjective: (a) Comprehended; apprehended. (b) Implied; assumed.

inderstrapper (un'der-strap"er), n. A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the understrappers.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Ii.

understrapping (un'der-strap"ing), a. Subordinate; subservient. Sterne, Tristram Shandy,

understratum (un'dér-strā"tum), n.; pl. under-strata (-tä). A substratum; an underlying stra-tum; the stratum lying immediately beneath, or forming the lower portion of the one desig-nated: not often used except figuratively.

There is a vast and virtuous understratum in society, which really loves the right and hates the wrong.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 421.

understroke (un-der-strok'), v. t. To underline; underscore.

You have understroked that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic.

Swift, To the Duchess of Queensbury, March 20, 1752.

scilt, To the Duchess of Queensbury, March 20, 1762.
understudy (un'der-stud'i), n. Theat., one who has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part at a moment's notice in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned.
understudy (un'der-stud'i), v. t.; pret. and pp. understudied, ppr. understudying. [< understudy, n.] To memorize (a part) as an understudy.

She's in the chorus now, but she'll get her chance some day; . . . she's understudied ever so many parts.

The Atlantic, LXVII. 250.

shaded by trees or other plants of some size.

undertakable (un-der-tā/ka-bl), a. [(\sunder-take + -able.]] Capable of being undertaken.

Chillingworth.

Chillingworth.
undertake (un-der-tāk'), v.; pret. undertook, pp. undertaken, ppr. undertaking. [< ME. undertaken (pret. undertok, pp. undertaken, undertake); < under + take.] I. trans. 1. To take on one's self; often, to take formally or expressly on one's self; lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; pledge one's self to.

Thez massengers they shall wele vnderstonde Among your knyghtez all that ther is on Shall *vnder take* to Answer for this lande. *Generydes* (L. L. T. S.), 1, 3175.

I'll undertake to land them on our coast.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 205.

2. To engage in; enter upon; take in hand; begin to perform; set about; attempt; essay.

Bycause I couet rather to satisfie you particularly than to radertake a generall tradition, I will not so much stand vpon the manner as the matter of my precepts.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 3. (Arber.)

I will undertake one of Hercules' labours.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 380.

3. To warrant; answer for; guarantee; affirm: especially with a following clause.

scially with a following clause.

Lending soft audience to my sweet design,
And credent soul to that strong-bonded oath
That shall prefer and undertake my troth.
Shak, Lover's Complaint, 1. 280.
A frog would make thee run!
Thou kill a man? No, no! thy mother's sonne,
Her only sonne, was a true coward bred.
The undertake a sword shall strike thee dead,
And never touch thee!
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Mr. Maverick came and undertook that the offenders should be forthcoming.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172 4†. To take in; hear; understand; have know-ledge of. Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 84.—5†. To as-

sume, as a character.

His name and credit shall you undertake.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 106.

6t. To engage with; have to do with; attack. It is not fit your lordship should undertake every companion that you give offense to.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1. 29.

He shall yield you all the honour of a competent adversary, if you please to undertake him.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

7t. To have the charge of.

Who undertakes you to your end.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 97.

= Syn. 1 and 2. Essay, Endeavor, etc. See attempt.
II. intrans. 1. To take up or assume any business, responsibility, or venture.

S, responsibility, or venture.

Hardy he was and wys to undertake.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 405.

It is the cowish tenor of his spirit,
That dares not undertake.

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 13.

No ill should force the subject undertake Against the sovereign. B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3. On the 28th of April, in the morning, I sailed with a cargo of wheat that did not belong to me, and three passengers, instead of one, for whom only I had undertaken.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 263.

2. To promise; be bound; warrant; answer

for something; guarantee.

He nas nat right fat, I undertake.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 288.

On mine honour dare I undertake

For good Lord Titus' innocence in all.

Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 436. Specifically—3. To manage funerals, and arrange all the details for burying the dead.

[Collog.]

undertaker (un'der-tā-ker), n. [< undertake + -er¹.] 1. One who undertakes or engages to perform any business; one who engages in any project or business; a projector.

And yet the undertakers, nay, performers, Of such a brave and glorious enterprise Are yet unknown. Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

He shall but be an undertaker with me,
In a most feasible business.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.
Promises made by undertakers imply somewhat of demerit in their performance.
Goldsmith, Pref. to Hist. of Seven Years' War.

2. Specifically—(a) One who stipulates or covenants to perform certain work for another; a contractor.

Sir William Ayloffe Knight and Anthony Thomas Esquire became Undertakers to drain the said Level.

The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 315).

Sat at the Tower with Sir J. Duncomb and Lo. Berkeley to signe deputations for undertakers to furnish their proportions of saltpetre.

Ecclyn, Diary, July 14, 1666. (bt) One who became surety or guarantee for another, or undertook to answer for him.

For whose innocence . . . you were once a noble and timely undertaker to the greatest justice of this kingdom.

B. Jonson, Ded. of Poetaster.

(c) One whose business is to make preparations for the burial of the dead, and to manage funerals.

While rival undertakers hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.

Young. (d) In British hist., a man of authority or influence who undertook to induce or assure particular legislation; usually, one of those who

assured the king that if he would grant some concession, they would undertake that the Commons should vote desired supplies. (c) In Eng. mons should vote desired supplies. (c) In Eng.
hist., a contractor for the collection of revenue, or the enforcement of purveyance for the royal household. (f) In Scots hist., one of a party of Lowland adventurers who, in the reign of James VI., by authority of the crown, attempted to colonize some of the Hebrides, and so displace the original Celtic population.

Scott. (g) One of a body of English and Scottish adventurers who, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, undertook to hold lands in Ireland which were regarded as the property of undervaluation (un'dér-val-ā-ā/shon) The

·Ireland which were regarded as the property of the crown or of Englishmen.

undertaking (un-der-tä'king), n. [Verbal n. of undertake, v.] 1. The act of one who undertakes or engages to do any business, office, or duty.

That which is required of each one towardes the *undertaking* of this aduenture. Hakluyt's Yoyages, iii. 185. 2. That which is undertaken; a business, work, or project which a person engages in or attempts to perform; an enterprise.

This is the very eestasy of love,
Whose violent property fordoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 104.

I had designed to have gone to that place [Tadmor] from Hasseiah, but I found that it would have been a very dangerous undertaking.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 139.

3. The business of an undertaker, or manager of funerals. Imp. Dict.—4. A promise; an engagement; an obligation; a guaranty; specifically, in Amer. law, a formal obligation entered into by or on behalf of a party to litigation, and usually with sureties, for the payment of money or performance of some act if it should be adituded due or otherwise become required, such judged due or otherwise become required, such an obligation being usually required as a condition of taking some step in the action, as, for instance, appealing or issuing an order of armstance, and armstance, appealing or issuing an order of armstance, and armstance, armstanc

undertakingt (un-dér-tā'king), p. a. Enterprising.

There are never wanting some persons of violent and undertaking natures, who, so they may have power and business, will take it at any cost. Bacon, Envy (ed. 1857). Under-tenancy (un'der-tenancy), n. A tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tenure

AS. underntide, (undern, nine o'clock, morning, + tid, time: see undern and tide.] Undertime. Ancren Riwle, 1. 400.

undertimet (un'der-tim), n. [< ME. undern-time, undirtime; as undern + time¹.] The part or division of the day which included undern: generally applied to the after-part of the day.

Ormulum, 1. 19458. An dazz att unnderrn time.

He, coming home at undertime, there found The fayrest creature that he ever saw. Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

under-timed (un'der-timd), a. In photog., same

under-time (un der-time), a. In protoy., same as under-exposed.
under-tint (un'dèr-tint), n. A subdued tint.
Athenæum, No. 3194, p. 56.
undertone (un'dèr-tōn), n. 1. A low or subdued tone; a tone less forcible than is usual, as in speaking: as, to say something in an undertone.

"What does she mean?" said M. to S. in an undertone.

Scott, Guy Mannering, iii. And from within me a clear undertone
Thrill'd thro' mine ears in that unblissful clime.

Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.

2. A state or degree of tone, as of the physical or mental faculties, below their usual condition. H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching. [Rare.]—3. The color of a pigment when seen in very thin layers on a white or light-

seen in Very till layers on a white or light-colored surface. Also—(a) A low, subdued color: as, gray undertones. (b) A tone of color seen through and giving character to other colors: as, there was a subtle undertone of yellow through the picture.

undertoned (un'dèr-tōnd), a. 1. Uttered in a low or subdued tone. Atlantic Monthly, LXIV. 178.—2. Being in a physical condition in which the animal functions are not performed with due vigor. due vigor.

undertow (un'der-tō), n. A current of water below the surface moving in a direction differ-ent from that of the surface-current; the backward flow or back-draft of a wave breaking on a beach. Sometimes called under-water.

underwork

The water [of the in-coming wave] bursts with great force upon the land, and then sweeps back, as a powerful undertow, to the sea.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 172.

partner.
underturn† (un-dér-térn'), v. t. [\lambda ME. underturnen; \lambda under + turn.] To turn upside down;
subvert; upset. Wyclif.
undervaluation (un'dér-val-ū-ā"shon), n. The
act of undervaluing, or valuing below the real
worth; rate not equal to the worth; underestimation. South, Sermons.
undervalue (un-der-val\u00e4\u00fc), v. t. 1. To value,
rate, or estimate below the real worth. Bacon,
Honour and Reputation.—2. To esteem lightly; treat as of little worth; despise; hold in
mean estimation.

Do not undervalue an Enemy by whom you have been

Do not under-value an Enemy by whom you have been corsted.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 114.

undervalue (un'der-val'ū), n. 1. A value below the proper or true value; a low estimate of worth; a price less than the real value.—2†. Undervaluation.

He did not care for chymistrey, and was wont to speak against them with *undercalue*.

Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

undervaluer (un-der-val'ū-er), n. [\(undervalue \) + - cr^{1} .] One who undervalues, or esteems too lightly. *I. Walton*.

underverse; (un'der-vers), n. The following or second verse.

Perigot maketh all hys song in prayse of his love, to whom Willy answereth every underverse.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., August, Gloss.

ing, the manager or superintendent of the mine and of the underground workings; the under-looker, in some coal-mining districts of England: nearly the same as the mining captain in a metal-mine. The usage varies in different districts in England with regard to the terms viewer and underviewer. See viewer.

under-tenancy (un'dèr-ten'an-si), n. Atenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tenure of an under-tenant (un'dèr-ten'ant), n. The tenant under-tenant (un'dèr-ten'ant), n. The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

undertide (un'dèr-tid), n. [< ME. undertid, < in general: a trade term.

AS. underntide, < undern, nine o'clock, morning, underweent (un'dèr-wan'), r. t. To undervalue.

underweening! (un-der-we'ning), n. [Verbal n. of underween, v.] Undervaluation.

The greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but exordial, or a passage leading unto it.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

underwent (un-der-went'). Preterit of un-

underwing (un'der-wing), n. A moth whose underwing (un'dèr-wing), n. A moth whose under wings are conspicuous in color or otherwise; specifically, a moth of the genus Catocala. — Crimson underwing, Catocala sponza, a noctuid moth. — Lunar underwing, See lunar.—Orange underwing. See orange!.—Pink underwing. See Callimorpha.—Red underwing, any one of a number of species of Catocala whose underwings are red, banded with black. See red-underwing.—Straw underwing. See straw-underwing.—Yellow underwing, any British moth of the genus Triphana.

underwinged (un'dèr-wingd), a. In ornith., having the lining of the wings conspicuously colored: as, the underwinged dove, Leptoptila (or Engyptila) rufaxilla. P. L. Sclater. under-witch! (un'dèr-wich). n. A subordinate or inferior witch. S. Butler, Hudibras. [Rare.] underwitted (un-dèr-wit'ed), a. Half-witted; silly. Bp. Kennet, Erasmus, Praise of Folly, p. 19. (Davies.)
underwood (un'dèr-wùd), n. Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush. Addison, The Tall Club.
underwork (un'dèr-wèrk), n. Subordinate work; petty affairs. Addison.
underworked or undervrought, ppr. underworking. I, trans. 1. To work or practise on underhand; undermine; destroy by clandestine measures. under wings are conspicuous in color or other-

derhand; undermine; destroy by clandestine measures.

Sures.

Thou from loving England art so far
That thou hast under-wrought his lawful king.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 95.

2. To put insufficient work or labor on.

A work may be overwrought as well as under-wrought.

3. To do like work at a less price than: as, one mason may underwork another.

II. intrans. 1t. To work in secret or clandestinely. B. Jonson.—2. To do less work than is required or suitable.

III. one who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. Swift, Nobles and Commons, iv.

III. one who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman (un'der-werk'man), n.; pl. underworkman (un'der-werk'man), n.; pl. underworkman (un'der-werk'man), n.; pl. underworkman. Swift.

III. To world mart your offices for gold underworks.—2. A subordinate workman (un'der-werk'man), n.; pl. underwork (un-de-zer'ver), n. One of no merit; one who is not deserving or worthy.

To sell and mart your offices for gold to make server. Shak, J. C., iv. 8. 12. undevoted (un-de-vō'ted), a. Not devoted. Clarendon, Civil War, I. 117. undevotion (un-de-vō'shon), n. [< ME. underworld (un'der-werld), n. 1. The world below the skies; this lower world; the sublumary world.

II. one who underwork another.

Swift, Nobles and Commons. iv.

II. one who underwork to deservedly we call heroes. Dryden, Fal. and Arc., Ded.

III. one who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. Swift, Nobles and Commons. iv.

III. III. To world to work what is merited.

Athletick brutes whom undeservedly we call heroes. Dryden, Fal. and Arc., Ded.

III. III. III. One who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. Swift, Nobles and Commons. iv.

III. Underwork (un'der-we'rk'man), n.; pl. undeserved (un-de-zer'ved-nes), n. The undervork (un-de-vo'ted), a. Not devoited. Clarendon, Civil War, I. 117. undevoited (un-de-vo'ted), a. Not devoited.

III. one who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. Swift, Nobles and Commons. iv.

III. Underwork (un'der-we'rk'man), n.; pl. undeserved undeserved.

III. undevoit (un-de'via-ting-li), adv. Without deviatingly (un-de'via-ting-li), adv. Undeviatingly (un-de'via-ting-li), adv. Without deviatingly (un-de'via-

mons, iv. derworkman (un'dèr-wèrk'man), n.; pl. underworkman (-men). An inferior or subordinate workman. Seift. under-world (un'dèr-wèrld), n. 1. The world below the skies; this lower world; the sublumary world.

Lord Free cells re

ary world.

Loud Fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the topics Apennine, and blows
To all the under-world, all nations, the seas,
And unfrequented deserts where the snow dwells.

Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

4. The lower, inferior, degraded part of man-

4. The lower, interior, degraded part of mankind. Atterbury. [Rare.] underwrite (un-der-rit'), v.; pret. underwrote, pp. underwriten (underwrit, pret. and pp., obsolete), ppr. underwriting. [\langle ME. underwriten, \langle AS. underwriten, write under, subscribe, \langle under, + writun, write.] I. trans. 1. To write below or under, explorition. write below or under; subscribe.

I wer mukid withoute mercy, and myn name entrid In the legende of lif longe or I were; Or ellis reder-criten for wykkid, as witnessith the gospel. Piers Planman (A), xi, 255.

2. To agree to pay by signing one's name; sub-

serille.

The subscription money did not come in with the same reading swith which it had been underwritten.

Becerley, Virginia, I. \(\) 130.

Becerley, Virginia, I. \(\) 130.

Become answerable for certain losses specified therein: used chiefly in marine insurance. Independent of the underwritter.—4. To submit to; put up with. [Rare.]

With steady undespairing breast. Dyer, The Fleece, iv. undespiteous (un-de-pit'e-us), a. Lacking in the underwrite in an observing kind.

Underwrite in an observing kind His humorous predominance. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 137.

II. intram. To practise insuring, particularly marine insuring; earry on the business of an underwriter. F. Martin, Hist. of Lloyd's.

of an underwriter. F. Marua, Alexander p. 365.
underwriter (un'dèr-rī'tèr), n. One who insurance, or carries on a business of insurance, especially of marine insurance.—Underwriters wire the use of which for electrical purposes is authorized by the underwriters for fire-insurance.

underwriting (un'dèr-rī'ting), n. [Vorbal n. of underwriter, v.] The practice or business of an underwriter. See underwriter.

underworiter. Indeterminate (un-dē-ter'mi-nāt), a. Indeterminate. South.

undeterminateness (un-dē-ter'mi-nāt), a. Indeterminateness.

Indeterminateness. Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

wyctif, Judith ii. 3.

undescendible, undescendable (un-dē-sen'dibl, -da-bl), a. 1. Not descendible; hence, unfathonable. Tennyson, Harold, i. 1.—2. Not capable of descending to heirs.

undescribable (un-des-krī'ba-bl), a. Indescribable (un-des-krī'ba-bl), a. Indescribable (un-des-krī'ba-bl), a. Indescribable (un-des-krī'bd'), a. Not described; not depicted, defined, or delineated: as, an undescribed species.

undescribed species.

undescribed (un-des-krīd'), a. Not described; not depicted, defined, or delineated: as, an undescribed (un-des-krīd'), a. Not described; not described species.

undescribed species.

undescribed species.

Wit seems to be one of these undetermined sounds to which we affix scarce any precise idea.

discovered; not seen.
undeserve (un-dē-zerv'), v. t. [< un-1 + deserre.] To fail to deserve. [Rare.]

They have deserved much more of these Nations than they have undeserved.

Millon, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

undeserved (un-dē-zervd'), a. Not deserved; not merited.

The undeserved love of Christ towards us. Calvin, Sermon on John xv. 10.

Your gracious favours
Done to me, undescroing as I am.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 7.

2. Not meriting: with of: as, a man undeserving of happiness or of punishment.

Under vout (un-dē-vout'), a. Not devout; having of happiness or of punishment.

Undeserving of destruction.

Independent deserts where the snow dwells. **Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes. Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail transport of the property of the state of the globe; the antipodes. Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail transport of the state of the globe; the antipodes. The world below this world; the infernal world; the place or state of departed souls; Hades. The ghosts of Homer live in the underworld, depleted of all that fresh and throbbing life which they had on the earth. **E. H. S-are, The Fourth Gospel, the Heart of Christ. 4. The lower, inferior, degraded part of manifold. **Inferior, degraded part of manifold. **Inferior. **Inferi

undespiteous (un-des-pit'e-us), a. Lacking in despite; piteous; kind.

Save onely a looke piteous
Of womanhead undispiteous,
The Isle of Ladies, 1. 676.

undespondent (un-des-pon'dent), a. marked by or given to despondency.

undetesting (un-dō-tes'ting), a. Not detesting; not abhorring. Thomson, Liberty, v. 293.
undeviating (un-dō'vi-ā-ting), a. Not deviating; not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; uniform; regular.

Heavy we are extend.

An underout astronomer is mad.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

designed manner; without design or intention.

Paley, Evidences, i. 3.

In an understand throbbing life which they had been contained and throbbing life which they had been contained to be contained and throbbing life which they had been contained to be character of being undesigned; free that or character of being undesigned; free that of the life or character of the life or character of being undesigned; free that or character of the life or character of being undesigned; free that or character of the life or character of the life or character of the life or character.

Not differents (un-differents (un-different, life or character) and undesigned; free that or character of being undesigned; free that or character of the life or character of the land of the life or character.

Not different in undifference; innation.

Rare.]

In undifferent (un-differencing (un-different).

In u

undigestible (un-di-jes'ti-bl), a. Indigestible undight; (un-dit'), v. t. $[\langle un-2+dight.]$ To put off, as ornaments or apparel.

From her fayre head her fillet she undight.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

undignet, a. [ME., < un-1 + digne.] Unworthy.

Undigne and unworthy
Am I to thilke honour that ye me bede.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1, 303.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 303.

undignified (un-dig'ni-fid), a. Not dignified.

(a) Not honored; not rendered dignified. (b) Not consistent with dignity; exhibiting an absence of dignity.

The attempts of Henry III. to influence the chapters were undigmifed and unsuccessful; his candidates were seldom chosen.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 705.

undignify (un-dig'ni-fi), v. t. To render undignified; deprive of dignity; debase. [Rare.]

Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

undilution (un-di-lu'shon), n. The character or state of being undiluted. [Rare.]

The three primary colours assumed in the . . . figure

The three primary colours assumed in the . . . figure (of the prismatic spectrum) are red, green, and blue, each in its highest degree of purity and undilution.

**Identify Colours of the Colours of th

**Identify and the surface of the su

undetermined (un-dē-ter'mind), a.

1. Not determined; not settled; not decided.

Undetermined differences of kings.

Shak., K. John, fi. 1. 355.

Wit seems to be one of these undetermined sounds to which we affix scarce any precise idea.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3 undetesting (un-dē-tes'ting), a. Not detesting; undirect! (un-di-rekt'), v. t. [\(\) un-\(\) un-\(\) tirect. \(\) undirect! (un-di-rekt'), v. t. [\(\) un-\(\) dreet.

Directly or undirectly, secretly or openly.

Stripe, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII. No. 64. Heaven, we are assured, is much more pleased to view a rependant sinner than ninety-nine persons who have supported a course of undeviating rectitude.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii. undiscernibleness.
undiscernibly (un-di-zer'ni-bli), adv. Indiscernibly. Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 5.
undiscerning (un-di-zer'ning), a. Not discerning; not making just distinctions; lacking judg-

ment or the power of discrimination. Donne. undischarged (un-dis-charjd'), a. Not discharged. (a) Not dismissed; not freed from obliga-

on. Hold still in readiness and *undischarged*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 3.

(b) Not fulfilled; not carried out; unexecuted: as, an un-

discharged duty.
undisciplinable (un-dis'i-plin-a-bl), a. Incapable of being disciplined. Sir M. Hale, Of Self-Denial.

Self-Denial.

undisciplined (un-dis'i-plind), a. Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not properly trained or brought to regularity and order; raw: as, undisciplined troops; undisciplined trains undisciplined trains undisciplined trains. plined valor; undisciplined minds.

An armed disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty; undisciplined, it is ruinous to society.

Burke, Speech on Army Estimates, 1790.

undiscloset (un-dis-klōz'), v. t. To retrain from disclosing; keep close or secret. Daniel.
undiscomfited (un-dis-kum'fi-ted), a. Not discomfited.
He may his cheere holde undescounfited.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. meter 4.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. meter 4. undisclosef (un-dis-klōz'), v. t. To refrain from undisposednessf (un-dis-pō'zed-nes), n. Indis-

undiscording (un-dis-kôr'ding), a. Not discording; not disagreeing; not discordant in sound; harmonious. [Rare.]

With undiscording voice. Milton, Solemn Music, 1. 17. undiscoursed (un-dis-korst'), a. Not discoursed about; not made the subject of talk or discussion; silent. [Rare.]

We would submit to all with indefinite and undiscoursed obedience.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 130. (Davies.)

undiscoverable (un-dis-kuv'er-a-bl), a. That cannot be discovered or found out: as, undiscoverable principles.

undiscoverably (un-dis-kuv'er-a-bli), adv. In a manner not to be discovered. Milton, Tetra-

undiscovered (un-dis-kuv'érd), a. Not discovered; not seen; not descried; not laid open to view; lying hid.

The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn No traveller returns. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 79.

undiscreetly (un-dis-krēt'li), adv. Indiscreetly. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc. 1850), p. 95.

undiscreetness (un-dis-krēt'nes), n. Indiscretion; imprudence. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms

Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference. Covper, Odyssey, xxii. undiscussed (un-dis-kust'), a. Not discussed; not argued or debated. Bp. Hall, Christ Transformed ii

ngured, 11.

undisguisable (un-dis-gi'za-bl), a. Incapable of being disguised. Quarterly Rev.

undisguised (un-dis-gizd'), a. Not disguised; not covered with a mask or with a false appearance; hence, open frank; candid; plain; arthest, a undisquised frank; candid; plain; artless: as, undisguised anxiety.

Plaine English undisguised. The Isle of Ladies, l. 1450.

Himself he view'd with undisguised respect.
Crabbe, Tales, Works, IV. 129.

undisguisedly (un-dis-gī'zed-li), adv. In an undisguised manner; openly; frankly.
undishonored (un-dis-orord), a. Not dishonored; not disgraced. Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 148.
undisjoined (un-dis-joind'), a. Not disjoined; not separated or parted. Cowper.

Shak, M. N. D., ii. 1. 100.
undistinguishableness (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. Indistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of bei

3. Excluded from dispensation. Lord Herbert. undispensed (un-dis-penst'), a. 1. Not dispensed.—2. Not freed from obligation. Canon Tooker.

undispensing (un-dis-pen'sing), a. not be dispensed with. Milton, Divorce, ii. 5. undispersed (un-dis-perst'), a. Not dispersed; not scattered. Boyle. undispleased; (un-dis-plezd'), a. Lacking in displeased; (un-dis-plezd'), a.

displeasure; not resentful.

He would forgive all old trespace, And undispleased be of time past. The Isle of Ladies, 1. 925.

undispose (un-dis-pōz'), v. t. [< un-2 + dispose.] To indispose. Imp. Dict. [Rare.]

undisposed (un-dis-pōzd'), p. a. 1. Indisposed
as regards the health. Imp. Dict. [Rare.]—
2†. Not disposed; not inclined.

Careless and undisposed to loans with the result of the position of the property of the prop

Careless and undisposed to joyne with them. Hooker. 3. Not sold, settled, decided, allocated, or arranged: with of: as, goods remaining undisposed of.

a. Indisputable. Spectator. [Rare.]

A wealth of undisputable evidence is at hand. Stedman, New Princeton Rev., Sept., 1886, p. 156. undisputableness (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-tabl-nes), n. The quality or state of being undisputable.

undisputably (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bli), adv. Indisputably. The Engineer, LXX. 31. [Rare.]

undisputed (un-dis-pū'ted), a. Not disputed; not contested; not called in question: as, an undisputed title; undisputed truth. Congrere, Hymn to Harmony.

undisputedly (un-dis-pū'ted-li), adv. In an un-

disputed manner; indisputably.
undissembled (un-di-sem'bld), a. Not sembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned. Not dis-

The anguish in his inmost soul, and the undissembled expression of it in his aspect.

Hauthorne, Scarlet Letter (1875), p. 100.

No traveller returns. Shak, Hamlet, iii. 1. 79.

undiscreet; (un-dis-krēt'), a. [Early mod. E. also undiscreet; (\(\) ME. undiscreet; \(\) (un-1 + discreet. \)

Indiscreet. Indiscreet of governaunce.

So undiscreet of governaunce.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 614.

The undiscrete hastinesse of the emperour Claudius

The undiscrete hastinesse of the emperour Claudius

Lundissolvable (un-dis-log) (va-bl), a. 1. Incapable of being dissolved or molted.—2. Incapable of being loosened or broken: as, the undissolvable ties of friendship. Rowc, Tamerleve. creet.] Indiscreet.

So undiscreet of governaunce.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 614.

The undiscreet hastinesse of the emperour Claudius caused bym to be noted for foolisshe.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

Indiscreetly (un-dis-krēt'li), adv. Indiscreetly, adv. Indisc

undiscreetiness (un-dis-kret'nes), n. Indiscretion; imprudence. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 328.

undiscretion; (un-dis-kresh'on), n. [< ME. undiscretion; (un-dis-kresh'on). Indiscretion discretion; (un-dis-kresh'on). Indiscretion discretion; (un-dis-kresh'on). Indiscretion discretion; (un-dis-kresh'on). Indiscretion discretion; (respectively). Indiscretion discretion; from distempered (un-dis-kresh'perd), a. Tree from discretion; from any discretion; influence.

Undiscriminating (un-dis-krein'i-nā-ting), a. Not discriminating (un-dis-krein'i-nā-ting), a. Not discriminating (un-dis-krein'i-nā-ting), a.

Any unprejudiced and undistempered mind.

undistinctive (un-dis-tingk'tiv), a. Undiscriminating; making no distinctions; impartial.

Undistinctive Death. Dickens. undistinctly! (un-dis-tingkt'li), adv. Indistinctly. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 68. undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-n-bl), a.

Not distinguishable; indistinguishable The quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are undistinguishable.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 100.

Often shrieking undistinguish'd woe,
In clamours of all size, both high and low.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 20.
Beauty, strength, and youth, with old age, weakness, and deformity, lay undistinguished in the same promiscuous heap of matter.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

His ashes undistinguished lie.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The slopes and rills in undistinguished gray
Melt away. Browning, Love Among the Ruins.
2. Not treated with distinction or marked respect. Pope.—3. Not separated from others by extraordinary qualities; not famous; not distinguished by particular eminence: as, undistinguished people.—4. Not having an air of distinction: as, an undistinguished appearance

undistinguishing (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing), a. Making no difference; not discriminating: as, undistinguishing favor.

A general undistinguishing suspicion is altogether as apt to mislead a man as a too easy and unwary credulity.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

Works, I. 276

works, I. 27b.
undistractedly (un-dis-trak'ted-li), adv. Without distractedness (un-dis-trak'ted-nes), v. The state of being undistracted. Boyle, Works, I. 3.
undistracting (un-dis-trak'ting), a. Not distracting; not confusing the mind by drawing it toward a variety of objects. Leighton, Expose on Psalm vix pos, on Psalm xix

undisturbed (un-dis-terbd'), a. 1. Free from disturbance or interruption; not molested or hindered: as, undisturbed with company or noise; undisturbed friendly relations.—2. Not agitated; hence, free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; composed: as, undisturbed by danger.

The undisturbed and silent waters.

=Syn. Quiet, peaceful, unmoved, unruffled. undisturbedly (un-dis-ter'bed-li), adv. In an undisturbed or tranquil manner; calmly; peacefully. Locke.

undisturbedness (un-dis-ter'bed-nes), n. The state of being undisturbed; calmness; peacefulness.

undiversified (un-di-ver'si-fid), a. Not diversified; not varied; uniform.

A particle of mere undiversified matter.

Dr. T. Cogan, On the Passions, note R.

Undissembled and unlimited veneration for the Holy riptures.

Dr. T. Cogan, On the Passions, note R. undiverted (un-di-ver'ted), a. 1. Not diverted: not turned aside.

These grounds have not any patent-passages, . . . and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it (the river) to run by them undiverted.

Boyle, Works, II. 408.

Her young friend, apparently, was an interesting study; she wished to pursue it *undiverted*.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 221.

undividable (un-di-vi'da-bl), a. and n. I. a. Incapable of being divided or separated; indivisible. Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 124.

II. n. Something which cannot be divided.

Reducing the *undivideables* into money.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. v. 9. Barrow, III. 36. undivided (un-di-vi'ded), a. 1. Not divided; Undiscrim- not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole:

as, undivided attention.

God should be the object of our undivided respect.

J. Edwards, Works, IV. 177.

2. Not made separate and limited to a partic-2. Not made separate and limited to a particular sum: as, to own an undivided share of a business.—3. In bot., not lobed, cleft, or branched.—4. In entom., composed of a single piece: as, an undivided pygidium.
undividedly (un-di-vi'ded-li), adv. Without division or separation; unbrokenly.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy make them [man and wife] undividedly one.

Feltham, On St. Luke xiv. 20.

undividedness (un-di-vi'ded-nes), n. The quality or state of being undivided; wholeness. undividual; (un-di-vid'ū-al), a. [< un-1 + di-vidual. Cf. individual.] Not capable of being vidual. Cf. individua divided; indivisible.

True courage and courtesy are undividual companions.

Fuller, Worthies, Worcestershire.

undivine (un-di-vin'), a. Not divine; opposed to what is divine or elevated. Ruskin. undivorced (un-di-vorst'), a. Not divorced; not separated.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, undiversed by death.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.
undivulged (un-di-vuljd'), a. Not divulged;
not revealed or disclosed; secret. Shak., Lear,
iii. 2, 52.

undol (un-dö'), v. t.; pret, undid, pp. undone, ppr. undonng. [$\leq an.1 + dol.$] To leave unperformed or unex cuted: usually in opposition with do. [Rare.]

Whit to your wisdom seemeth best, Door under, as if ourself were here. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 196.

shak, 2 Hen. YI., iii. 1. 190.
undo² (un-dö'), r. t.; pret. undid, pp. undone,
ppr. undong. [< ME. undon, ondon (pret. undyde. undede, pp. undon, ondon), < AS. undōn (=
OFries. undūa), put back, open, undo, < un-,
back. + dōn, put, do: seo un-² and do¹.] 1.
To put back into a former condition; reverse,
as comething which here been done; constisomething which has been done; annul; bring to nought.

Oute of the place swithe thei gede
And the tumbe thei raded;
No thing ther Inne thei ne founde,
But a manere floure at the grounde.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Let her not still undo, with peevish Haste, All that her Woman does, Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To untie or unfasten; unloose; unfix; open. Undo this button. Shak., Lear, v. 3, 300

A knife, a knife, I say '— 0, Master Allum, if you love a woman, draw out your knife, and undo me leut her stay h ce) und me! Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Fut, at the Prioress' command, A monk undid the silken band That tied her tresses fair. Scott, Marmion, II. 20.

Frav you, undo this riddle, And tell me how I have vex'd you? Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

4. To bring ruin or distress upon; ruin the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; destroy: annihilate; spoil; run.

This love will undo us all. Shak., T. and C., ill. 1, 120.

Lool that I am! I have undone myself, At d with my own hand turn'd my fortune round, That we a fair one. Beau. and FL, King and No King, iv 2.

Twas I betray'd your sister, I undid her. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2

The Wretch by Fortune or by Love undone!
Congreve, To Sleep.

5t. To reveal; disclose; unfold; explain.

Me lakketh bothe English and wit
For to undo hit at the fulle.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, L 899.

6t. To be too much for the power of; baffle. Which lames report to follow it and undoes description and it. Shak., W. T., v. 2. 63.

undock (un-dok'), r. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + dock^3 \rangle]$ To take out of dock: as, to dock and undock a

undoctor (un-lok'tor), v. t. [\(\sun_2 + doctor_1 \)]
To divert (one's self) of the character of a doctor. [Rare.]

undoer (un-dö'ér), n. [$\langle undo^2 + -cr^1 \rangle$] One who undoes, in any sense; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 12.

And be mine own undoer. Heyecood, English Traveller. undoing (un-dö'ing), n. [Verbal n. of undo2, v.] 1. The reversal of what has been done: s, there is no undoing of the past.—2. Ruin; destruction.

The vtter radoyng of some honest familie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

Of have tired and rash undoing, Man left this Structure to become Time's prey. Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 47.

wordneorth, Sonnets, lil. 47.
undomesticate (un-dō-mes'ti-kūt), v. t. 1. To
estrange from home life or duties. Richardson,
Grandison, ii. 11.—2. To make wild or roving;
untame: as, to undomesticate an animal. [Rāre.]
undomesticated (un-dō-mes'ti-kū-ted), p. a.
1. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a
family life.—2. Not tamed, as an animal.
undomestication (un-dō-mes-ti-kū'shon), n.
The act or process of making wild. as an animal.

The act or process of making wild, as an animal,

or the state of being undomesticated. Millican, Evolution of Morbid Germs, iv. 60. [Rarc.] undone¹ (un-dun'), a. [< un-¹ + done.] Not

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

Luke xi. 42.

undone2 (un-dun'). Past participle of undo1,

undose (un'dôs), a. [(L. undosus, wavy, (unda, a wave: see ound, undulate.] In entom., wavy; undate; undulated; having undulating parallel

undouble (un-dub'1), r. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + double$.] To unfold; render single.

To unfold; render single.
undoubtable (un-dou'ta-bl), a. Not to be doubted; indubitable. Bp. Hall, Specialties.
undoubtably (un-dou'ta-bli), adv. Without doubt; undoubtedly. The Engineer, LXVI. 266.
undoubted (un-dou'ted), a. [< ME. undouted; (un-1 + doubted.] 1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

The undoubted splendour of the line of Hastings needs no illustration from fable. Macaulay, Warren Hastings. 2. Not filled with doubt, apprehension, fear, or the like; hence, confident; bold; fearless;

redoubted.

edoubted. Hardy and undoubted champions. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 6. 3. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

More should I question thee, and more I must,
Though more to know could not be more to trust,
From whence thou camest, how tended on; but rest
Unquestion'd welcome, and undoubted blest.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 211.

undoubted; (un-dou'ted), adv. [\langle ME. undouted, undouted; \langle undoubted, a.] Undoubtedly.

And renderted this lytell Chapell of the byrthe of our Lorde is the most glorious and denoute place that ever I come in.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

Undoubted it were moche better to be occupyed in honest recreation than to do nothyng.

Sir T. Liyot, The Governour, i. 26.

3. To find the answer or explanation of; solve. [Rare.]

Pray you, undo this riddle, and tell me how I have vex'd you?

undoubtedly (un-dou'ted-li), adv. [Early mod. E. undowghtedly: \(\) undoubted + -ly^2.] Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

Undoughtedly in a prince . . . may be nothinge more excellent . . . than to advance men after the estimation of their goodnes. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ili. 13.

undoubtful (un-dout'ful), a. 1. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.

His fact . . . came not to an undoubtful proof.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2 142. Harboring no doubt or suspicion; unsus-

Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts And made themselves undoubtful, Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

undoubting (un-dou'ting), a. Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating

in uncertainty: as, an undoubting believer; an undoubting faith.

They are captivated into a confident and undoubting persuasion that they are savingly wrought upon.

J. Edwards, Works, III. 27.

undoubtingly (un-dou'ting-li), adv. In an undoubting manner; without doubting; certainly.

We know undoublingly what good is, and what evil is.

H. S. Holland, Logic and Life, p. 62.

undoubtoust, a. [ME. undoutous, undowtous;

tor. [Rare.]

My brother-in-law is a paragon of the class (physicians), but he is to by — in as much as possible—undoctoring himself

Carlyle, in Froude, II. undrainable (un-draina-bl), a. Not capable of being drained or exhausted; inexhaustible.

undrape (un-drap'), v. t. [$\langle un-2 + drape.$] To

strip of drapery; neover.
undraped (un-drapt'), a. Not draped; not arranged in folds pleasing to the eye, or so as to hang artistically; also, not covered with drapery; not clothed; nude: as, an undraped status.

undraw (un-dra'), v. t.; prot. undrew, pp. undrawn, ppr. undrawing. [$\langle un^2 + draw. \rangle$] To draw aside or open.

Angels undrew the curtains of the throne.

(c) Not drawn, as from a cask.

And beer undrawn, and beards unmown, display Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day. Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

undreaded (un-dred'ed), a. Not dreaded; not feared.

rea. Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starved. *Milton*, P. L., x. 595.

undreamed, undreamt (un-drēmd', un-dremt'), a. Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by of.

Many things fall out by the design of the general motor, and undreamt of contrivance of nature.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

Unpath'd waters, undream'd shores.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 578.

undreaming (un-drē'ming), a. Not dreaming; unmindful: with of.

The days when, undreaming of Theatres and Managerships, thou wert a scholar, and an early ripe one, under the roofs builded by the munificent and pious Colet.

Lamb, Elia (1877), p. 295.

undress1 (un-dres' or un'dres), n. and a. [(un-1 + dress, n.] I. n. Ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform, regarded as "dress"

in a special sense; a loose negligent dress. The Queen came to Lady Bathurst's to see the review, and held a sort of drawing-room: . . . everybody was in undress except the officers. Greville, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

I am a woman of quality . . . for all I am in an undress is morning. Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, iv. 3. this morning.

II. a. Pertaining to ordinary attire; hence, informal; unostentatious; simple: as, an undress uniform.

His undress life (if we may use the phrase). Undress guard-mounting. See parade guard-mounting, under parade.—Undress parade. See parade. undress² (un-drest), v. [\langle un-2 + dress, v.] I. trans. 1. To take off the clothes of; strip: as, to undress a child.

dress a chiu.

Madam, undress you and come now to bed.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., L. 119.

To divest of ornaments or elegant attire; disrobe. Pope.—3. To take the dressing, bandages, or covering from, as a wound.
II. intrans. To take off one's dress or clothes.

To make me dress and undress.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii.

undressed (un-drest'), p. a. Not dressed, in any sense.

undrossy (un-dros'i), a. Not drossy; free from dross or other impurities. Pope.
undryt (un-dri'), v. i. [ME. undrien; < un-2 + dry.] To become moist.

There is warme and drie,
Ablaqueate hem that thai may undrie,
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

undubitable (un-dū'bi-ta-bl), a. Indubitable.

undue (un-dū'), a. 1. Not due; not yet demandable by right; not yet owing: as, a debt, note, or bond undue.—2. Not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy: as, an undue proceeding.

Having first try'd in vaine all undue ways to procure Mony, . . . upon meer extremitie he summond this last Parlament.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Erring by excess; excessive; inordinate; disproportioned: as, an undue regard to the externals of religion; an undue attachment to forms; an undue rigor in the execution of law.

Pleasure admitted in undue degree Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free. Cowper, Progress of Error, 1. 269.

Undue influence, that control which one obtains over another whereby the latter is made to do in important affairs what of his free will he would not do. It differs wholly from persuasion, in which falsehood does not mingle, for that merely leads the will, while undue influence coerces It. (Cooley.) The undue influence which renders void a will procured by it is such as imposes a restraint on the will of the testator, so that the act represents not his will, but the will of another.

undueness (un-dū'nes), n. The state or quality of being undue. Roget. [Rare.]

unduke (un-dūk'), v. t. [(un-2 + duke.] To deprive of the rank of duke.

He hath letters from France that the King hath unduked

He hath letters from France that the King hath unduked welve Dukes. Pepys, Diary, Dec. 12, 1663.

undulant (un'dū-lant), a. [= F. ondulant = Sp. ondulante, NL. *undulan(t-)s, ppr. of *undulante, undulate: see undulate.] Undulating; undulatory.

And on her deck sea-spirits I descried Gliding and lapsing in an undulant dance. Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2. (Davies.)

Naked arms
More white and undulant than necks of swans.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

undulary; (un'dū-lā-ri), a. [〈L.*undula, dim. of unda, wave (see undulate), + -ary.] Undu-

The blasts and undulary breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

undulate (un'dū-lāt), a. [(L. undulatus, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves, waved, < *undulat, a wave, dim. of unda, a wave: see ound, and ef. undine, undulous, etc.] Wavy; having a waved surface. (a) In bot., wavy: repand; bending, or having a margin which bends, slightly inward and outward: as, an undulate leaf; undulate strie. Also undate, undulated. Compare sinuate (b). (b) In zool., marked with wavy lines. Specifically, in entom: (1) Wavy; forming a series of gentle curves which meet in reversed curves: as, an undulate line or margin. (2) Rising and falling in gentle curves: said of surfaces and also of margins. (3) Marked with parallel wavy lines. undulate (un'dū-lāt), v.; pret. and pp. undulated, ppr. undulating. [< undulate, a.; cf. F. ondulare = Sp. undular, ondular = It. ondulare, wave, have a waving motion, < NL. as if *undulatus, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves (* undula, dim, of unda, wave: see undulate, a.]

I. intrans. To have a wavy motion; rise and fall in waves; move in waves.

in waves; move in waves.

The dread ocean undulating wide.

Thomson, Summer, I. 982.

Tall spire from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just undulates upon the list ning ear.
Couper, Task, i. 175.

Syn. Wacer, etc. See fluctuate.

II. trans. To cause to wave, or move in waves; cause to vibrate.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and undulated.

Holder.

undulately (un'dū-lāt-li), adv. In an undulate manner or form.

Sinuately or undulately cut at the apex. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algre, p. 144.

undulating (un'dū-lā-ting), p. a. 1. Waving; vibrating; moving in waves.

All the winds wandering along the shore
Undulate with the undulating tide.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2. Having a form or outline resembling that of a series of waves; wavy. A stretch of country is said to be undulating when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions, resembling the waves of the sea.

The Christ is a better character, has more beauty at d grace than is usual with Rubens; the outline remarkably undulating, smooth, and flowing.

Sir J. Reynolds.

undulating, smooth, and nowing.

3. In zoöl., undulate.
undulatingly (un'dū-lā-ting-li), adv. In an undulating manner; in waves.
undulation (un-dū-lā'shon), n. [= F. ondulation = Sp. undulacion = Pg. undulação = It. ondulatione, < NL. *undulatio(n-), < *undulare, undulate: see undulate.]

1. The act of undulating; a waving motion; fluctuation; in physics, wave-motion; as, the undulations of water or ing; a waving motion; fluctuation; in physics, wave-motion: as, the undulations of water or air or the ether. Undulations are said to be progressive when they successively traverse the different parts of a body, as the waves of the sea; and they are said to be stationary when all the particles of a body begin their vibrations simultaneously and end them at the same instant. See wave and wave-motion.

Worms and leeches move by undulation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Wide dash'd the Waves in undulation vast.

Thomson, Spring, 1. 314.

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves; waviness.

The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped undulations.

Evelyn, Sylva, ii. 4.

crisped undulations.

This Wideness had been excusable, if your Lines had been straight, but they were full of odd kind of Undulations and Windings. If you can write no otherwise, one may read your Thoughts as soon as your Characters.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 28.

3. In pathol., a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—4. In surg., a certain motion of the matter of an abscess

an undulatory motion in the heart.—4. In surg., a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.—5. A set of waved lines; a surface so marked, or such an appearance; vermiculation; waviness.—6. In geom., the coming of a plane curve into a higher contact than usual with its tangent without contrary flexure. undulationist (un-dū-lā/shon-ist), n. [< undulation + -ist.] One who advocates some undulatory theory, especially (and originally) the undulatory theory of light. Whevell. undulatory (un'dū-lā-tiv), a. [< undulate + -ive.] Undulatory. [Rare.] undulatory (un'dū-lā-tō ri), a. [= F. ondulatoire = Sp. Pg. undulatorio = It. ondulatorio as undulate + -ory.] 1. Having the character of an undulation; moving in or marked by undulations; undulating: as, an undulatory current of electricity; the undulatory motion of water, of air, or other fluid.—2. Having the form or appearance of a series of waves.

Between their [mountains] summits and inland plain, on which the celebrated deposit of nitrate of soda lies, there is a high undulatory district.

Darcin, Geol. Observations, II. x. 302.

3. Of or pertaining to undulation; assuming undulating movements of some medium as the physical explanation of some class or group of physical explanation of some class of group of phenomena: as, the undulatory theory of light.

—Undulatory current. See electric current, under current.—Undulatory theory of light. See light!.

undull¹+ (un-dul'), a. [< ME. undull; < un-1 + dull.] Not dull; sharp.

With a dart endull that the duke bare.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1390S. undull²† (un-dul'), v.t. [$\langle un-2+dull.$] To remove dullness from.

Mrs. Tulliver... after running her head against the same resisting medium for thirteen years, would go at it again to-day with undulled alacrity.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, L viii.

undulose (un'dū-lōs), a. [< NL. *undulosus, wavy: see undulous.] Undulous. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 343. [Rare.] undulous (un'dū-lus), a. [< NL. *undulosus, wavy, < L. *undula, a wave: see undulatc.] Undulous; rising and falling in waves or like [ase, v.] To make uneasy.

**Competer Cide & the true is now to redect the competency of the Rose, 1. 2596.

It was not any palace corridor There where we were, but dungeon natural, With floor uneven and unease of light.

Longfellou*, Inn on the Floss, 1. vill.

Longfellou*, tr. of Daute's Inferno, xxxiv. 99.

**Universal of the Rose, 1. 2596.

It was not any palace corridor There where we were, but dungeon natural, with floor uneven and unease of light.

Longfellou*, Inn on the Floss, 1. vill.

Longfellou*, Tr. of Daute's Inferno, xxxiv. 99.

Universal of the Rose, 1. 2596.

Longfellou*, Tr. of Daute's Inferno, xxxiv. 99.

Universal of the Rose, 1. 2596.

Longfellou*, Tr. of Daute's Inferno, xxxiv. 99.

**Longfellou*, Tr. of Daute's Inferno, xxx

He felt the undulous readiness of her volatile paces under him.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxv.

unduly (un-dū'li), adv. In an undue manner or degree; wrongly; improperly; excessively; inordinately.

undurable (un-dū'ra-bl), a. Not durable; not lasting. Imp. Dict.
undurably (un-dū'ra-bli), adv. In an undurable manner; not lastingly.
undust! (un-dust'), v. t. [< un-2 + dust.] To free from dust. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, ii. 6.

unduteous (un-dū'tē-us), a. Undutiful. Dry-den. Æneid. viii, 429. undutiful (un-dū'ti-ful), a. 1. Not dutiful.

I know my duty; you are all undutiful. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 33.

2. Not characterized by a sense of duty or obedience; rebellious; irreverent.

Undutiful proceedings and rebellions against the supreme natural power.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

undutifully (un-dū'ti-fùl-i), adv. In an undutiful manner; not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Sat-

undutifulness (un-dū'ti-ful-nes), n. The state or character of being undutiful. undy, a. See undé. undying (un-dī'ing), a. Not dying; not subject to death; immortal; hence, unceasing; im-

Chains of darkness, and the undying worm.

Milton, P. L., vi. 739.

The undying barytone of the sea.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

undyingly (un-dī'ing-li), adv. Immortally; imperishably; unceasingly. Scribner's Mag., IV. 102.

IV. 102. undyingness (un-di'ing-nes), n. The character or state of being undying; immortal. R. Broughton, Cometh Up as a Flower, xii. uneared; (un-ērd'), a. Not eared or plowed; untilled. Shak., Sonnets, iii. unearned (un-èrnd'), a. [< ME. unerned; < un-1 + earned.] Not earned; not merited by labor or services; not won: as, an unearned salary; uncarned dividends.—Unearned increment the inor services; not won: as, an unearned salary; unearned dividends.—Unearned increment, the increase of value of land resulting from general causes, such as the growth of population and consequent demand, as distinguished from increase due to the labor or improvements put upon the land by its individual owner. According to the views of some economists, the unearned increment rightfully belongs to the community whose growth is one of the causes or conditions of it, and should be taken from the owner by taxation in some form. According to the views of others, the individual enjoyment of it is an essential condition of securing general cooperation in the promotion of public and local improvements, and public spirit and enterprise.

Unearth (un-erth'), v. t. [\(un-2 + earth. \)] 1.

To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow; drive from any underground hole or burrow; draw from the earth.

A rough terrier of the hills;

A rough terrier of the hills; By birth and call of nature pre-ordained To hunt the badger and *unearth* the fox. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iv.

2. To uncover from the earth; dig out of the ground; exhume, as fossils; exfodiate.

To uncarth the root of an old tree.
Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

uneaths

3. To bring to light; discover; find out; dis-

It was the labours of Dr. Pertz and his agents that uncarthed the Historia Pontificalis of John of Salisbury among the MSS. of the Bern Library.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 68.

unearthliness (un-erth'li-nes), n. The character or state of being unearthly. W. Black,

acter or state of being unearthly. If Black, A Daughter of Heth, iii. unearthly (un-erth'li), a. Not earthly; not terrestrial; supernatural; not like, or as if not proceeding from, anything belonging to the earth; unworldly; hence, weird; appalling: as, an unearthly cry or sight.

The night of our arrival was one of those uncarthly moonlight nights which belong to Italy.

Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 31.

Undulling their grossness.

Whittock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 477.

Mrs. Tulliver, . . . after running her head against the ame resisting medium for thirteen years, would go at it condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My gret unease fulle ofte I meene [moan].

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 2596.

Cannetes olde eke tyme is nowe to wede,
And of to kytte it that thaire roote uneseth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.
uneased (un-ēzd'), a. Not eased or made easier.

uneased (un-ēzd'), a. Not eased or made easier.

We leave their sorrows in many degrees unrelieved and uneased.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 4.

uneasily (un-ē'zi-li), adv. 1. In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.—2. With difficulty; not readily. Milton, Hist. Eng., v. uneasiness (un-ē'zi-nes), n. The state of being uneasy; want of ease or comfort, physical or mental. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 27.

uneasy (un-ē'zi), a. 1. Not easy either in body or in mind; feeling some lack of ease, either mental or physical; disturbed; unquiet.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 31.

2. Not easy or elegant in manner or style; not graceful; constrained; stiff; awkward.

Shall I live at Home a stiff melancholy poor Man of Quality, grow uneasy to my Acquaintance as well as myself, by fancying I'm slighted where I am not?

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

3. Causing pain, trouble, constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; cramping; constraining; irksome; disagreeable.

The waies were exceeding uneasie. For they were wonderfull hard.

He puts a force and constraint upon himself which is uneasie to any man, and he lets the vizard fall off sometimes when it is more observed than he thinks.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. v.

This account was very uneasy to me.

T. Ellicood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 220.

Walpole had, it is plain, an uneasy consciousness of the frivolity of his favourite pursuits.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

4. Not easy to be done or accomplished; diffi-

cult.

But this swift business

I must uneasy make, lest too light winning
Make the prize light. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 451.

uneatable (un-ë'ta-bl), a. Not eatable; not fit to be eaten: as, uneatable fruit.

to be eaten: as, uneatable fruit.

Big scarlet hips—which are uneatable by us.

Grant Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 119.

uneatableness (un-ē'tā-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being uneatable. Wallace, Natural Selection, iii. 120.

uneaten (un-ē'tān), a. Not eaten; not devoured; hence, not destroyed.

Therefore I will out-swear him and all his followers, that this is all that's left uneaten of my sword.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii.

uneath (un-ēTh'), a. [< ME. unethe, onethe, < AS. uneathe, difficult, < un-, not, + cathe, easy: see un-1 and eath, a.] Not easy; difficult. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Uneath it were to tell. uneath; (un-ēth'), adv. [\langle ME. unethe, uneth, uneth, unethe, unneth, onethe, onnethe, etc., \langle AS. uneth, not easily, \langle un, not, + ethe, easily: see eath, adv. Cf. uneaths.] Not easily; hardly;

Scarcely.

Attelast a forster came rideng;

And, wete ye wele, so sorrowfull he was
That he onnethe myght speke to the kyng.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 977.

Uneath may she endure the flinty street. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 8.

uneaths (un-ēfhz'), adv. [< ME. unethes, unnethes; < uneath, adv., + adv. gen. -es.] Same as uneath.

Here our weapons,
And bodies that were made for shining brass,
Are both unedg'd.

Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

unedible (un-ed'i-bl), a. Inedible. Hugh Mil-

unedifying (un-ed'i-fī-ing), a. Not edifying; unedifying (un-ed'i-fī-ing), a. Not edifying; uneducatelt (un-ed'ū-kāt), a. [< un-1 + cdu-cate, a.] Not educated. Solyman and Perseda. uneducate² (un-ed'ū-kāt), v. t. [< un-2 + cdu-cate, a.] To deprive of education; reverse or annul what has been done by way of educating or training. H. Spencer, Social States, p. 388 uneducated (un-ed'ū-kā-ted), a. Not educated; uneducated (un-ed'ū-kā-ted), a. Not educated; uneducated (un-en'ī-tī-tī), a. Not enlightened (un-en-lī-tī-tī-tī), a. Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated; uned; not mentally or morally illuminated; not mentally or morally illuminated;

uneffectual (un-e-fek'ţū-nl), a. Ineffectual.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near, And gins to pale his unefactual fire. Shak, Hamlet, 1, 5, 90.

Local.

And gins to pale his mericitual fire.

Shal, Hamlet, 1.5. [m. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Not elected; not chosen; not preferred.

Shal, Hamlet, 1.5. [m. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable.

Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable.

Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable.

Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable.

Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable.

Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inelastic (un-\tilde{e}-las'tik), a. Inequitable (un-\ti

reception.

O. W. Helmes, Emerson (Amer. Men of Letters, p. 91). unemotionally (un-\(\bar{e}\)-m\(\bar{o}'\)shon-al-i), adv. In an unemotional manner; impassively, unemotioned (un-\(\bar{e}\)-m\(\bar{o}'\)shond), a. Free from emotion; impassive. Godicin, Mandeville, iii.

98. [Rare.] unemployed (un-em-ploid'), a.

ployed; having no work or employment. Men sour with poverty and unemployed.

The fact is, Africa is a nation of the unemployed.

The Speaker, May 31, 1890.

To maint an able-bodied men in unemployed imprisonment.

Froude, Hist. Eng., xvi.

unemployment (un-em-ploi'ment), n. The con-

Comus. 1, 395.

unenclosed, a. See uninclosed. unenclosed, a. See uninclosed.
unencumber, unincumber (un-en-, un-inkum'ber), v. t. [< un-2 + encumber.] To free
from encumbrance; disencumber.
unencumberedness (un-en-kum'berd-nes), n.
The quality or state of being unencumbered.
The Atlantic, LXVII. 182. [Rare.]
unendeared (un-en-dērd'), a. Not attended
with endearment. Millon, P. L., iv. 766.
unended (un-en'ded), a. [< ME. unended, <
AS. ungeended; as un-1 + ended.] Endless; infinite.

unending (un-en'ding), a. [ME. *unendinge, unendande; < un-1 + ending.] Not ending; having no end.

no end. My body in blys ay abydande Vne[nplande withoutyn any endying. York Plays, p. 1.

We are so now ordered and so straitly watched, that unneaths our servants dare do anything for us. Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 174. unebriate (un-ē'bri-āt), a. Unintoxicating; also, unintoxicated. [Rare.]

There were . . . unebriate liquors, pressed from cooling faults. Bulver, My Novel, IV. xvii. (Davies.) unedge (un-ej'), v.t. [< un-2 + edge¹.] To deprive of the edge; blunt.

Here our weapons,

Unendingly (un-en'ding-li), adv. Without end; eternally. unendingness (un-en'ding-nes), n. The character of being unending. unendly! (un-end'li), a. [< ME. *unendly (= G. unendlich); < un-1 + endly, a.] Having no end; endless. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 224. unendurable (un-en-dūr'a-bl), a. Not to be endured; intolerable.

Without some touch of it [idealizing] life would be un-

Without some touch of it [idealizing] life would be un-endurable prose. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 189. unendurably (un-en-dur'a-bli), adv. In an un-

tal or moral enlightenment: as, uncolightened

Natural reason, unenhightened by revelation. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

nducing emotion: as, an unemotional person; The quality of being unentertaining or dull, a unemotional book.

This little book ["Nature"] met with a very unemotional ception.

O. W. Helmer, Emerson (Amer. Men of Letters, p. 91).

The quality of being unentertaining or dull. Gray, To West, Letter xxvii. (1740).

unenthralled (un-en-thrald'), a. Not enslaved; not reduced to thraldom. Milton, Eikonoklastes. unentombed (un-en-tömd'), a. Not buried; not interred. Dryden, Eneid, vi. unentranced (un-en-transt'), a. Not entranced; not under the influence of a charm or spell; dis-

His heart was wholly unentranced. Taylor, Ph. van Art. (The Lay of Elena). (Davies.) unenviable (un-en'vi-a-bl), a. Not enviable.

Milton, Animadversions, Pref. unenviably (un-en'vi-a-bli), adv. So as not to be enviable.

2. Not in use: as, unemployed capital or money.

An overflow of unemployed energy and vivacity.

M. C. Tyler, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

3. Not accompanied with work or employment.

To maintain able-hodied men in unemployed imprison.

To maintain able-hodied men in unemployed imprison.

The maintain able-hodied men in unemployed imprison.

March and September, . . . the two most unsettled and unequable of seasons.

Bentley,

unemployment (un-em-ploi'ment), n. The condition of being unemployed; the state of being unemployed; the state of being unemptiable (un-emp'tia-bl), a. Not capable of being emptied; inexhaustible. Hooker, Eccles, Polity, ii. 1.

unencapsuled (un-en-kap'sūld), a. Not capsulated. Eucyc. Brit., XVI. 653. [Rare.]
unenchanted (un-en-chan'ted), a. Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. Millan, Comus, 1. 395.

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight, And almost faints beneath the glowing weight. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The Day
Unequal to the Godhead's Attributes
Various, and Matter copious of your Songs.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. Not balanced or matched; disproportioned; one-sided; hence, inequitable; unfair; unjust; partial.

To punish me for what you make me do Seems much unequal. Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 101.

We play unequal game,
Whene'er we shoot by Fancy's aim!
Scott, Rokeby, I. 31.

4. Not equable; not uniform; irregular: as, unequal pulsations.

I have called him the most original and the most unequal of living poets.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 338. 5. Not having the two sides or the parts sym-The unending circles of laborious science.

Pettham, On Eccles. II. 11.

The unending circles of laborious science.

Pettham, On Eccles. II. 11. unestablish

cally on each side of the midrib or stalk. Also called oblique.—6. In entom., composed of parts or joints of different forms: as, unequal palpi or joints of different forms: as, unequal palpi or antenno.—Unequal surface, in entom., a surface having very slight and indeterminate elevations and depressions.—Unequal temperament. See temperament.—Unequal voices, in music, properly, voices of different quality or compass; but the term is often used in the sense of mixed voices.—Unequal wings, in entom., wings of which the anterior pair are longer or shorter than the posterior, generally the former.

If n. One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like. Milton, P. L., vi. 453. [Rare.]
unequalable† (un-ē'kwal-a-bl), a. [< un-1 + cqual + -able.] Not capable of being equaled; not capable of being matched or paralleled; matchless; peerless. Boyle, Works, I. 282.
unequaled, unequalled (un-ē'kwald), a. Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled. Milton, P. L., ix. 983.=Syn. Unmatched, matchless, unexampled, peerless.
unequally (un-ē'kwal-i), adv. Not equally.
Unequally yoked together. 2 Cor. vi. 14.

Unequally yoked together. 2 Cor. vi. 14.

menlightened (un-en-li'tnd), a. Not enlight-ened; not mentally or morally illuminated; unequalness (un-e'kwal-nes), n. The state also, not proceeding from or marked by men-of being unequal; inequality. Sir W. Temple,

Essay on Poetry. unequitable (un-ck'wi-ta-bl), a. Inequitable.

Diana taught him all her silvan arts,
To bend the bow, and aim unerring darts.

Pope, Iliad, v. 68.

Pope, Iliad, v. 68.

2. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible: as, the unerring wisdom of God. Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery.

unerringly (un-er'ing-li), adv. In an unerring manner; without error, mistake, or failure; infallibly. Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 9.

unescapable (un-es-kā'pa-bl), a. That cannot be escaped. Ruskin.

uneschewablet (un-es-chō'a-bl), a. [< ME. uncschuable; < un-1 + eschew + -able.] Unavoidable.

An uneschuable byndynge togydere.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1.

uneschewably† (un-es-chö'a-bli), adv. [< ME. uneschuably; < uneschewable + -ly².] Unavoid-

They ben to comyn uneschwably.

Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

unespied (un-es-pid'), a. Not espied; not discovered; not seen. Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

unessayed (un-e-sād'), a. Not essayed; unat-tempted. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes. unessence (un-es'ens), v. t. [\(\lambda un-2 + cssence.\)] To deprive of essence or distinctive character-icties [Reno] istics. [Rare.]

Not only does truth, in . . . long intervals, uncessence herself, but (what is harder) one cannot venture a crude fletion, for the fear that it may ripen into a truth upon the voyage.

Lamb, Essays of Elia, p. 178.

unessential (un-e-sen'shal), a, and n. I. a. 1. Not ossential; not constituting the essence or essential part; inessential; not of prime imortance.
The uncssential parts of Christianity.
Addison, Freeholder.

Sundry unessential points of church order.

II. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 593.

2. Void of real being.

The void profound Of unessential night. Milton, P. L., il. 438.

II. n. Something not constituting essence,

or not of absolute necessity: as, forms are among the uncssentials of religion.

unestablish (un-es-tab'lish), v. t. [< un-2 + cs-tablish.] To deprive of establishment; disestablish. Miltor, Eikonoklastes, xxvii. [Rare.]

unethesi, adv. See uncaths. unevangelical (un-ē-van-jel'i-kal), a. Not evangelical. Milton, Answer to Eikon Basilike,

w 12.
uneven (un-ē'vn), a. [{ ME. uneven, { AS. unefen, un, not, + efen, even: see un-1 and eren!.]

1. Not even. (a) Not level, smooth, or plain; rough; rugged. Shak., M. N. D., ili. 2.417. (b) Not straight or direct; crooked. Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.5. (c) Not uniform, equable, regular, or continuous; changeable; jerky.

Light quirks of music, broken and uncren.

Pope, To the Earl of Burlington, Ep. 4.

(d) Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not at the same height or on the same plane; hence, not fair, just, or true.

with bent unexpectant faces. George Eliot, Romoin, iv. All others by thyself.

Millon, P. R., ii. 173.

Millon, p. Millon, p. Not expected (un-cks-pek/ted), n. Not expected; or unconstantively with the definite articles.

Millon, p. R., ii. 173.

Millon, p. R., ii. 173. (c) In arith, odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder; ns, 3, 6, 7, etc., are uneren numbers.

2t. Ill-matched; unsuitable; ill-assorted. Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 9.—3t. Difficult; perplexing; embarrassing. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1, 50.—Uneven pages, pages with odd numbers, like 1, 35, 7, etc. unevenly (un-ō'vn-li), adv. [(ME. unevenly; (un-ō'vn-li), adv. [(ME. unevenly; otherwise the 1, 25, 1 nn uneven manner; not smoothly or regularly.—Unevenly oven. Section! unevenness (un-ō'vn-nes). n. The state or character of being uneven. (a) Inequality of surface; as, the unevenness of ground or of rouls (b) Irregularly, want of uniformity. (c) Want of equableness, unsteadiness; variableness.

Unconness of temper.

Uneconness of temper.

unevident (un-ev'i-dent), a. Not evident, clear, obvious, or manifest; obscure. Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 197. (Davies.) unexact (un-eg-zakt'), a. Inexact. Imp. Dict.

[Rare] unexaminable (un-eg-zam'ı-na-bl), a. Not capable of being or proper to be examined.

unexampled (un-eg-zam'pld), a. Having no example or similar ease; having no precedent or rival; unprecedented; unparalleled, Millon, P. L., iii, 410.

Referenced art.

**Complaint (un-eks-pë'ri-ent), a. Inexperienced. Slatk., Lover's Complaint, l. 318.

**Unexampled (un-eg-zam'pld), a. Having no precedent or rival; unprecedented; unparalleled. Millon, P. L., iii, 410.

**Complaint (un-eks-pë'ri-ent), a. 1. Inexpert. Str. T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

**My sentence is for onen wave of all the processing and the processing a

Her modest mien And carriage, marked by unexampled grace,

Word worth, Prelude, vii.

unexceptionable (un-ek-sep'shon-n-bl), a. Not liable to any exception or objection; un-objectionable; faultless; hence, excellent; admirable.

Men of clear and unex reptionable characters, Waterlin I, Works, V. 28).

unexceptionableness (un-ek-sep'shon-n-blnes), n. The state or character of being un-exceptionable. Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, Pref.

unexceptionably (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bli), ade, In an unexceptionable manner. South, Sermons, V. iv.

unexceptional (un-ek-sep'shon-al), a. forming an exception; in the regular course;

unexceptionally (un-ek-sep'shon-ul-i), adr. Without exception; in a manner excluding nothing; entirely.

unexceptive (un-ek-sep'tiv), a. Not exceptive; admitting no exception. J. H. Sterling,
Text-book to Kant, p. 11.
unexcised (un-ek-sizd'), a. Not charged with the duty of excise; not subject to the payment unextinguishable (un-ek-sting'gwish-g-bl), a. of exerse.

unexclusive (un-eks-klö'siv), a. Not exclusive;

general; comprehensive.

His crudition was as unexclusive as protound.

Sir W. Hamilton.

unexclusively (un-cks-klö'siv-li), adr. Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude. Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Supp.
Diss. Note D, § 2.

unexcogitable (un-cks-koj'i-ta-bl), a. Not excogitable (un-cks-koj'i-ta-bl), a. Not excogitable; inconceivable. Sir W. Radragh, Hist.

World, I, 2.

Unexcognable (un-cks-koj'za-bl), a. Not excognable (un-cks-koj'a-bl), a. Not fable; unconnected or unmixed with fable; real.

unexecuted (un-ek'sē-kū-ted), a. 1. Not executed, in any sense. Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.—2†. Unemployed; not brought into use;

You therein . . . leave unexecuted your own renowned knowledge.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

stak, A. and C., fil. 7. 45.
unexempt (un-eg-zemt'), a. 1. Not exempt;
not free by privilego.—2†. Not exempting
from or depriving of some privilege or the
like. Milton, Comus, 1. 685.
unexpectant (un-eks-pek'tant), a. Not expectant; not expecting, looking for, or eagerly
waiting for something.

cle: as, it is the unexpected that happens.

Thy speech doth please me; for it ever sounds As then brought'st joyful, unexpected news. Beau, and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

unexpectedness (un-cks-pek'ted-nes), n. The

Unconness of temper.

Addison, Spectator.

Her abruptness and unerenness of manner were plaints the result of her schuded and lowly circumstances.

George Eloct, Mill on the Floss, vi. a.

(d) Want of smoothness in regard to style or composition. Book, Works, H. 251.

as, an unerentful (un-e-vent ful), a. Not eventful: as, an unerentful reign or life. Southey.

uneventfully (un-e-vent ful-i), adv. In an uneventfully (un-e-vent ful-i), adv. In an uneventful manner; so as to be without striking occurrences.

unexpectedness (un-eks-pek fed-nes), n. The character of being unexpected. Sterne, Tristram Shandly, iv, 29.

unexpedient (un-eks-pé'di-ent), a. Inexpedient. Millon, Education. [Raro.]

unexperiencet (un-eks-pe'ri-ens), n. Inexpedient. Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

unexperiencet (un-eks-pe'ri-ens), n. Inexpedient. Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

unexperiencet (un-eks-pe'ri-ens), n. Inexpedient. Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

unexperiencet (un-eks-pe'ri-ens), n. Inexpedient. Millon, Education. [Raro.]

unexpedient (un-eks-pe'ri-ens), n. Inexpedient. Millon, Education. [Raro.]

Thou return unexperienced to thy grave, Shale, T. of the S., Iv. 1, 50,

Young at his first entrance, and unexperienc'd, he [Ethelbert] was the first raiser of civill War among the Sexons.

Milton, Hist, Eng., III.

2. Untried; not yet known from experience; also, exhibiting inexperience; applied to things.

My santone is for open war; of wifes
More unexpert I boost not; them let these
Contrive who need, or when they need,
Millon, P. L., B. 52.

2. Without knowledge; unnequainted; igno-

Him you will find in letters and in laws Not unexpert. Prior, Indt. of Horace, I. 9. unexpertly (un-eks-pert'li), adv. Inexpertly, unexplored (un-eks-plord'), a. Not explored,

in any sense. unexposed (un-eks-pozd'), a. Not exposed, in

any sense, unexpressible (un-eks-pres'i-bl), a. Inexpressible, Millon, Church-Government, ii. 2. unexpressibly (un-eks-pres'i-bli), adv. Inexpressibly, Bp. Hall, Character of Man, unexpressive (un-eks-pres'iv), a. 1. Not expressive; deficient in expression,—2). Not to be expressed; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 10. unextended or stretched and. 1. Not extended or stretched and.

tended or stretched out.

Unextended arms.

Inextinguishable.

Um xtinguishable fire.

unexcusable (un-eks-kū'zn-bl), a. Inexcusable. Fuller, General Worthies.

unexcusableness (un-eks-kū'zn-bl-nes), n. Inexcusableness. Hammond, Works, IV. 642.

They are more amusing than plain unfabled precept.
Sydney Smith, Works, I. 176. (Daries.)
unface (un-fūs'), r. t. To remove the face or eover from; expose.

Unface these, and they will prove as bad cards as any in the pack.

Rushworth, Hist. Collections, II. il. 917. unfadable (un-fā'da-bl), a. Incapable of fading, perishing, or withering.

A crown incorruptible, unfadable.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Ahasuerus Feasting. unfadging! (un-faj'ing), a. Not suiting; of unsuitable shape, quality, or the like.

The potter may err in framing his vessel, and so in anger dash the unfadging clay against the walls.

Rev. T. Adams, Sermons, III. 122. (Davies.)

unfading (un-fa'ding), a. 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.—2. Not liable to wither or decay.

The unfading rose of Eden. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard. unfadingly (un-fā'ding-li), adv. In an unfading

manner; so as not to fade; imperishably. unfadingness (un-fa'ding-nes), n. The character or state of being unfading. Polwhele, Hist. Devonshire.

unfailable! (un-fā'la-bl), a. Not capable of failing; infallible.

This unfailable word of truth.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on 2 Pet. 1, 10, unexpectedly (un-eks-pek'ted-li), adv. In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly. Milton, S. A., 1. 1750.

Milton, S. A., 1. 1750.

Milton, S. A., 1. 1750. spring; unfailing sources of supply.—2. Not missing; always fulfilling a hope, promise, or want; not coming short; sure; certain.

Thou, secure of my unfailing word.

Dryden, Illad, i. 322.

Some god, propitious to the Trojan foe, Has from my arm unfailing struck the bow, Pope, Iliad, xv. 551.

unfailingly (un-fa'ling-li), adr. In an unfailing

manner; surely.
unfailingness (un-fā'ling-nes), n. The character of being unfailing. Ip. Hall, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

unfain† (un-fūn'), a. [(ME. unfain, unfein, unfaic, (AS. unfægen, (un-, not, + fægen, glad: see fain¹.] Not fain; sorry.

All the folke were rafam, & of the will To have reft hir the rynke, for ruth that that had, Destruction of Troy (E. F. T. S.), L 12108.

"A-las," sehe sayd, "I am en fai,n To se my sone in this dissesse," Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

Ser unfainlyt, adv. [(unfain+-ly2.] Sorrowfully.

unfainting (un-fan'ting), a. Not fainting; not sinking or succumbing or giving way.

Thorow which flaby rinth it is impossible to passe without the conduct of wisdome and exercise of impainting fortitude.

Sandys, Travalles, p. &8. unfair (un-far'), a. [(ME, unfair, (AS, unfa-

ger (= Goth, unfages), (un-, not, + fager, beautiful; see fair¹.] Not fair. (a) Not beautiful; not comely. (bi) Not glad; sad; sorrowful.

Noght sessing of solow, A solbying infaire On dayes to Endure, with drouping on rightes. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3200. (ct) Unseemly; disgraceful.

He watz corsed for his vaclanaes, & cached ther-inne, bone down of his dyngmete for dedez enfame. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1801.

(d) Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick

You come, like an unfair merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. Swift.

ressible; unutterable; incou Like it, iii. 2. 10.

tou Like it, iii. 2. 10.

ten'ded), a. 1. Not except it.

Congress, Mourning Bride, iii.

Sion; occupying no assignation occupy. Shak., Sonnets, v. [Rare.]

unfair (un-fair'), v. t. To deprive of fairness or beauty. Shak., Sonnets, v. [Rare.]

unfairly (un-fair'), adv. In an unfair or unjust manner. Secker, Sermons, IV. xiii.

unfairly (un-fair'), n. The state or characteristic occupying no assignation occupying no assignation occupying no assignation occupy. Shak., Sonnets, v. [Rare.]

unfairly (un-fair'), n. The occupying no assignation occupying no assignation

Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.

Tennyon, Merlin and Vivien (song).

unfaithful (un-fāth'fūl), a. [(ME. unfaythfull; (un-1 + faithful.] 1. Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

Fro all fandyng rafauthfull thou fende vs. Here in this worlde of lifte whille we laste. York Plays, p. 241.

His honor rooted in dishonor stood, And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true. Tennyson, Lancelot and Claine.

2. Not performing the proper duty or function. Not performing the proper said.

My feet through wine unfaithful to their weight.

Pope. 3. Not possessing faith; unbelieving; impious; infidel. Milton. P. L., xii. 461.—4. Not trustworthy; inexact; not conforming to the letter and spirit: as, an unfaithful account; an unfaithful translation.

=Syn. 1. Faithless, etc. (seé perfaious); derelict. unfaithfully (un-faith'ful-i), adv. In an unfaithful manner; without faithfulness; perfidiously; negligently: as, work unfaithfully done. unfaithfulness (un-faith'ful-nes), n. The character of being unfaithful.

A pretext for unfaithfulness or negligence.

J. A. Alexander, Sermons, II. 75. unfalcated (un-fal'kā-ted), a. 1. Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.—2†. Not curtailed; having no deductions.

I am of opinion that a real unfalcated income of six hundred pounds a year is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom.

Surft, On Bill for Clerical Residences.

unfallible (un-fal'i-bl), a. Infallible. Shak.,

1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 59. unfallowed (un-fal'od), a. Not fallowed.

The unfamiliar handwriting.

W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, p. 192.

unfamiliarly (un-fg-mil'ygr-h), adv. In an unfamiliar manner.
unfamous; (un-fa'mus), a. [(ME. unfamous;

unfamous; (un-1a'mus), a. [(ME. unfamous; (un-1 + famous.] Not famous; lost to fame; forgotten. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1146. unfardlet (un-für'dl), r. t. To unloose and open, as a pack (fardel); unpack. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Mise., VI. 171). (Davies.) unfarrowed (un-far'od), a. Deprived of a farrow or litter. Tennyson, Walking to the Mail. [Rare.]

For there is no Charm in Words as to matters of Breeding, An unfathionable Name won't make a Man a Clown.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1638), p. 221.

3t. Shapeless; deformed. Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 22.

unfashionableness (un-fash'on-a-bl-nes), n.
The character of being unfashionable; deviation from or opposition to the fashion.

unfashionably (un-fash'on-a-bli), adv. In an unfashionable manner; not in accordance with

unfast! (un-fast'), v. t. [< ME. unfasten, unvesten, onfesten; < un-2 + fast1.] To loose. unfasten (un-fa'sn), v. [< ME. unfasten; < un-2 + fasten.] I. trans. To loose; unfix; unbind; untie; figuratively, to detach from any connecting link or agency; disconnect.

He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 209.

II. intrans. To come untied or unloosed unfastener (un-fas'ner), n. One who or that which unfastens.

unfastness (un-fast'nes), n. Lack of closeness, as of fiber; porousness. [Rare.]

The insolidity and unfastness of the tree.

Nev. T. Adams, Works, IL 478.

unfathered (un-fa'fnerd), a. 1. Having no father; fatherless; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature. Shake, 2 Hen. IV., iv.

4. 122.—2. Not acknowledged by its father; unfeignedness (un-fā'ned-nes), n. The state having no acknowledged father, as an illegition of being unfeigned; truth; sincerity. Leighmate child; used figuratively; as, an unfathered ton, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 24.

proposition.
unfatherly (un-fit/fher-li), a. Not befitting a father. Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 806.
unfathomable (un-fathum-a-bl), a. Incapable of being fathomed or sounded; too deep to be measured; hence, not capable of being sounded by thought or comprehended.
unfathomableness (un-fath'um-a-bl-nes), n. The state of being unfathomable. Norris, On the Bentitudes, p. 133.
unfathomably (un-fath'um-a-bli), adv. So as not to be fathomed or sounded. Thomson, Winter, unfathomed (un-fathum-a-bli), adv. So as not to be fathomed or sounded. Thomson, Winter, unfathomed (un-fathum-a-bli), adv. So as not to be fathomed or sounded. Thomson, Winter, unfathomed (un-fathum-a-bli), adv. So as not to be fathomed or sounded. Thomson, Winter, unfathomed (un-fathum-a-bli), adv. So as not to be fathomed or sounded. Thomson, Winter, unfathomed (un-fathum-a-bli), all to his [Pharaoh's] brest she [Envel blowed (unfathum-a-bli)].

ter. unfathomed (un-fath'umd), a. Not fathomed or sounded; not to be sounded. Gray, Elegy. unfatigueable (un-fate'ga-bl), a. lncapable of being fatigued; unweariable; indefatigable. Nashr, Pierce Penilesse, p. 58. unfaulty (un-fal'ti), a. Free from fault, defect, or deficiency. Spenser, Heavenly Love, l. 233. security; defenseless.

A banefull'ayr, whose strength vnfelly nowes Through all his veins. Subvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe. unfence (un-fens'), v. t. 1. To strip of fence or guard. South, Sermons, IV. iv.—2. To remove a fence or wall from. unfenced (un-fenst'), a. Having no fence; not fenced in; also, without protection, guard, or security; defenseless.

A banefull'ayr, whose strength vnfellly nowes Through all his veins. Subvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe. unfence (un-fens'), v. t. 1. To strip of fence or guard. South, Sermons, IV. iv.—2. To remove a fence or wall from.

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A bount of the lawe and t

unfavorable, unfavourable (un-fa'vor-a-bl), unfaltering (un-fâl'tér-ing), a. Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

Sustained and soothed By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave.

Engan' Thanatopsis conditions.—3t. Ill-tavored; ugly; unattractive; repulsive.

In an unfalteringly (un-fâl'tér-ing-li). adr. In an unfalteringly into any . . . post of danger."

Infamed (un-fāind'), a. Not renowned; inglorious. [Rare.]

Death unfamed.

Shah., T. and C., ii. 2 150.

Shah., T. and C., ii. 2 150.

Not familiar:

"Couraging; adverse. Macaulay, Min on G. .

erment.—2. Not adapted to promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, weather univarorable for harvest; unfavorable ed; not made with yeast, as bread. unfertile(un-fêr'til), a. Infertile. Dr. H. More. unfavorableness (un-fā' unfertileun-fer'til-nes), n. Infertility. Vinetautive infavorably (un-favorably unfavorably (un-fā'vor-a-bli), adv. In an univavorable manner; so as not to countenance of promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, weather univavorable ed; not made with yeast, as bread. unfertile(un-fêr'til), a. Infertile. Dr. H. More. unfertileun-fav'til-nes), n. Infertility. Vinetautive; repulsive. unfavorably (un-fā'vor-a-bli), adv. In an univavorable manner; so as not to countenance of promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, unfermented (un-fêr-men'ted), a. 1. Not have det; not made with yeast, as bread. unfertile(un-fêr'til), a. Infertile. Dr. H. More. unfertileun-fav'il-nes), n. Infertility. Vinetautive; repulsive. unfavorably (un-fā'vor-a-bli), adv. In an univavorable manner; so as not to countenance of promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, unfermented (un-fêr-men'ted), a. 1. Not have det; not mandery orable manner.

"An infertileun-fêr'til-nes), n. Infertility. Unifertility. Unifertility. Unifertility. Unifertility-to-nes), n. Infertility. Vinetautive; repulsive. unfavorably (un-fā'vor-a-bli), adv. Infertility (un-fêr'til)-nes), n. Infertility. Vinetautive; repulsive. unfavorably (un-fā'vor-a-bli), adv. Infertility (un-fêr'til)-n a. 1. Not favorable; not propitious; discouraging; adverse. Macaulay, Mill on Government.—2. Not adapted to promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, weather untarorable for harvest; unfavorable conditions.

adv. In an unfavorable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage. Secker. Sermons, III. xv. unfeared (un-ferd'), a. 1†. Not affrighted; not afraid; not daunted; intrepid. B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 1.—2. Not feared; not dreaded. unfearful (un-fer'ful), a. Not fearful; not independ by the convergence.

fluenced by fear; courageous.

Unfearefull preachers of my name,

unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil-i-ar'1-ti), n. The state of being unfamiliar; want of familiarity. Johnson, Pref. to Dict.

Unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil-i-ar'1-ti), n. The state of being unfamiliar; want of familiarity. Johnson, Pref. to Dict.

Unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil-i-ar'1-ti), n. The state of being unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil-i-ar'1-ti), n. Th manner; bravely. Sandys, Travailes, p. 270. unfeasible (un-fe'zi-bl), a. Not feasible; impracticable; inteasible. South, Sermons, III. ii. unfeastlyt, a. [ME. unfeatlch; \lambda un-1 + feastly.] Not festive; not cheerful.

[Rare,] with feathers (un-terff erd), a. Not provided with feathers. Dryden. unfashionable (un-fash'on-a-bl), a. 1†. Incapable of being fashioned or shaped.—2. Not fashionable, in any sense

For there is no Charm in Words as to matters of Erceding, An unfathionable Name won't make a Man a Clown. Inc., An unfathionable Name won't make a Man a Clown.

Satires, x. [Rare.] unfeaty† (un-fe'ti), a. [\(\lambda un-1 + fcat, a., + -y^1.\)] Not feat; unskilful; clumsy.

They might talk of book-learning what they would, but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks were.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

unfed (un-fed'), a. Not fed; not supplied with food; not nourished or sustained. Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 30.

unfashionable manner; not in accordance with fashion.

unfashioned (un-fash'ond), a. Not modified by art; not molded; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form. B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

unfast (un-fast'), a. Not fast or safe; not secure. Johnson.

unfast! (un-fast'), v. t. [< ME. unfasten, unvesten, onfesten; < un-2 + fast1.] To loose.

unfasten (un-fa'sn), v. [< ME. unfastnen; < un-2+ fasten.] I. trans. To loose; unfax; unbind; untie; figuratively, to detach from any connecting link or agency; disconnect.

hardness; cruelty.
unfeigned (un-fand'), a. Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere: as, unfeigned piety; unfeigned thanks. Shak..
T. of the S., iv. 2. 32.

unfeignedly (un-fā'ned-li), adv. In an un-feigned manner; without hypoerisy; really;

Because it smellis, vn/egncittic,
To verray percialytic,
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 1, 431. He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel.

Book of Common Prayer, Absolution.

Into his [Pharaoh's] brest she [Envy] blowes A banefull ayr, whose strength unfellly flowes Through all his veins. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

A town . . . unwalled and unfenced.

Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1572.

2. To free from restraint; set at liberty: as, to ot inwifetter the mind.
unfettered (un-fet'erd), p. a. Unchained; unshackled free from restraint;

shackled: free from restraint: unrestrained.

Unfetter'd by the sense of crime.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.
unfeudalize (un-fū'dal-īz), v. t. To free from
foudalism; divest of feudal rights or character. Also spelled unfeudalise. Carlyle, French
Rev., II. v. 5. (Davies.)
unfigured (un-fig'ūrd), a. 1. Not figured. Specifically—(a) Representing no animal or vegetable figures
or forms. (b) Devoid of figures of any kind; not spotted
or dotted; as, an unfigured muslin; an unfigured vase.
2. Literal; devoid of figures of speech. Blair.
—3. In logic not determined in reference to 3. In logic, not determined in reference to

He was all armd in rugged steele unfilde, As in the smoky forge it was compilde. Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 30. Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 30. unfiled?† (un-fild'), a. [< ME. unfyled; < un-1 + filed, pp. of file?, v.] Not soiled, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated; undefiled. Surrey, Æneid, ii.

unfilial (un-fil'yal), a. Not filial. Shak., W. T.,

unfilially (un-fil'yal-i), adv. In an unfilial manunfilleted (un-fil'et-ed), a. Not bound up with

or as with a fillet. Coleridge, The Picture. unfine (un-fin'), a. Not fine; shabby. [Rare.] The birthday was far from being such a show; empty

and unfine as possible.
Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 362. (Davies.)

unfinish (un-fin'ish), n. Lack of finish; incompleteness. [Rare.]

pleteness. Likare. J
It is such a comfort to use tired American—tired of our fret and hurry and unfinish—to see something done and completed and polished. S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 360. unfinishable (un-fin'ish-a-bl), a. Incapable of being finished, concluded, or completed. Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1. unfinished (un-fin'isht), a. Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect.

A garment shapeless and unfinished.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 415.

unfinishing (un-fin'ish-ing), n. The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining unfinished. [Rare.]

Noble deed, the unfinishing whereof already surpasses what others before them have left enacted.

Nation, Apology for Smeetymnuus, § 8

unfirm (un-ferm'), a. Not firm; not strong or

(c) Wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not competent, unable, said of persons.

Unat to live or die. Shak., M. for M., Iv. A &

=Syn. (a) lnapt. Sec apt. (c) Unqualified, unmeet, unworthy, incompetent, insufficient.
unfit (un-fit'), r. t. To make unsuitable; deprive of the proper or necessary qualifications for some act, activity, use, or purpose.

Age and bilindness had unfitted Lord North for the duties of a public prosecutor. Macaday, Warren Hastings, unfitly (unfit li), adv. In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably; inappropriately. B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader, unfitness un-fit 'nes), n. The character of heing unfit, in any sense. Shak., Lear, i. 4.

unfitting (un-fit'ing), a. [< ME. unfittyng; < un-1 + fitting.] Not fitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

to ass ill such a hiduous creature Off so wonderfull amfittyng stature Rom, of Parlency (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4788.

nfittingly (un-fit'ing-li), adv. In an unfitting manner; improperly. The Allantic, LXV. 585.
unfix (un-fiks'), r. t. 1. To make no longer fixed or firm; loosen from any fastening; detach; unsettle; as, to unfix the mind or affective. The statement of the statem tions; to unfix bayonets.

Unix his earth bound root. Shall, Macbeth, Iv. 1, 19 2. To melt; dissolve. [Rare.]

Nor can the rising sun Unfor their frosts. Dry len.

unfixed (un-fikst'), a. Not fixed, in any sense, unfixedness (un-fik'sed-nes), n. The state of being unfixed or unsettled. *Harrow*, Sermons,

unfixity (un-fik'sl-ti), n. The state of being un-fixed; fluctuation; variableness. [Rare.] unfoldment (un-föld'ment), n. [< unfold! +

The unfxite of the infliction of smooth is shown by the existence of the variant spaces. In Phoeian inerlytions, (Tancal Rev., 111. 18.

unflagging (un-flag'ing), a. Not flagging; not unfoldress) (un-fol'dress), n. [\(\) unfold \(\) + \(\) r\(\) drooping; maintaining strength or spirit; sustained; as, unflagging real. South, Sermons, \(\) The unfoldress of treather to the labels of the unfold tree of treather to the labels.

unflated (un-flatted), a. [(un-1 + 1... flates, pp. of flare, blow (see flates), + -ed2.] Not blown.

low ii.
The "jerk" or unstated aspirate.
Energy, Bree, XXII, 5-6.

unflattering (un-flat'er-ing), a. Not flattering, in any sense. Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, xxvii.

unflatteringly (un-flat'ér-ing-li), adr. In an unflattering manner; without flattery, unfledged (un-flejd'), a. 1. Not yet fledged or furnished with feathers.

Her unfolg'd brood,

2. Not having attained to full growth or experience; not fully developed; immature.

Underlact actors. Druden, Love Triumphant, L. L. unflesh (un-flesh'), r. t. [(un-2+flesh.] To deprive of flesh; reduce to a skeleton. [Rare.] unfleshed (un-flesht'), a. Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untried: as, an unfleshed hound; unfleshed valor.

Whene'er I go to the field, Heaven keep me from The meeting of an unflesh'd youth or coward ! Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, I. 2.

stable; feeble; infirm.

The sway of earth

Shakes like a thing unifrm. Shake, J. C., I. 3. 4. unfleshly (un-flesh'li), a. Not fleshly; not human; incorporcal; spiritual.

M. Arnold, Thyrsis.
unfoiled (un-foild'), a. Not vanquished; not
defeated; not haffled. Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.
unfold' (un-foid'), r. [< ME. unfolden, unfolden,
unrolden, < AS. unfealdan, unfold, < un-, back,
+ fealdan, fold: see un-2 and fold!, r.] I.
trans. 1. To open the folds of; expand; spread
out; change from a folded condition, in any
sense of the word fold. Chaucer, Trollus, ii.
1702; Pope, Iliad, ii. 978.—2. To lay open to
view or any templetion; under known is all the or contemplation; make known in all the details; develop; disclose; revenl: ns, to un-fold one's designs; to unfold the principles of

The Holy Fader wondred on that he told, Off the merueles that ther gan rafeld, Rom, of Partenay (E. E. 7, 8.), L 5121.

Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides. Shall, Lear, I. 1, 283

3. To show, or let be seen; display.

[Hightning] that in a spicen unfolds both heaven and carth. Shall, M. N. R. I. 140.

II. intrans. To become opened out; be spread apart; become disclosed or developed; develop

She [the milkmaid] dares go alone and unfild sheep in the night, and fevrs no manner of ill. Quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 82.

unfolder (un-föl'der), n. One who or that which

unfolding (un-fol'ding), n. [Verbal n. of unfold!, r.] The act of spreading out; disclosure; revelation; development.

To my unfelling lend your prosperous car Shall, Othello, L. 2.215.

-ment.] Unfolding; development. [Rare.] The infoldment of the power of voluntary motion, Pop. Sci. Ma., XXXIII. 4.

unflame (un-flām'), r. t. To unkindle; cool. unfoliated (un-fo'll-ā-ted), a. Not having a [Rare.]

Uniform to the first tender of the first tend

Have you any way, then, to unfeed me again? Shal., M. W. of W., iv. 2, 120. unfooted (un-fut'ed), a. Not trodden by the foot of man; unvisited. [Rare.]

Until it came to some unfooted plains.
Where fed the herds of Fan. Konts, Endymion.

unforbidden, unforbid (un-fŷr-bid'), a. Not forbidden; not prohibited: applied to persons; allowed; permitted; legal: applied to things.

unforbiddenness (un-för-bid'n-nes), n. The state of being unforbidden. *Hople*, unforced (un-först'), a. Not forced, in any sense of that word. enso of that wow.

This gentle and unforced accord.

Shak., Hamlet, L 2, 123.

not unforcedly (un-för'sed-li), adr. In an unforced icd manner. Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii., note.

unforcible (un-för'si-bl), a. Wanting force or strength: as, an unforcible expression. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. \ 65. [Rare.] unforeboding (un-för-bö'ding), a. Not foretelling; not tolling the future; giving no omens. Pope, Odyssey, ii. unforeknowable (un-för-nö'n-bl), a. Incapable of being foreknown. Cudworth. unforeknown (un-för-nön'), a. Not previously known or foreseen. [Rare.]

In three divided. Shal., 2 Hen. IV., 1. 2. 10.

unfirmamented (un-fe'r'ma-men-ted), a. Not having a firmament; unbounded; boundless. Carlyle. [Rarc.]

unfirmness (un-fe'rm'nes), n. The state of being unfirm; want of firmness; instability. Imp. Dict.

unfist (un-fist'), r. t. [< un-1 + fist!.] To unhand; release. [Rare.]

You goodman Brandy face, unfit her, How durst you keep my wife?

Cotton, kearundles, p. 82. (Daries)

unfit (un-fit'), a. Not fit. (a) Improper; unsuitable: unbecoming; inappropriate: said of things.

Shak., Hen. VIII., il. 2. 61.

In three divided. Shal., 2 Hen. IV., 1. 2. 65.

thronged.

unflesh'i), a. Bare of men.

Sir J. Daries.

Sir J. Daries.

Sir J. Daries.

Without dinching; unworr foreseen. [Luic.].

Within had no less proved certain, unforeseen.

Millon, R. L., iii. 10.

unfluching (un-fin'ching-li), adr. Without diluching; unshrinkingly.

unfluching (un-fin'ching), a. Not filence.

Not foreseen (un-for-sō'n), a. Not foreseen ing; not provident. Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

unforesseen (un-for-sō'n), a. Not foreknown.

Nillon, R. L., iii. 10.

Unflocked.

Valloh had no less proved certain, unforesseen

The unforeseen, that which is not foreseen or expected. Nothing is certain but the unforeseen.

Nothing is certain but the unforeseen.

Inforeskinned (un-for'skind), a. [< un- + foreskin+-ed².] Circumeised. Millon, S. A., l. 1100. [Raro.]

unforetold. (un-for-töld'), a. Not predicted or foretold. Eelectic Rer.

unforewarned (un-for-warnd'), a. Not forewarned; not previously warned or admonished. Millon, P. L., v. 245.

unforfoited (un-for'fit-ed), a. Not forfeited; maintained; not lost. Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 7.

unforged (un-forjid'), a. [< ME. unforged; < un-l+ forged.] Not forged; not made.

Unforged was the hauberke and the plate.

Unforged was the hauberke and the plate. Chaucer, Former A

Unforged was the hauberke and the plate. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 49.

unforgetable (un-for-get'n-bl), a. That cannot be forgotten. Also spelled unforgettable.

unforgivable (un-for-get'n-bl), a. Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable. Carlyle, Life of Sterling, vii. Also spelled unforgiveable.

unforgiven (un-for-giv'n), a. Not forgiven; not pardoned. Bp. Jewell, A Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 546.

unforgiver (un-for-giv'er), n. One who does not pardon or forgive; an implacable person. Buchardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 26. [Rare.]

unforgiving (un-for-giv'ing), a. Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. Byron, Fare Thee Well.

unforgivingnoss (un-for-giv'ing-nes), n. The quality of being unforgiving implacability. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 287.

unforgotten, unforgot (un-for-got'n, un-for-got'), a. Not forgotten; not lost to memory; not overlooked or neglected.

not overlooked or neglected.

Cline of the unforgetten brave. Byron, The Glaour. unform (un-form'), r. t. [(un-2 + form.] To destroy; unmake; decompose, or resolve into marts.

unformal (un-for'mal), a. Not formal; infor-

unformalized (un-för'mal-īzd), a. Not made formal; unreduced to forms. Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xix.

unformed (un-formd'), a. Not having been formed; not fashioned; not molded into regular shape.

Matter unform'd and vold. Milton, P. L. vil. 233. Unformed stars, in one, ostron, stars not included in any constellation figure, but considered as belonging to one of the constellations; generally used with reference to Ptolony's a stalogue, as the shapes of the constellation-figures are not so determinate as to distinguish whether stars not given by Ptolony are in all cases within or without the figure.

unfortified (un-for'ti-fid), a. Not fortified, in any sense.

A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient. Shak, Hamlet, L. 2, 90.

unfortify (un-för'ti-fi), r. t. [\(\lambda un-2 + fortify.\)]
To strip of fortifications; dismantle. [Rare.]

On the kings name I command you to leave your armour, to discamp your camp, and to unfortife Tordislins.

Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 272

unfortunacyt (un-fôr'[ū-nā-si), n. [(unfortuna(tc) + -cy.] Misfortune.

The king he tacitely upbraids with the unfortunacies of his reign by deaths and plagues.

**Regular*, Life of Laud, p. 831. (Daries.)

unfortunate (un-fôr'tū-nāt), a. and n. I. a. Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; un-

Hood, Bridge of Sighs. unfortunately oun-fôr'tū-nāt-li), adv. In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unbappily. \$\langle (u)\$, Verus and Adonis, 1. 1029. unfortunateness (un-fôr'tū-nāt-nes), u. The condition or state of being unfortunate; ill lack; ill fortune.

His are at st Unfortunateness was in his greatest Blessing.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 102.

unfossiliferous (un-fos-i-lif'e-rus), a. Destitute of fossils. Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 622. unfossilized (un-fos'il-izd), a. Not fossilized.

unfostered (un-fos'terd), a. 1. Not fostered; not nourished.—2. Not countenanced or favored; not patronized; as, a scheme unfostered. unfought (un-fât'), a. Not fought.

If they march along Unfought withal. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5, 12,

unfounded (un-foun'ded), a. 1. Not founded; not built or established. Milton, P. L., ii. 829.—2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; baseless: as, unfounded expectations. Paley, Natural Theology.

unfoundedly (un-foun'ded-li), adv. In a baseless or unfounded manner.

less or unfounded manner.
unframablet (un-fra ma-bl), a. Not capable of being tramed or molded. Hooker, Eccles.
Polity, i. § 16.

unframableness; (un-frā'ma-bl-nes), n. The character of being unframable. Bp. Sanderson. unframe; (un-frām'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + frame.] To destroy the frame of; take apart; hence, to mal:e useless; destroy.

You write unto me that you are much offended by many slanderer; that deprace your doings and unframe your attempts. therara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 109. unframed (un-framd'), a. 1. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. Drydon.—2. Not provided with a frame; not put into a frame: as, an unframed picture. unfranchised (un-fran'chizd), a. Not fran-

(Darres,)
unfraught (un-frût'), a. Not fraught; not filled
with a load or burden; unloaded.

Eut would God that without lenger delayes.
The galves were rafraught in fortie dayes.
Hakkujt's Voyages, I. 195.
unfree (un-frê'), a. [< ME. unfre; < un-1 +
free.] Not free, in any sense of the word

Relow the froman there were unfree men serfs bound to the soil and slaves, the conquered foes of past generations and the captives of his own.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, i. 16.

to the soil and slaves, the continuous of the open let of the soil and the captives of his own.

In no previous arrangement between Christian states had the rule "free ships, free goods" been separated from the oppo lie, "unfree or hostile ships, hostile goods," unfueled, unfueled, unfuelled (un-fū'eld), a. Not supworkers, Introd. to Inter. Law, \$ 171, unfreezet (un-fū'ez'), v. t. [(un-2+freeze.] To thaw.

**Unfreezet (un-fū'ez'), v. t. [(un-2+freeze.] To thaw.

**Unfreezet the frost of her chaste heart.

**Unfreezet the frost of her chaste heart.

**T. Hudson, Judith, iv. 190. (Dacies.)

**Thalaba, ii. (Davies.) [Rare.]

**unfulfilled (un-fū-fild'), a. Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as, a prophecy or prediction unfulfilled. Milton, P. L., iv. 511.

**unfulfilled. Milton, P. L., iv. 511.

**unfullit (un-fū'), a. Not full or complete; im-unfullit (un-fū'), a. Not full or complete; im-unfullit (un-fū'), a.

unfrequent (un-fre'kwent), a. Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. Spectator, No. 472.

In the German universities feuds were not unfrequent, Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 848.

Encyc. Brit., XXIIf. 848.
unfrequent! (un-frē-kwent'), v. t. [</br>
frequent.] To cease to frequent. J. Philips, Cider, i. [Rare.]

unfrequented (un-frē-kwen'ted), a. Not frequented; seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary: ns, an unfrequented place or forest. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 2.

unfrequently (un-frē'kwent-li), adv. Infrequently. Cogan, On the Passions, i. 2. [Rare.]
415

happy: as. an unfortunate adventure; an un-unfret; (un-fret'), v. t. [(un-2 + fret1.] To fortunate man.

yy: as, an any unate man.

Men ever were most blessed, till cross fate Erought love and women forth, unfortunate
To all that ever tasted of their smiles.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Until the Lord unfret his angly of Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

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Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

How of the Lord unfret his angly of Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

How of the Lord un

To all time Felecher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

=Syn. Unsuccessful, ill-fated, ill-starred, disastrous, ca. land, an. 1532.

H. . One who or that which is unfortunate;

Worn or rubbed. Hoinsnea, Ouromote land, an. 1532.

unfriend (un-frend'), n. [< ME. unfrend, on-freend' | Me. unfrend | Me.

One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath.

Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

Lyle.

unfriended (un-fren'ded), a. Lacking friends;

pot countenanced or supported. Shak., T. N., not countenanced or supported. Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 10.

He was *unfriended* and unknown. *Ticknor*, Hist. Span, Literature, II. 97.

unfriendedness (un-fren'ded-nes), n. The quality or state of being unfriended. Athenæum, No. 3148, p. 236.

I would not breed dissention;
'Tis an unfriendly office.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, il. 3.

They left their bones beneath unfriendly skies.

Couper, Expostulation, 1. 524.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or

support any object. The unfriendly elements. Shak., Pericles, Iii. 1. 58.

=Syn. Hostile, inimical, antagonistic. See amicable. unfriendly (un-frend'li), adv. In an unkind manner; not as a friend. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, vi.

unfriendship (un-frend'ship), n. [\langle ME. un-frindship; \langle unfriend + -ship.] Unfriendlifrindship; \(\) ness; enmity.

unfrighted (un-fri'ted), a. Not frighted; not scared or terrified. B. Jonson, Epigrams, iv. unfrightful (un-frit'ful), a. Not frightful; not territying or repulsive. Carlyle, French Rev., I vii 4.

unfrock (un-frok'), v. t. [\lambda un-2 + frack.] To deprive of a frock; divest of a frock; hence, referring to a monk's frock, to deprive of ecclesinstical rank or authority.

"Proud prelate," she [Elizabeth] wrote. . . . "If you do not immediately comply with my request, . . . I will unfrock you!"

J. R. Green, Short Hist, of Eug. People, vil. 3.

unfranchised (un-fran'fi-bl), a. Not frangible; incapable of being broken; infrangible. Jer. unfrankable (un-frang'ka-bl), a. Incapable of being franked or sent by a public conveyance free of expense. Southey, Letters (1819), iii. 106. (Davies.)

unfranght (un-frat'), a. Not fraught; not filled sense.)

In the midst of his unfruitful prayer. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 344.

unfruitfully (un-fröt'fül-i), adv. In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly. B. Jonson, The Silent Woman, v. 1.

unfruitfulness (un-fröt'fül-nes), n. The state or character of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness: applied to peror character of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness: applied to persons or things.

unfruitoust, a. [ME., also unfruytous; < un-1 ungalled (un-gâld'), a. Unhurt; not galled; + fruitous, fruitful: see fructuous.] Unfruit-ful. Wyelif.

fulfilled. Millon, P. L., IV. 511. unfull; (un-ful'), a. Not full or complete; imporfect. Sylvester. unfumed (un-fumd'), c. 1. Not fumigated.—2; Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled: noting odor or scent.

She . . . strows the ground
With rose and odours from the shrub unfumed.
Millon, P. L., v. 349.

unfunded (un-fun'ded), a. Not funded; floating: as, an unfunded debt. See fund1, v. t., and ing: as, an any anada dere. See funds, v. t., and funded. The unfunded debt of the United Kingdom exists in the form of exchequer bills and bonds, treasury bills, etc., issued by the government when it desires to raise money for temporary purposes, all bearing interest at fixed rates, and due at specified times; while the funded debt of that country is properly no debt at all, the government being under no obligation to repay the principal sum represented by the stock, but only to pay the interest ungartered

thereon, for the due performance of which a fund consisting of the product of certain taxes or sources of revenue is set aside.

is set aside. unfurl (un-férl'), v. [{un-2+furl.] I. trans. 1. To spread or shake out from a furled state, as a sail or a flag.

Gallia's proud standards, to Bavaria's joined,
Unfurl their gilded lilies in the wind.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. Figuratively, to disclose; display.

I am resolved to display my unfurled soule in your very nee.

N. Ward, Simple, Cobler, p. 56.

N. Hara,

The red right arm of Jove,
With all his terrors there unfurl'd.

Byron, tr. of Horace.

II. intrans. To be spread out or expanded; open to the wind.

As marks his eye the seaboy on the mast, The anchors rise, the sails unfurling fast. Byron, Corsair, i. 16.

No. 3148, p. 236.
unfriendliness (un-frend'li-nes), n. The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavor. Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 11.
unfriendly (un-frend'li), a. 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; inimical: as, an unfurnished (un-fer'nish), v. t. [< un-2 + furnish.]
To deprive of furnishing, furniture, or necessaries of any kind. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.
unfurnished (un-fer'nisht), a. Not furnished; not supplied with furnishings or furniture of any kind: unsumplied: un

unturnish (un-ter nish), v. t. [<un-x+ jurnish.]
To deprive of furnishing, furniture, or necessaries of any kind. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.
unfurnished (un-fer'nisht), a. Not furnished; not supplied with furnishings or furniture of any kind; unsupplied; unequipped: as, an unfurnished house.

We shall be much unfurnish'd for this time.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 2. 10.

unfurrowed (un-fur'od), a. Not furrowed; not formed into drills or ridges; hence, smooth: as, an unfurrowed field; the unfurrowed sea.

The unseeded and unfurrowed soil. Couper, Odyssey, ix. unfused¹ (un-fūzd'), a. Not fused; not melted. unfused² (un-fūzd'), a. Not provided or fitted with a fuse, as a mine or a bomb. Science, V.74. unfusible (un-fū'zi-bl), a. Infusible. [Rare.] unga, ungka (ung'gä, ung'kä), n. The sia-

ungain; (un-gān'), a. [< ME. ungain, ungayn; < un-1 + gain, a.] 1. Perilous; dreadful.

[Ho] gird gomes vnto grounde with vngayn strokes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1332.

2. Ungainly; awkward; clumsy.

A brown boy with a thin face, a huge nose, and as ungain as possible. Gray, Letters, I. 86.

gain as possible. Gray, Letters, 1. 86. ungained (un-gānd'), a. Not yet gained; unpossessed. Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 315. ungainful (un-gān'ful), a. Unprofitable; not producing gain. Daniel, Musophilus. ungainliness (un-gān'li-nes), n. The state or character of being ungainly; ungainly appearance; clumsiness; awkwardness. ungainly (un-gān'li), a. [< ME.*ungaynly (cf. ungainly, adv.); < un-1 + gainly, a.] 1‡. Unfit; vain.

Missing their knowledge to ungainly ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.

Hammond, Sermons, IV. 13.

2. Awkward; clumsy; uncouth: as, an ungainly carriage. Everett, Orations, II. 213.-Syn. 2. Uncouth, Eungting, etc. See aukward and clumey. ungainly (un-gān'li), adv. [< ME. *ungaynly, ungeinliche; < un-1 + gainly, adv.] In an awkward manner; clumsily; uncouthly.

Why dost thou stare and look so ungainly?

Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i. 2.

Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 283.

ungarment (un-gär'ment), $v.\ t.\ [\langle\ un^{-2}+garment.]$ To unclothe; strip. ungarmented (un-gär'men-ted), $a.\ Not$ having garments; not covered with garments; un-clothed.

And round her limbs ungarmented the fire Curl'd its fierce flukes. Southey, Joan of Arc, iv. (Davies.) ungarnished (un-gür'nisht), a. [ME. ungarnyst; < un-1 + garnished.] Not garnished or furnished; unadorned; not properly provided or equipped.

The gome watz engarnest with god men to dele.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 187. A plain ungarnish'd present as a thanke-offering to thee.
Millon, Animadversions.

ungartered (un-gür'terd), a. Not held by garters, as the hose or stockings; not having or wearing garters.

You chid at Sir Proteus for going ungartered. Shak., T. G. of V., il. 1. 79.

Those persons whose souls are dispersed and ungathered by reason of a wanton humour to intemperate jesting are ant to be trilling in their religion.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

ungear (un-gēr'), v. t. [< un-2 + gear.] To strip of gear; also, to throw out of gear. ungeneraled, ungeneralled (un-jen'g-rald), a. Made not general; local; particular. Fuller.

fRare.

ungenerated (un-jen'e-rā-ted), a. Not generated; not brought into being. Raleigh.
ungenerous (un-jen'e-rus), a. Not generous; not showing liberality or nobility of mind or sentiments; illiberal; ignoble; dishonorable.

The victor never will impose on Cato Ungen'rous terms. Addison, Cato.

Ungenerous terms. Addison, Cato. ungenerous y (un-jen'e-rus-li), adv. In an ungenerous manner; illiberally; ignobly. ungenial (un-je'nial), a. Not genial. (a) Not favorable to natural growth: as, ungenial arr; ungenial soils. (b) Not kindly; unpleasant; disagreeable; largh; unsympathetic, as, an ungenial disposition. (c) Not congenial, not suited or adapted. [Rare.]

Critical explanations of difficult passages of Scripture . . do well for publication, but are ungenial to the habits and taste of a general audience.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

ungenitured; (un-jen'i-tūrd), a. Wanting genitals; wanting the power of propagation; impotent. Shak., M. for M., iii. 2, 181, ungenteel (un-jen-tēl'), a. Not genteel; impohte; rude: of persons or manners, ungenteelly (un-jen-tēl'li), adv. In an ungenteel manner; impolitely; uncivilly, Edinburgh Rev.

ungentle (un-jen'tl), a. [(ME. ungentel; (un-1+ yente.] 1. Not gentle; harsh; rough; rude; ill-bred; impolite.

When nature biddeth there to be good and gentle to other, she commandeth the not to be cruel and ungentle to thyself.—Ser T. More, Utopla (tr. by Robinson), it. 7

Casar cannot live
To be ungentle. Shal, A. and C., v. 1, to

2. Not noble; plebeian.

Sum man hath grete rychesses, but he is ashamyd of his ungentel lynage. Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 4.

ungentlemant (un-jen'tl-man), v. t. Same as unnentlemanize.

Some tell me home breeding will ungentleman him.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 545. (Darres.)

ungentlemanize (un-jen'tl-man iz), v. t. [\(\chi un^{-1}\) + gentleman + \(\chi ze_1\)]. To deprive of the character of a gentleman; make boorish. [Rare.]

Unmanning and un-gentlemanizing themselves to any extent.

C. A. Bruted, English University, p. 40.

ungentlemanlike (un-jen'tl-man-lik), a. Not like a gentleman; not becoming a gentleman; ungentlemanly. Sydney Smith, To John Allen, ungentlemanliness (un-jen'tl-man-li-nes), n. The character of being ungentlemanly. Quarterlu Rev.

ungentlemanly (un-jen'tl-man-li), a. Not befitting a gentleman; rude; uncivil; ill-bred.

ungentlemanly (un-jen'tl-man-li), adv. ungentlemanly manner; not as a gentleman.

To defraud and cousen them ungentlemanty of their arents love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of beir inheritance.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 148. their inheritance.

ungentleness (un-jen'tl-nes), n. 1. Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness.— 2. Want of politeness; incivility. Shak., As

you Like it, v. 2. 83. ungently (un-jent'li), adv. In an ungentle manner; harshly; with severity; rudely. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 444.

ungenuine (un-jen'ū-in), a. Not genuine.

His best Plays are almost always Modest and clean Complection'd. His Amphitrio, excepting the angenuine Addition, is such. Jeremy Coller, Short View, p. 18. ungenuineness (un-jen'ū-in-nes), n. The char-

acter of being ungenuine; spuriousness. unget (un-get'), r. t. [\lambda un-2 + gct1. Cf. un-beget.] To treat as if unbegotten. [Rare.]

ungifted (un-gif'ted), a. Not gifted. (a) Not endowed with peculiar faculties.

A hot-headed, ungifted, unedifying preacher.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull, xxiii.

(b) Not having received a gift; without a present.

It will ungild one face of the object while the other face becomes gilt. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 196. ungilded, ungilt (un-gil'ded, un-gilt'), a. Not gilt; not overlaid with gilding.

Our mean ungilded stage.

ungilding (un-gil'ding), n. The act or process of depriving of gilding; hence, figuratively, a stripping off of decorations.

By all this wee may conjecture how little wee neede feare that the unguilding of our Prelates will prove the woodening of our Priests.

Milton, Animadversions.

Articles of iron, steel, and silver, which cannot be sub-mitted to the ungilding-bath. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 205.

ungill (un-gil'), v. t. [(un-2+ gill¹.] To release the gills of (a fish) from the net; take or remove from a gill-net, as fish.

ungilt (un-gilt'), v. t. An obsolete variant of

ngild.
Bycause that there was none yll that did *engille* it.
Golden Boke, Prol.

ungiltift, a. [ME.: see unguilty.] Without guilt;

Is this nu honour unto thy deyte, That folk *unglitif* suffren here injure? Chaucer, Trollus, iii. 1018.

ungenitured; (un-jen'i-tūrd), a. Wanting genungenitured; (un-gerd'), v. t. $[\langle un^2 + gird.]]$ To itals; wanting the power of propagation; includes the power of propagation and to take the girdle or belt from.

The sportive exercises for the which the genius of Milton ungrals itself.

Macaulay.

ungivet (un-giv'), r. [(un-2 + give.] To give way; relax; slacken.

That religion which is rather suddenly parched up than seasonably ripened doth commonly unvice afterwards.

Puller, Ch. Hist., 11, II, II, 40. (Dacies.)

ungiving (un-giv'ing), a. Not bringing gifts.

Dryden. [Rare.] ungka, n. See unga.

ungka-puti (ung'kä-put-i), n. [Native name.] The active gibbon of Sumatra, Hylobates agilis.

Also called ungha, ungha-pati, ungha-etam, unghad; (un-glad'), a. [ME. unghad, AS. unglad (= leel, ūgladhr), not glad; as un-1 + glad.]
Sorry; sad. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 63

ungladden (un-glad'n), r. t. [(un-2 + gladden.)]To deprive of gladness; leave uncheered; make sad. [Rare.]

It wears, to my eye, a stern and sombre aspect, too ungoodly! (un-gud'li), adv. [< ME. ungoodly, nuch ungladdened by gental sunshine.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 19.

He was annuella served they in

unglazed (un-glazed'), a. 1. Unprovided with glass, or with glass windows.—2. Not conted or covered with vitreous matter: as, unglazed earthenware. See unglazed pottery, under pot-

ungloomed (un-glömd'), a. Not darkened, over-shadowed, or overclouded. [Rare.]

With look ungloomed by guile. M. Green, The Spicen. unglorified (un-glo'ri-fid), a. Not glorified; ungorged (un-gorjd'), a. Not gorged; not not honored with praise or adoration. Dryden, filled; not sated. not honored with praise or adoration. Dryden, unglorify (un-glō'ri-fi), r. t. [\(\cure{u}\) un=2 + ylor\(\frac{y}\)]. To deprive of glory. Watts, Remnants of Time, \(\frac{y}\) 31. [Rare.] unglorious! (un-glō'ri-us). a. Not glorious!

bringing no glory or honor; inglorious. Wyclif, Job xii. 19.

unglosedt, a. See unglozed. unglose $(u_1, a_2, b_3, a_4, a_5)$ unglove (u_1, g_1, a_4, a_5) , $v. t. [(u_1, a_2, a_4, a_5)]$ To take off the glove or gloves from.

Unglore your hand.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, Il. 1. unglozed; (un-glozd'), a. [(ME. unglosed; (un-1 + glozed.] Not glozed or glossed.

Late zowre confessoure, sire kynge, construe this englosed, Piers Plocman (B), iv. 145.

unglue (un-glö'), r. t. [(un-2+gluc.] To separate, as that which is glued or cemented; hence, figuratively, to free from any strong at-

Unglue thyself from the world and the vanitles of it.

Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical, § 24.

I'll disony you; I'll disinherit you;
I'll disony you;
I'll disinherit you;
Sheridan, The Bival:
unglutted (un-glut'ed), a. Not glutted; not satiated or saturated; not cloyed.

Seyd's unglutted eye. Ungnadia (un-gnad'i-ii), n. [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), named for Ungnad, who wrote (1757) on

ungovernably

ungovernably

Persian fruits.] A genus of plants, of the order Sapindaeeve and tribe Sapindæe. It is distinguished from the related genus **Zevidus, the horse-chestnut, by its alternate planate leaves, and by its flowers with a tongue-shaped disk. The only species, *U. speciesa*, the Spanish buckeye, is a native of Texas and Mexico, having a soft satiny reddish wood. It is a small tree, or sometimes a low shrub, with leaves of from \$3\$ to 7 serrate leaflets, the terminal leaflet being long-stalked. The rose-colored flowers are aggregated in Internal clusters or corymps, followed by a coriaceous three-lobed capsule containing three globose seeds resembling those of the horse-chestnut, but with emette properties, and reputed poisonous. ungoard1, *a. See ungored1. ungod1 (un-god'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. ungodded ppr. ungodding. **[un-2 + god1.] 1. To divest of the divine attributes or qualities, real or supposed; divest of divinity; undeify. *Dr. J. Scott. [Rare.]—2. To deprive of a god, or cause to recognize no god; make atheistical or godless. [Rare.]

Thus men ungodded may to places rise,
And sects may be preferred without disguise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 742.
ungod²t, a. A Middle English form of ungood.
ungodlily (un-god'li-li), adv. In an ungodly
manner; impiously; wickedly.
ungodliness (un-god'li-nes), v. The quality of
being ungodly; impiety; wickedness.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness. Rom. i. 18.

ungodly (un-god'li), a. 1. Not godly; careless of God; godless; wicked; impious; sinful: as, ungodly men or ungodly deeds. 1 Pet. iv. 18.

Glory to him whose just avenging ire Had driven out the ungolly from his sight. Millon, P. L., vil. 185.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

The hours of this ungodly day.

Shak., K. John, ill. 1, 109.

Such an ungodly sickness I have got O'erthrow divinity, all moral laws.

Deau. and Pl., King and No King, ili. 1.

3. Outrageous; extremely annoying. [Slang.] The poisonous nature of the wind, and its unrolly and unintermittent uproar, would not suffer me to sleep.

R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

4. Squeamish; niee. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
=Syn. 1. Godless, Unrighteous, etc. See irreligious.
ungood! (un-gud'). a. [(ME. ungood, ungod, (
AS. ungod (= OHG, MHG, unguot, G, ungut =
Ieel. ūgodhr), not good; as un-1 + good.] Not

ungoodly (un-gud'li), a. [ME. ungoodly; (un-1 + goodly, a.] Not goodly; not good; bad. I nolde holde hir ungoodly. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 3741.

ngoodly; \(\sigma\) un-- \(\gamma\);
He was ongoodly served ther in.

Paston Letters, III. 125.

unglaze (un-glūz'), v. t. [\(\chi un^2 + glaze.\)] To take the glass from, as a window or window-ungored (un-gord'), a. [\(\chi un^1 + gore + -ed^2.\)] Not stained or marked with gore; unbloodied,

Helms of gold Vinguard with bloud. Sylvester, The Vication, p. 288. (Davies.) ungored² (un-gōrd'), a. $[\zeta un-1 + qore^2 + -cd^2]$. Not gored; not wounded as with a horn or spear.

I have a voice and precedent of peace, To keep my name ungored. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 261.

Ungorged with flesh and blood.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria.

ungorgeous (un-gor'jus), a. Not gorgeous; not showy or splendid. Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. S. (Daries.) [Rare.] ungotten, ungot (un-got'n, -got'), a. 1. Not gained. Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.—2†. Not be-

gotten.

Ungotten and unborn. Shak., Hen. V., I. 2, 287. ungovernable (un-guv'er-ng-bl), a. 1. Incapuble of being governed, ruled, or restrained; not to be regulated by laws or rules; refractory; unruly.

So ungovernable a poet cannot be translated literally.

Dryden.

I trust . . . that our enemies, who predict that the indulgence will make us more insolent and ungovernable, may find themselves false prophets.

Franklin, Autobiography, p. 380.

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled: as, ungovern-

d the vanities of it.

Christ Mystical, § 21.

Christ Mystical, § 22.

Not glutted; not opyed.

Byron, Corsair, ii. 8.

[NL. (Endlicher, o wrote (1757) on or restrained.

Licentious; wiid; unbridiet: as, ungovernation, able passions.=Syn. Unmanageable, intractable, uncontrollable. See yourers.

Unmgovernableness (un-guv'ér-na-bl-nes), n.

The state of being ungovernable.

ungovernably (un-guv'ér-na-bli), adv. In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be governed or restrained.

Goldsmith.

ungoverned (un-guv'érnd), a. 1. Not governed: having no government; anarchical.

The estate is green and yet ungovern'd.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 127.

2. Not controlled; not subjected to government or law; not restrained or regulated; unmanaged; unbridled; licentious: as, ungoverned je es i ons.

1 -crve ungoverned appetite. Milton, P. L., xi. 517. ungown (un-goun'), r. t. [(un-2 + goun.] To remove from the clerical function; degrade time the position of priest or clergyman. Compare in well, wifrock.

ungraced (un-grat'), a. Not graced; not favored; not honored.

United, without authority or mark.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1. ungraceful (un-gräs'ful), a. Not graceful; lacking greee or elegance; inelegant; elumsy: as. vi graceful manners.

Ner are thy lips ungraceful. The other oak remaining a blackened and ungraceful trunk.

awkwardness: as, ungracefuluess of manners.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasing; unacceptable.

Parts which are *ungracious* to the sight.

**Druden, tr. of Juvenal, x. 543.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as ungracious at Oxford as at London.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

3. Showing no grace; impious; wicked.

Shear of thou, ungracious hoy?
Shaw, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 490.

ungraciously (un-grā'shus-li), adv. In an un-gracious manner; with disfavor: as, the pro-posal was received ungraciously.

This that with gyle was geten ungraciouslich is spended.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 129.

ungraciousness (un-grā'shus-nes), n. The character of being ungracious. Jer. Taylor. ungraining (un-grā'ning), n. The act or process of removing the grain of something. Gilder's Manual, p. 23.

pertaining to, shaped like, or bearing a nail, claw, or hoof; unguicular; ungular.—Ungual matrix, the root of the nail.—Ungual phalanx. See phalanx.
unguard; (un-gird'), v. t. [< un-2 + quard.]
To deprive of a guard; render defenseless.

ungrammatical (un-gra-mat'i-kal), a. Not according to the established rules of grammar. ungrammatically (un-gra-mat'i-kal-i), adr. In

a manner contrary to the rules of grammar. ungratet (un-grāt'), a. and n. [(un-1+grata'), a. ingrate and ungrateful.] I. a. 1. Not agreeable.—2. Ungrateful.

But, Carthage, fie!
It cannot be ungrate, faithlesse through feare.

Marston, Sophonisba, ii. 2.

II. n. An ungrateful person; an ingrate.

ungrateful (un-grāt'ful), a. 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favors; not naking returns, or making ill returns for binders. turns, for kindness.

I cated not to oblige an ungratefull age; and perhaps the world is delivered by it from a fardle of imperti-nences. Evelyn, To Samuel Pepys, Esq.

guarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly: as, to ingratitude: as, ungrateful conduct; ungrateful words.—3. Giving no return or recompense; offering no inducement: as, "th' ungrateful plain," Dryden.

grateful plain," Dryden.

guarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly: as, to speak or promise unguardedly. unguardedness (un-gir'ded-nes), n. The state of being unguarded. Quarterly Rev. ungueal (ung'gwe-a!), a. Same as ungual.

To abate his zeal
For his ungrateful cause.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

4. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

It will not be altogether an ungrateful study.

E. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Syn. 1. See grateful.
ungratefully (un-grāt'fūl-i), adv. In an ungratefull manner. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenart iii. ant, iii. 7

ungratefulness (un-grāt'ful-nes), n. The state or character of being ungrateful, in any sense. ungratified (un-grat'i-fid), a. Not gratified; not satisfied; not indulged.

Milton, P. L., vili. 218. ungreen; (un-grēn'), a. [< ME. ungrene, < AS. kened and ungraceful ungreen; as un-1 + green.] Not green; decay-

ungracefully (un-grās'fūl-i), adv. In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly.

Spectator.

The qualfounded: as, ungrounded hopes or confidence.

[She] confessed that what she had spoken against the magistrates at the court (by way of revelation) was rash and ungrounded. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 310.

Locl c.

ungracious (un-grā'shus), a. 1. Rude; unmannerly: odious; hateful; brutal.

How unarasious a thing this ambition is.

Latimer, Misc. Scl.

Ungracious wretch!

Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves, Where manners ne'er were preached.

Shak, T. N., iv. 1. 51.

Committee discrepables suppleasing unsupport.

My ungroun ded. Winthrop, Hist. New England, 1. 310.

ungroundedly (un-groun'ded-li), adv. In an ungrounded manner; without reason. Bale.

ungroundedness (un-groun'ded-nes), v. The state or quality of being ungrounded; want of foundation or support. Steele.

ungrounder.

Wy ungrounder.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, 1. 310.

ungroundedly (un-groun'ded-li), adv. In an ungrounded manner; without ground or support: without reason. Bale.

ungroundedness (un-groun'ded-li), adv. In an ungrounded manner; without ground or support: without reason. Bale.

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Ungroundedness (un-groun'ded-nes), v. The state or quality of being ungrounded; want of foundation or support. Steele.

My ungroun musc.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

My ungrown muse. P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi. ungrubbed; (un-grubd'), a. [\langle ME. ungrobbed; \langle un-2 + grubbed, pp. of grub.] Not dug about.

Unkorven and ungrobbed lay the vine.
Chaucer, Former Age, I. 14.

ungrudging (un-gruj'ing), a. Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty.

No ungrudging hand.

ungrudgingly (un-gruj'ing-li), adv. In an un-grudging manner: without grudge; heartily; cheerfully: as, to bestow charity ungrudgingly. Receive from him the doom ungrudgingly, Donne.

ungual (ung'gwal), a. [Sometimes ungueal; < L. unguis, nail, claw (see unguis), + -al.] Of, pertaining to, shaped like, or bearing a nail, claw, or hoof; unguicular; ungular.—Ungual matrix, the root of the nail.—Ungual phalanx. See

Some well-chosen presents from the philosopher so soft-ened and unquarded the girl's heart that a favorable op-portunity became irresistible. Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 5.

unguarded (un-gür'ded), a. 1. Not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard. Her unguarded nest. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2, 170.

Took a fatal advantage of some unguarded hour.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

2. Careless; negligent; not cautious; not done or spoken with caution: as, an unguarded expression or action; to be unguarded in conver-

Every unguarded word uttered by him was noted down.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

I feel that I have betrayed myself perpetually;—so unguarded in speaking of my partiality for the church!

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 94.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abley, p. 94. unguardedly (un-gär'ded-li), adv. In an unguarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly: as, to speak or promise unguardedly.

unguardedness (ungür'dednes), n. The state of being unguarded. Quarterly Rev. ungueal (ung'gwē-a'), a. Same as ungual. Imp. Dict. [Rare.] unguent (ung'gwent), n. [< ME. unguent = F. onguent = Pr. onguent, enguent, enguent = Sp. Pg. It. unguento, < L. unguentum, ointment, < ungere, unguere, smear, anoint, = Skt. añ, smear, anoint. From the L. verb are also ult. E. unction, unctuous, oint, anoint, ointment, inunction, etc.] Any soft composition used as an ointment or for lubrication.

Have odoure like her unquent, Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

And the your Unquents hear th' Athenian Name, The Wooll's unsav'ry Scent is still the same. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

English unagrecable, occurring in the century editions of Chaucer.

Not graceful:
legant; clumsy:
legant; clumsy:
itton, P. L., vili. 218.

Including and ungraceful Scott.

adv. In an unagree of the control of the co composing the sheath of the bill, as it is in ducks, geese, petrels, etc.; the dertrotheca. The inferior unguicorn is the corresponding sheath of the tip of the under mandible. Also called myxotheca.

The unguicorn or dertrotheca is large and strong [in the albatross]. Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276. unguicular (ung-gwik'ū-liir), a. [< L. unguiculus, dim. of unguis, nail, claw, + -ar³.] 1. Of or pertaining to a nail or claw; bearing claws; ungual.—2. Of the length of an unguis or human finger-nail; about half an inch

guis or human finger-nail; about half an inch long.—Unguicular joint of the tarsus, in entom., the last tarsal joint, to which the ungues are attached.

Unguiculata (ung-gwik-ū-lā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of unquiculatus: see unquiculate.] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of the Mammalia, including the four orders Bruta, Glires, Ferx, and Primates, or the edentates, rodents, carnivores, and quadrumanes (including man): correlated with Ungulata, or hoofed quadrupeds, and the cetaceans. [Not now used in any exact classificatory sense, though available as a designation.]

act classificatory sense, though available as a designation.]
unguiculate (ung-gwik'ū-lāt), a. and n. [=F. onguiculāte] = Sp. unguiculādo, (NL. unguiculātus, < L. unguiculāts, nail, claw: see unguiculas.] I. a. 1. Having nails or claws, as distinguished from hoofs; not ungulate nor muticous, as a mammal; belonging to the Unguiculāta.—2. In bot., furnished with a claw or claw-like base; clawed: said of petals; also, ending in a point like a claw.—3. In entom., hooked, as if clawed.—Unguiculāta antennæ or palpi, antennæ point like a claw.—3. In entom., hooked, as if clawed.—Unguiculate antennæ or palpi, antennæ or palpi in which the last joint is siender and curved, resembling a claw.—Unguiculate maxillæ, subchielate maxillæ, whose lacinia or external lobe has at its apex a slender tooth which can be folded down on the lobe itself, as in the Cicindelidæ.—Unguiculate tibia, in entom, a tibia which has the external apical angle prolonged in a more or less incurved and pointed process: distinguished from the mucronate tibia, in which there is a similar prolongation on the inner side.

II. n. A member of the Unguiculata.

unguiculated (ung-gwik'ū-lū-ted), a. [\(\cup unguiculate t + cd^2\).] Same as unguiculate.

unguiculate (ung-gwik'ū-lus), n.; pl. unguiculi (-ii). [NL., \(\cup L \) unguiculus, dim of unguis, nail, claw: see unguis.] In entom., an unguis, a small claw or hook-like appendage. Sometimes used to distinguish either tarsal claw, when both claws and the last tarsal joint are collectively called unguis. See unguis, 4. unguidable (un-gī'dā-bl), a. Incapable of be-

unguidable (un-gī'da-bl), a. Incapable of beunguidably (un-gī'da-bli), adv. In an unguida-

ble manner. Carlylc. unguided (un-gi'ded), a. 1. Not guided; not led or conducted.

A stranger
Unguided and unfriended.
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 10.

2. Not regulated; ungoverned.

The accidental, unguided motions of blind matter.

Locke.

unguiferous (ung-gwif'e-rus), a. [(L. unguis, nail, claw, + ferre = E. bear¹.] 1. Bearing an unguis of any kind: as, the terminal or unguiferous phalanx of a digit.—2. Having unguiferous phalanges or digits; unguiculate or ungulate, as a quadruped.—Unguiferous prolegs, in culom, these false or deciduous legs of a caterpillar which are aim discent with many minute hooks.

unguiform (ung 'gwi-fôrm), a. [= F. ongui-forme; < L. unguis, nail, claw, + forma, form.] Shaped like a claw; hooked; unciform.—Unguiform mandibles, in entom., mandibles which are long, parallel-sided, and curved downward, as in the larves of many Diptera.

unguiltily (un-gil'ti-li), adv. Not guiltily; in.

unguiltiness (un-gil'ti-nes), n. The character state of being unguilty or innocent; innocence.

cence.
Your conscience knows my heart's unguiltiness.
Chapman, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.
unguilty (un-gil'ti), a. [< ME. ungylty, on-gulty (also, with F. term., ungiltif), < AS. ungultig, not guilty; as un-1 + guilty.] Not guilty; innocent. Wyclif.
unguinal (ung'gwi-nal), a. [= Sp. unguinal, < L. unguis, nail, claw: see unguis.] Of or pertaining to the unguis, or human nail. [Rare.]
Dr.—reports a case of reproduction of the entire

Dr.— reports a case of reproduction of the entire unguinal phalanx of the thumb by a single bone-graft (Pacific Med. Jour.). Pop. Sci. News, XXIII. 143.

unguinous (ung'gwi-nus), a. [(L. unguinosus, full of fat or oil, (ungere, unguere, smear, anoint: see unguent.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.

unguirostral (ung-gwi-ros'tral), a. [\lambda L. unguis, nail, claw, + rostrum, beak.] Having a nail at the end of the bill, as a duck or goose. Unguirostres (ung-gwi-ros'trēz), n. pl. [NL.: see unguirostral.] In ornith., in Nitzsch's classification, the duck family: so called from the nail at the end of the bill: equivalent to the Lamellirostres or Ansercs of authors, exclusive

Lamelitrostres or Anseres of authors, exclusive of the flamingos.
unguis (ung'gwis), n.; pl. ungues (-gwēz). [NL., \lambda L. unguis, nail, claw, talon, hoof, = Gr. \(\vec{v}v\vec{\vec{\vec{v}}}\), nail, claw, talon, hoof, = Gr. \(\vec{v}v\vec{\vec{\vec{v}}}\), nail, claw, or hoof of any animal.—2\(\vec{\vec{v}}\). A measure of length, about half an inch.—3. In anat.: (a) The human lacrymal bone: so called because it recombled the human filters and the second of the second about half an inch.—3. In anat.: (a) The human lacrymal bone: so called because it resembles the human finger-nail: more fully called os unguis. (b) The hippocampus minor, or calcar, of the brain. Also unguis avis, unguis Halleri.—4. In entom., one of the curved claws at the extremity of an insect's tarsus. Generally there are two of these on each tarsus, but they may be united; sometimes there is a projection or claw-like organ, the onychlum or empodium, between the true claws. The ungues are attached to a very small piece, which, according to Huxley, is a true joint, though the preceding joint is generally called the last of the tarsus: this piece may be expanded beneath into a cushion-like organ, the pulvillus. Some entomologists apply the term unguis to the last tarsal joint, including the two claws, which are then distinguished as unguiculi. The ungues assume various forms, which are of great importance in classification. The two claws may be more or less united or comnate, even nearly to the tips. When forming only a slight angle with each other they are said to be divergent, and when spreading widely they are divaricate. They are cleft when each claw is split from the tips of that there is an upper and a lower division; unequally cleft when these divisions are of unequal size; cleft with movable parts when the divisions are movable on each other; bidd when the divisions are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the proces

can be turned back on the last tarsal joint they are said to be subchelate.

5. In bot., the claw or lower contracted part of some petals, by which they are attached to the receptacle, as in the pink, the mustard, Cleome, etc. It is analogous to the petiole of a leaf. Also ungula. See cut under claw.

ungula (ung'gū-lū), n.; pl. ungulæ (-lō). [NL., (L. ungula, claw, talon, hoof, dim. of unguis, nail, claw, talon, hoof: see unguis.] 1. A slightly hooked or blunt nail—that is, a hoof, as of the horse, ox, etc.; also, a claw or nail of any kind; a talon.—2. In geom., a part cut off from a cylinder, cone, etc., by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface: so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.—3. In surg., an curved surface: so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.—3. In surg., an instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the womb.—4. In bot., same as unguis, 5.—5. [cap.] [NL. (Pander, 1830).] A genus of brachiopods: same as Obolus, 3, and Ungulites. ungular (ung'gū-lir), a. [< ungula + -ar3.] Of the character of an ungula; ungual.

Ungulata (ung-gū-lā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of LL. ungulatus, having claws or hoofs: see ungulate.] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions. a subclass or super-

of the primary divisions, a subclass or super-order, of *Mammalia*, including all the hoofed quadrupeds, the two Linnean orders *Pecora* and *Belluæ* (except the elephant and walrus, which

Linnæus placed in Bruta, an order of his Un-Linnœus placed in Bruta, an order of his Unquiculata). The Ungulata were thus nearly equivalent to the orders Pachydermata, Solidungula, and Ruminantia, and correspond to the modern orders Artiodactyla (the ruminants, pigs, and hippoptamuses) and Perisocatyla (horses, tapirs, and rhinoceroses), together with the Proboscidea and Hyracoidea, and certain fossil groups, as the Amblypoda. The term, like the correlated Unguiculata, has lapsed from a strict classificatory sense, but is still used as a convenient designation of hoofed quadrupeds collectively or indiscriminately.

peds collectively or indiscriminately. ungulate (ung'gū-lūt), a. and n. [< LL. ungulatus, having claws or hoofs, < L. ungulatus, having claws or hoofs, < L. ungulatus, talon, hoof: see ungula, unguis.] I. a. 1. Shaped or formed into a hoof; hoof-like; ungulous.—2. Hoofed, as a quadruped, like the horse, ox, etc.; belonging to the Ungulata. See bisulcate, multungulate, solidungulate, subungulata

An ungulate or hoofed quadruped. unguled (ung'guld), a. In her, having hoofs: noting ruminant animals. The epithet is used only when the hoofs are of a different tincture

only when the hoofs are of a different fincture a less speed.

Inguligrada (ung-gū-ligˈrā-dū), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of unguligradus: see unguligradc.] A division of ruminant ungulates; the ruminants proper, exclusive of the Camelidæ; the Pecora unhallow (un-hal'ō), v. t. To profane; desegnable and a series with the corte. unguligrada, contrasted as a series with the Pecora tylopoda or Phalangigrada, the latter including only the camel family. Also Ungulograda.

unguligrade (ung'gū-li-grād), a. and n. [< NL. unguligradus, < L. ungula, hoof, + gradi, walk.] I. a. Walking upon hoofs; having true hoofs; cloven-footed, as a ruminant, or solidungulate, as the horse; belonging to the Unguligrada; not phalangigrade or tylopod.

II. n. An unguligrade or tytopod.

II. n. An unguligrade quadruped.

Ungulina (ung-gū-lī'nā), n. [NL. (Bosco, or Oken, 1815), dim. of L. ungula, claw, hoof: see ungula.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family Ungulinida, whose few species are African and line accomplishment.

family Ungulinidæ, whose few species are African, and live on coral.
ungulite (ung'gū-līt), n. A brachiopod of the genus Ungulites (or Obolus).
ungulite-grit (ung'gū-līt-grit), n. A division of the Lower Silurian, extending from near Lake Ladoga to beyond Reval on the Gulf of Finland, and characterized by the presence of so-called ungulites (Obolus apollinis), one of the characteristic brachiopods of the primordial fauna. So named by Pander.
Ungulites (ung-gū-lī'tēz), n. [NL. (Bronn, 1848), \ L. ungula, a hoof.] A genus of brachiopods: same as Obolus, 3. Also Ungula.
ungulous (ung'gū-lus), a. [\ L. ungula, hoof, +-ous.] Pertaining to or resembling a hoof; ungulate.

ungulate.

ungulate. ungum (un-gum'), v. t. [$\langle un^2 + gum^2 \rangle$] To

I shall be very angry! this is rudeness.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

remove gum from; free from gum or a gummy unhandily (un-han'di-li), adv. In an unhandy substance, or from stickiness; degum.

When ungummed, bleached, and combed, it [ramie] forms the strong brilliant staple now used in the manufacture of Japanese silks.

Bramwell, Wool-Carding, p. 67.

ungyve (un-jīv'), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + gyvc.]$ To free from fetters or handcuffs. [Rare.]

Commanded hym to be rngyued and set at libertie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

unhabile; (un-hab'il), a. [\langle un-1 + habile. Cf. unable.] Unfit; unsuitable.

Puttynge out of their citie their women and all that were of yeres unhabill for the warres, . . . they [the Petilians] obstinately defended their walles. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

unhabitable (un-hab'i-ta-bl), a. Uninhabitable. [Obsolete or rare.]

We offer vnto yowe the Equinoctiall line hetherto vn-knowen and burnte by the furious heate of the soonne, and mhabitable after the opinion of the owlde wryters, a fewe excepted.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 64).

Hitherto they had all the like opinion, that vnder the line Equinoctial for much heate the land was vnhabitable, Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 219.

unhacked (un-hakt'), a. Not hacked; not cut or mangled; not notched.

unhackneyed (un-hak'nid), a. Not hackneyed; not worn out or rendered stale, flat, or common-

place by frequent use or repetition.

unhair (un-hār'), v. [\(\) ME. unheeren; \(\) un-hair'. \(\) I. trans. To deprive of hair; remove the hair from; depilate: as, to unhair skins or hides. \(\) Wyclif, Ezek. xxix. 18.

A good thing done unhandsomely turns iii.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 88.

unhandsomeness (un-han'sum-nes), n. The state or character of being unhandsome, in any sense. \(\) Sir P. Sidney.

unhandy (un-han'di), a. Not handy, in any

I'll unhair thy head. Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 64. Screens of willow matting or unhaired skins.

Morgan, Contrib. to American Ethnology, p. 127

II. intrans. To become free from hair.

The hide is said to unhair in 24 hours.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370. unhairing-beam (un-har'ing-bem), n. In leather-manuf., a semicylindrical beam resting on a support at one end and on the floor at the other, so that it has an inclined position: used to support the hides as they come from the lime-pits, and to hold them for treatment with

the unhairing-knife. unhairing-knife (un-hār'ing-nīf), n. In leathermanuf., a two-handled iron scraper used to scrape the hair from hides after they are taken from the lime-pits. Compare unhairing-beam.

unhairing-machine (un-hār'ing-ma-shēn"), n.
A machine for removing the hair from hides.
It consists of two cylinders between which the hides are passed, one cylinder carrying spiral scrapers, and the other below it caused, by suitable gearing, to revolve at a less speed.

Acvorth chyrche *vnhalwed* was, theruor hym was wo.

**Robert of Gloucester, p. 349.

This King hath as it were unhallowed and unchristened the very duty of prayer itself. Milton, Eikonoklastes, § 1. unhallowed (un-hal'od), a. 1. Not hallowed, consecrated, or dedicated to sacred purposes.

Let never day nor night unhallow'd pass.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 85.

2. Unholy; profane; impious.

Unhallow'd hand
I dare not bring so near yon sacred place.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

unhallowing (un-hal'o-ing), n. The act or pro-

cess of profaning or desecrating; profanation.

Who cannot but see the mass, which maketh to the profauation and unhallowing both of body and soul, to be forbidden. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323. unhalsed (un-halst'), a. Not greeted; unsa-

luted. [Scotch.] unhampered (un-ham'perd), a. Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

Let soar
The soul unhampered by a featherweight.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 116.

unhand (un-hand'), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + hand.]$ To take the hand or hands from; release from a grasp; let go.

Unhand me, gentlemen.

By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 84.

What do you mean? Unhand me; or, by Heaven, I shall be very angry! this is rudeness.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

manner; awkwardly; clumsily.
unhandiness (un-han'di-nes), n. The state or
character of being unhandy; want of dexterity; clumsiness

unhandled (un-han'dld), a. 1. Not handled; not touched; not treated or managed.

Left the cause o' the king unhandled. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 58.

2. Not accustomed to being used; not trained 2. Not accustomed to broken in. [Rare.]
Youthful and unhandled colts.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 72.

unhandsome (un-han'sum), a. 1. Not well adapted for being handled or used; inconvenient; awkward; untoward; unmanageable;

unhańdy.

Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like unhandsome and ill-tasted physick.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

2. Not handsome; not good-looking; not well-2. Not handsome, how general formed; not beautiful.

Were she other than she is, she were unhandsome.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 177.

3. Not generous or decorous; not liberal; un-

fair; disingenuous; mean; unbecoming.

Being taken before the Governor, he demanded my passe, to which he set his hand, and asked 2 rix-dollars for a fee, we'n methought appeared very unhandsome in a Soldier of his quality.

Erelyn, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641. With unhands of the words and helmets all unbruised, We will bear home that lusty blood again.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 254.

"Tora fee, web methought appeared very unhandsome in a Soldier of his quality." Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

"The implication of the web methought appeared very unhandsome in a Soldier of his quality." Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

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"The implication of the web methought appeared very unhandsome in a Soldier of his quality." Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

handsome manner, in any sense.

A good thing done unhandsomely turns ill.

Browning Ring and Book, II. 88.

sense. Sir P. Sidney.
unhandy (un-han'di), a. Not handy, in any
sense; awkward; inconvenient.

unhang (un-hang'), r. t.; pret. and pp. unhung or unhanged, ppr. unhanging. [\lambda un-2 + hang.]

1. To take or remove from a hanging position, as a picture or a bell, or a rapier from its hanger: : also, to remove from its hinges or similar supports, as a door, a gate, or a shutter.

Let 1 me thy boy to unhang my rapier.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

2. To deprive of hangings, as a room, unhanged (un-hanged), a. [< ME. unhanged, enhanced; < un-1 + hanged.] Not hanged; not punished by hanging. Also unhung.

Time where or I harlott, hark what I said.

York Plans p. 313.

There live not three good men unhanged in England.
Shak., 1 Ren. IV., ii. 4. 144.
unhap; (un-hap'), n. [< ME. unhappe, unhap,
orhap, unlep (= Icel. ūhapp); < un-1 + hap¹.]
Ill luck; misfortune.

Sadly the segge hym in his sadel sette, As non enhap had hym ayled. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 433.

Now certes, frend, I drede of thyn unhappe. Chaucer, Envoy to Scogan, 1, 29.

unhappily (un-hap'i-li), adv. 1. In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; evilly: as. to live unhappily.

Commapping.

Lucroce the chaste.

Haply that name of "chaste" unhappily set

This bateless edge on his keen appetite.

Shata, Lucroce, I. 8.

2. By ill fortune; as ill luck would have it; to unhasty (un-hās'ti), a. Not hasty; not precipsome one's misfortune: as, unhappily I missed itate; not rash; deliberate; slow. seeing him.

The commorplace is unhappily within reach of us all.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

3. Not suitably or appropriately; not aptly.—4t. Trickishly; mischievously. Narcs. unhappiness (un-hap'i-nes), n. 1. The state or character of being unhappy, in any sense.—2. Misfortune; ill luck.

It is our great unhappiness, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. Abp. Wake. 3t. A mi-chievous prank; wildness.

I am Don Sanchio's steward's son, a wild boy, That for the fruits of his unhappiness Is fain to seek the wars. Pletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, it. 2

unhappy (un-hap'i), a. [(ME. unhappy, unhappn, onhappy; (un-1 + happy.] 1. Not happy. (a) Not cheerful or gay; in some degree miscrable or wrethed; cast down; sad.

Ay me, unhappy!
To be a queen! Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 70.

Unhapper consort of a king distrest!
Partake the troubles of thy husband's breast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv, 234.

Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 234. (b) Marke 1 by or associated with ill fortune, infelicity, or mishap; incuspicious; ill-omened; calamitous; evil; lamentable.

"I must," quod he, "telle yow myn avise and entent;
The quene is cause of this mhappy case."

Generydes (L. E. T. S.), 1, 982.

My dreams are like my thoughts, honest and innocent; Yours are unhappy.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, 1. 1.

(c) Not felicitons; not well suited or appropriate; not apt. 2. Not having good hap, fortune, or luck; un-

Two Sticks, i. unharbored, unharboured (un-här'bord), a. Not sheltered; affording no shelter. [Rare.]

unhardened (un-här'dnd), a. Not hardened; not indurated: literally or figuratively.

unhardy (un-här'di), a. [< ME. unhardy, unhardi; < un-1 + hardy¹.] 1. Not hardy; not able

to endure fatigue or adverse conditions; ten-unhealable (un-hē'la-bl), a. Not capable of der.—2. Not having fortitude; not bold; tim-being healed; incurable.

unharmed (un-hürmd'), a. Not harmed or injured. Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 217.
unharmful (un-hürm'ful), a. Not harmful or

doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves unharmful, let them live unharmed.

Dryden, Hind and Panther. unharmfully (un-härm'fül-i), adv. Harmless-

ly; innoxiously. Contemporary Rev., LIV. 676. unharmonious (un-hür-mō'ni-us), a. Inbar-

Those pure immortal elements that know No gross, no unharmonious mixture. Milton, P. L., xi. 61.

unharness (un-här'nes), v. t. [< un-2 + harness.]

1. To strip of harness; loose from harness or gear; hence, to set free from work; release. lease.

An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death unharness them.

Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

them.

Muton, Divorce, it. 21.

The sweating steers unharnessed from the yoke.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 96.

2. To remove armor or military dress from unhasp (un-hasp'), r. t. [< ME. unhaspen; un-2 + hasp.] To loose from a hasp; let go.

While bolt and chain he hackward roll'd, And made the bar unhasp its hold. Scott, L. of the L., vi. 12.

From her unhastie beast she did alight.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ili. 4.

He is a perfect man . . . who hath . . . so unhasty and wary a spirit as that he decrees upon no act before he hath considered maturely.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 843.

unhat (un-hat'), v.; pret. and pp. unhatted, ppr. unhatting. [(un-2 + hat.] I. trans. To remove the hat from.

II. intrans. To take off the hat; uncover the

head, as from politeness, or in worship.

Unhatting on the knees when the host is carried by.

unhatched¹ (un-hacht'), a. [< un-¹ + hatch² + -cd².] 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg.—2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

Some unhatched practice. Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 141. unhatched²† (un-hacht'), a. [< un-1 + hatch³ + -cd²; or perhaps for unhacked, not hacked.] Not hatched or marked with cuts or lines; not scratched or injured: applied in the quotations to a rapier not yet used in fight, both literally and figuratively

He is knight, dubb'd with unhatched rapier and on car-unhearti (un-härt'), v. t. pet consideration.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 257. discourage: depress: di

consideration.

Shak., L. R., in. 2. 201.

Tender and full of fears our blushing sex is,
Unharden'd with relentless thoughts, unhatch d
With blood and bloody practice.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Unhappy was the clock
That struck the hour. Shak, Cymbellne, v. 5. 153. unhatting (un-hat'ing), n. A taking off of the drams are like my thoughts, honest and innocent; hat, especially as an act of politeness, as in arc unhappy.

[Rare.]

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5. unheaven (un-hev'n), v. t. [< un-2 + heaven.]
To remove from or deprive of heaven. [Rare.]

Unheav'n yourselves, ye holy Cherubins.

Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

Bows, and curtseys, and unhattings. Nothing indeed can be more unhappy than the condition of bankrupter.

Steele, Spectator, No. 456. unhaunted (un-hün'ted), a. Nothing indeed; not frequented; not resorted to; unvisited.

2. Not having good hap, fortune, or any fortunate; unlucky.

1 am a little unhappy in the mould of my face, which is not quite to long as it is broad. Steele, Spectator, No. 17.

3f. Full of tricks; mischievous; tricksy.

Laf. A phrewd knave, and an unhappy.
Count. So he is. My lord that is gone made himself much sport out of him.

Ay, and beat him well; he's an unhappy boy.

Ay, and beat him well; he's an unhappy boy.

Brau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.

Not head (un-haz'iir-dus), a. Not hazardous; not full of risk or danger; free from risk or danger. Dryden, Duke of Guise, Epis.

unhazardous (un-haz'iir-dus), a. Not hazardous; not full of risk or danger; free from risk or danger. Dryden, Duke of Guise, Epis.

Ay, and beat him well; he's an unhappy boy.

Brau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.

You . . . did not only dare to uncrown, but to unhead my harden. Works, ii. 216. (Davies.)

Beneath the fray
An earthquake recled unheededly away.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. A lone unhaunted place. Donne, Prog. of the Soul, i.

=Syn. 1. Iowncast, cheerless.
unhappyt (un-hap'i), v. t. To make unhappy.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 10.
unharbor, unharbour (un-här'bor), v. t. [<un+ harbor'l.] To drive from harbor or shelter;
dislodge: a hunters' word. Foote, Devil upon

"The Sticke is the state of the field of the field of the field.

You . . . did not only dare to uncrown, but to unhead
a monarch.

T. Brown, Works, II. 216. (Davies.)
unheallt (un-häl'), n. [< ME. unheele, unhele, <
AS. unhælu, infirmity; as un-1 + heall, n.]
Miserable condition; misfortune; wretchedness.

Envy allone
That sory is of oother mennes wele,
And glad is of his sorwe and his unheele.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, 1, 115.

unheeding

An unhealable sprain.

Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous.

Millon, P. R., iii. 243.

unhealth (un-helth'), n. [(ME. unhelthe; (un-2) + health.] Want of health; unhealthiness.

Tens of thousands...lead sedentary and unwhole-some lives... in dwellings, workshops, what not?—the influences, the very atmosphere of which tend not to health, but to unhealth, and to drunkenness as a solace under the feeling of unhealth and depression. Kingsley, Health and Education, p. 6.

unhealthful (un-helth'ful), a. Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious, physically or morally: as, an unhealthful climate or air. Dryden, tr. of Juve-

nal's Satires, iv. unhealthfully (un-helthful-i), adv. In an un-

healthful manner; unhealthily.
unhealthfulness (un-helth'ful-nes), n. The
state of being unhealthful; unwholesomeness;
insalubriousness. Bacon.

unhealthily (un-hel'thi-li), adv. In an un-wholesome or unsound manner. Milton, Di-

vorce, Pref.
unhealthiness (un-hel'thi-nes), n. The state or character of being unhealthy, in any sense.
unhealthy (un-hel'thi), a. 1. Not healthy; lacking health; without vigor of growth; unsound: as, an unhealthy child; an unhealthy plant.—2. Not promoting health; unhealthful; unwholesome: as, unhealthy habits or food.—
3. Not indicating health; resulting from bad health; morbid: as, an unhealthy sign or craving; an unhealthy appearance.—4. Morally-unhealthful: as, unhealthy literature.
unheard (un-herd'), a. 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.

Heard metodies are sweet, but these unheard.

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard Are sweeter. Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

2. Not admitted to audience or given a hearing; not permitted to speak for one's self.

What pangs I feel unpitied and unheard. Yet it was thought unjust to condemn him [Russell] un-eard. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xix.

3. Not known to fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name unheard. Milton, P. L., i. 738. Unheard-of, unprecedented; such as was never known or heard of before.

We deeming it proper to apply some speedy Remedy to so enormous and unheard-of piece of Villany. Millon, Letters of State, March 28, 1650.

unhearset (un-hers'), v. t. [Early mod. E. un-hearse; < un-1 + hearse1.] To remove from a hearse or monument.

And himselfe baffuld, and his armes unherst.

Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

unheart (un-härt'), v. t. [(un-2 + heart.] To discourage; depress; dishearten.

Yet, to bite his lip
And hum at good Cominius much unhearts me.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 49.

Unheav'n yourselves, ye holy Cherubins.

Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

unheavenly (un-hev'n-li), a. Not heavenly;
not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable
for heaven. Byron, Manfred, iii. 1. [Rare.]
unhedged (un-hejd'), a. Not hedged.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedged, lies open in life's common field.

Young, Night Thoughts, v.

unheedful (un-hēd'ful), a. 1. Not heedful; heedless; not cautious; inattentive; careless, Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter —2. Not marked by caution or consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

Unheedful vows may heedfully be broken. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 11.

Chaucer, Physician's Tale, 1, 115.

Shak., T. G. of V., n. 6. 11.

unheal't (un-hē'd'ul-i), adv. Carelessly; unheed in unheal't (un-hē'd'ul-i), adv. Carelessly; unheed in unheal't (un-hē'd'ul-i), adv. In an unheeding via the cover; as un-2 + heal².] To uncover; as un-2 + heal².] To uncover.

Yit well this werk the roote, as sum men telle, Unhele, or kirve, and colde it after quelle.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

Then suddenly hoth would themselves unhele, And th' amorous sweet spoiles to greedy eyes revele.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 61.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 61.

In passed unmail'd by my unheeding eyes. Dryden.

unhelet, n. See unheal. unhelm (un-helm'), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + helm^2 \rangle]$ To deprive of a helm or helmet. Scott, Ivanhoe. unhelmet (un-hel'met), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + helmet \rangle]$

Their greedy quackeries and unheroisms.

Carlyle, Cromwell, 1. 65.

unhesitating (un-hes'i-tā-ting), a. Not hesitating; without misgiving or doubt; prompt;

unhesitatingly (un-hes'i-tā-ting-li), adv. Without hesitation or doubt.

out hesitation or doubt.

unhidden (un-hid'n), a. Not hidden or concealed; open; manifest. Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 86.

unhidet (un-hid'), r. t. [< ME. unhiden; < un-1 + hide1.] To reveal the nature of; disclose.

Tyl I this romance may unhade.

Rom, of the Rose, 1, 216s.

unhillt, r. t. [ME. unhillen, unhillen; Cun-2 + hill². Cf. unheal².] To uncover; unroof.

And if his hous be enhilded and repue on his bedde,
He seketh and seketh til he slepe drye.

Piers Ploneman (B), xvii. 319.

Paul's midnight voice prevail'd, his music's thunder Unhing'd the prison doors, split bolts in sunder. Quarles, Emblems, v., Epig. 10.

2. To displace; unfix by violence.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge, Just or unjust, I would the world unhange, Waller, 3. To unsettle; loosen; render unstable or wavering; discompose; disorder: as, to unhange the mind; to unhinge opinions.

Wingy mysteries in divinity, and alry subtleties in religion, which have unhanged the brains of better heads.

Six T. Browns, Religio Medici, 1, 9.

unhingement (un-hinj'ment), n. The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged. Imp. Duct. [Rare.] unhired (un-hird'), a. Not hired. Milton, Touching Hirelings.

unhistoric (un-his-tor'ik), a. 1. Not historie: not containing or conveying history; not being a part of recorded history; not noticed in history: unrecorded.

Through how many ages this unhistoric night of European man may have preceded the dawn of civilisation it is at present vain to speculate. Energe, Brit., II, 342

2. Contrary to history. [Rare.]

Under the influence of crudo and unhistoric discussion of the subject . . . this conception of the American state has passed from the minds of large bodies of our people Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVI, 545.

Of Disraell, in 1874, there is an equally speculative and unhistoric judgment. The Academy, Dec. 27, 1890, p. 694. unhistorical (un-his-tor'i-kal), a. Same as un-

unhitch (un-hich'), r. t. To disengage from a hitch or fastening; set free; unfasten: as, to unhitch a horse.

unhive (un-hīv'), v. t. 1. To drive from a hive. -2. To deprive of habitation or shelter.

unheedingly (un-hē'ding-li), adv. In an unheedy (un-hē'ding-li), adv. In an unheedy (un-hē'di), a. 1. Unheeding; careless, unheedy (un-hē'di), a. 1. Unheeding; careless, So have I seen some tender slip...

Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain.

Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, 1. 38.

2. Precipitate; sudden.

Wings and no eyes figure unheedy haste.

Shak, M. N. D., i. 1. 237.

unheelt, v. t. See unheal?.

unhelet, v. t. See unheal?.

To leave him utterly unheired.

Chapman.

unhelet, n. Sec unheal.

To leave him utterly unheired.

Chapman.

To leave him utterly unheired.

Chapman.

The unholiness of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money.

The unholiness of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money.

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Then, lady, you must know, you are held unhonest; The Duke, your brother, and your friends in court, With too much grief condemn you. Beau, and PL, Woman-Hater, v. 5.

unhonestly† (un-on'est-li), adv. [< ME. un-honestly; < unhonest + -ly².] Dishonestly; improperly; unchastely.

unhonesty; (un-on'es-ti), n. Dishonesty; im-

unhonort, unhonourt (un-on'or), r. t. [< ME. unhonouren; < un-2 + honor.] To dishonor.

I honoure my Padir, and ye han unhonourid me.

Wyclif, John viii.

unhinge (un-hinj'), r. t. 1. To take from the unhonored, unhonoured (un-on'ord), a. Not hinges: as, to unhinge a door. honored; not regarded with honor or venera-

Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.
Scott, L. of L. M., vl. 1.

unhooded (un-hud'ed), a. Not having or not covered with a hood.

Up soars one falcon unhoosted, while the other is drawn from its uncertain perch on the head of the Arab to join the others.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 82

unhook (un-hūk'), v. t. To loose from a hook; open or undo by detaching the hook or hooks of. unhoop (un-höp'), v. t. 1. To remove the hoops of, as a barrel or cask.—2. To remove the stiff petticoats or hoop-skirts of, as a woman: probably jocose, and with allusion to def. 1.

Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. Addison.

unhoped (un-hopt'), a. Not hoped or looked for; unexpected; not so probable as to excite hope.

Whatsoevere thou mayst sen that is don in this world unhoped or unwenyd Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.
With unhop'd success. Dryden, Alneid, vil. 400.

Unhoped-for, unhoped; not hoped for. unhopeful (un-hop'ful), a. Not hopeful; leaving no room for hope; hopeless. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1, 392.

unhopefully (un-hop'ful-i), adv. In an unhopeful manner; without hope; hopelessly. *Fort-mightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI, 833.

unhorse (un-hôrs'), v. t. [< ME. unhorsen, on-horsen; < un-2 + horse.] 1. To throw or strike down from a horse; cause to dismount or fall from the saddle.

But thei were clene onhorsid in the feld. Generades (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2464.

He would unhorse the lustlest challenger.
Shak., Rich. H., v. 3. 10.

deprive of a helm or network unhelmet (un-helmot), v. l. [\(\) un\(\) unhelmet.

mhelpful (un-help'ful), a. l. Affording no aid. Shak:, 2 Hen. VI., iii. l. 218.—2. Unable to help one's self; helpless. Ruskin.

unhelpfull (un-help'ful-), adv. I na unhelpful nanner; without giving aid.

unhendet (un-hend'), a. [\(\) ME. unhende, onhende (un-hend'), a. [\(\) Unstance without giving aid.

unhended (un-hend'), a. [\(\) ME. unhende, onhende, fun-hende, fun-hende wholesome.

unholy (un-hô'li), a. and n. I. a. Not holy.

(a) Not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are unholy which the Lord himself hath not precisely instituted?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2 Tim. iii. 2

=Syn. (a) Unhallowed, unsanctified. (b) Profane, ungoliv.

II. n.: pl. unholies (-liz). That which is unholy. [Rare.]

of human beings. Ruskin. unhung (un-hung'), a. 1. Not suspended; not hung.—2. Not hanged; unhanged. unhurt (un-hert'), a. [< ME. unhurt; < un-1 + hurt.] Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury. That ye Mayre and citezens have alle their liberties and free vsage enhurt.

Arnold's Chron., p. 2

honestly; \(\) unhonest + -ly^2.\) Dishonestly; improperly; unchastely.

Speke neuer valuous thy of woman kynde.
Baltest Root (F. F. T. S.), p. 30% unhonestly (un-on'es-ti), n. Dishonesty; improper conduct.

Unhonesty hath ever present pleasure in it, having neither good pretence going before, nor yet any profit following after.

Atcham, Toxophilus (ed. 1861), p. 33, unhonort, unhonourt (un-on'or), r. t. \(\) (Virginia)

Your unhurtefulnes shall condemne theyr uncleanes.

*Udall, 1 Cor. vi. (Eneyc. Dict.)

unhusbanded (un-huz'ban-ded), a. 1. Having no husband; unmarried; also, deprived of a husband; widowed.

With hanging head I have beheld A widow vine stand in a naked field, Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorne, Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

2. Not managed with care or frugality; uncul-

The plains about are well-nigh overgrown with bushes and unhurbanded.

Sandys, Travalles, p. 110, unhusbanding; (un-huz'ban-ding), n. [ME. unhusbondyng; (un-1 + husbanding.] Neglect to till; failure to cultivate. [Rare.]

In housbonding is mysse,
Unhusbondyng undooth fertilitee.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

unhusk (un-husk'), r. t. To deprive of a husk, as corn; hence, figuratively, to cause (a person) to reveal his thoughts or purposes; cause to disclose.

The Duke's sonne warfly enquir'd for me,
Whose pleasure I attended; he began
Ry polley to open and unhuske me
About the time and common rumour,
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 1.

n that is don in this world in the first in

uniaxal (ŭ-ni-ak'sal), a. and n. Same as uniaxial. uniaxally (u-ni-ak'sal-i), adv. Same as uniaxi-

ally, uniaxiel (ū-ni-ah'si-al), a, and n. [CL, unus, one, + a is, ac is; see axial.] I, a, 1. Having but one optical axis, or axis of double refraction. Leaband spar is a uniaxial crystal. See refraction, (ad cut under interference,—2. In biol., having one main axis to which the other axes are subordinate; growing lengthwise.— 3. In hat, having a single axis, as when the primary stem of a plant does not branch and terminates in a flower.-4. Monaxon, as a spong -spicule.
II. 1. A uniaxial crystal
Also aniaral.

uniaxially (ū-ni-ak'si-al-i), adv. So as to be or become uniaxial; in a uniaxial manner: as,

to grow *uniaxially*, unibasal (ū-ni-bā'sal), a. Having but a single

real.
Pectoral fine, unithical type,

- branchia, gills: see branchiate.] Hav-

one, + manetae, gills; see branchate.] Having but one gill, uniet (ti'nik), n. [(L. unieus, one only, (unus, one, = E. one, see one. (Cf. unique.)] A thing which is the only one of its kind; a unique thing.

Sir Cherles Mordaunt's gold medal, mean as it is in workness '19, is extremely currous, and may be termed in Unit, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. Archaelt, III, 574 (1774). (Dures.)

unicameral (û-ni-kam'e-ral), a. [\langle L. unus, one, + envera, a chamber, + -d.] Consisting of a single chamber; said of a legislative body.

No one attempt at introducing the unicameral system in 1srzer countries (than the Italian Republics of the mildle ages) has succeeded.

Crown, On the English Constitution, p. 179.

Creve, On the English Constitution, p. 179.

unicamerate (ū-ni-kam'e-rāt), a. [< L. unus, one. + cumera, a chamber, + -atcl.] Having one chamber or loculus; unilocular.

unicapsular (ū-ni-kap'sū-liir), a. [< L. unus, one. + capsula. capsule. + -ar2.] Having a single capsule; specifically, monocyttarian, as a radiolarian.

unicarinate (ū-ni-kar'i-nāt). a. [< L. unus, one. + carina, livel. + -atcl.] Same as unucarinated.

unicarinated (ū-ni-kar'i-nā-ted), a. [< unus, one. + carina, livel. + -atcl.] Having but one ridge or keel.

unicellate (ū-ni-sel'āt), a. [< L. unus, one. + calla, a cell. + -tcl.] One-pronged, as a spongespicule.

unicelled (u'ni-seld), a. [As unicell(atc) + cd².]

unicelled (u'ni-sold), a. [As unicell(ate) + ed^2 .]

unicellular (ū-ni-sel'ū-liir), a. [(L. nous, one, + cllula, v cell, + -ar2.] Consisting of a single cell, as some infusorians and some cryptogle cell, as some infusorians and some cryptogams, pertaining to or exhibiting only a single cell, as most of the protozoan animals and protophytic plants, and the undeveloped ova of all metazoan animals. Most unfeellular structures or organisms are microscopic, but many attain considerable dre, pre crying their unfeellular state notwithstanding the addition of advantitions protoplasmic material, as the crys of birds or reptiles, see cut under Protococcus. Also noncellular—Unicellular animals, the Protocoa. unicentral (u-ni-sen'tral), a. [< L. unius, one, + centrum, center (+ -at.) Having a single center (of growth), as an animal; proceeding from a center in all directions, as growth or development. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., I. 134. unichord (u'ni-kord), n. Same as monochord. uniciliate (u-ni-sil'i-at), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. calium + -atc2.] 1. Having one cilium; uniflagellate. Micros. Sci., XXIX. 348.—2. In bot., having one cilium or hair-like process: as

bat., having one cilium or hair-like process: as, a uniciliate bacterium.

uniciliated (ū-ni-sil'i-ā-ted), a. Samo as uni-

unicism (ū'ni-sizm), n. In med., the doctrine that there is but one venereal virus producing unicorn-beetle (û'ni-kôrn-bē/tl), n. Same as chancre, as opposed to dualism, which teaches unicorn, 6.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Uniats. J. M. Neale. Eastern Church, i. 56.

uniauriculate (ũ'ni-â-rik'ŭ-lāṭ), a. [〈L. unus, one, + auricula, ear see auriculate.] Having unicist (ũ'ni-sist), n. In med., a believer in unicist (ũ'ni-cornea, cornea, + "-al.] Having unicist (ũ'ni-sist), n. In med., a believer in unicist (ū'ni-sist), n. In med., a believer i

one. + auricula. ear see auriculate.] Having unicist (u m-sist), n. cism.

bivalve: as, the uniauriculate and biauriculate unicity (ū-nis'i-ti), n. [(L. unicus, one only hammer-shells of the genus Malleus.

Un o riculate animals, the gastropods.

uniaxal (ū-ni-ak'sal), a. and n. Same as uniaxial.

uniaxally (ū-ni-ak'sal-i), adv. Same as uniaxial.

Ear Elizare. [C L. unicus, one only (see unic, unique) ((unus, one), + -ity.] 1.

The state of being unique; uniqueness. [Rare.]

-2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one. De Quincey. [Rare.]

united into one. De Quincey. [Rare.]

united into one. De Quincey. [Rare.]

united into one, bend (see cline), + -al.] Same

Gr. κλίνειν, slope, bend (see cline), + -al.] Same as monoclinal.

unicolor, unicolour (ū-ni-kul'or), a. [L. unicolor, having one color, \(\circ unis, \) one, \(\phi \) color: see color.] Of but one color; whole-colored. Also unicolorous.

unicolorate (ū-ni-kul'or-āt), a. [< unicolor + Same as unicolar

unicolored, unicoloured (ū-ni-kul'ord), a. [(\sum unicolor + -cd^2)] Same as unicolor. Ure, Diet.,

unicolorous (ū-ni-kul'gr-us), a. [< unicolor +

Uniconchæ (u-m-kur gr-us), a. [Cuncolor + -ous.] Same as unicolor.
Uniconchæ (u-mi-kong'kö), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille), (L. unus, one, + concha, a shell.] The univalve shells collectively.
uniconstant (ū-mi-kon'stant), a. Characterized

or defined by one constant only.

Lamé adopted the mole cular theory which leads to uni-constant isotropy, but expresses his results by biconstant formulas.

Amer. Jour. Sci., XXXIX. 337.

= E. horn.] 1. A traditional or fabulous animal, with a single long horn, the monoceros of classic writers, commonly described as a native of India, but in terms not certainly applicable to any known animal. It is supposed that one of the several large antilopes may have furnished the basis of fact of accounts, since the long straight or recurved horns viewed in profile would appear single. See def 3.

In that Contre ben manye white Olfantes with outen nombre, and of University, and of Lyouns of many maneres, and of many of suche Bestes, that I have told before, and of many other hydouse Bestes with outen nombre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 298.

The roots of Mandioca had almost killed them all, but by a peece of Vincornes horne they were prescrited.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

2. A mistranslation in the authorized version of the Bible (Deut, xxxiii, 17, and elsewhere) of the Hebrew word retem. This named a two-horned animal, which has been supposed to be the urus. In the revised version the word is translated wild ox.

revised version the word is translated wild ox.

3. In her., the representation of the fabulous animal used as a hearing. It is delineated as a horse, but with the tail of a lion and a long straight horn growing out of the forehead between the cars; often the hoofs are represented as cloven. The actual animal most like this hearing is the gnu.

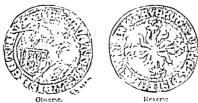
4. The unicorn-fish, unicorn-whale, sea-unicorn, or narwhal, whose enormously long single incisor tooth projects like a horn. See Mono-

incisor tooth projects like a horn. See Monodon, monoceros, 3.—5. The kamichi or horned screamer, Palamedea cornuta; the unicorn-bird. N. Grew. See eut under Palamedea.—6. A kind N. Grew. See cut under Palamedea.—6. A kind of beetle having a single long horn; a unicornbeetle. Various large beetles literally answer to this definition, being unicornous, with a large single protheracle horn. See Dynastes, dephant-bette, Hercules-beetle, 7. In conch., a unicorn-shell. See cut under Monoceros.—8. A pair of horses with a third horse in front; also, the whole equipage.

Let me drive you out some day in my unicorn.

Mess Edgeworth, Belinda, xvii.

9. A Scottish gold coin issued by James III., James IV., and James V., having the figure of



Observe. Reverse Unicern, James III — British Museum. (Size e Congin d.)

Its standard weight a unicorn on the obverse. was 58.89 grains troy, and it was current for 23 shillings Scotch.—10. [cap.] In astron., the constellation Monoceros

unicorneal (ū-ni-kôr'nē-al), a. [(L. unus, one, + NL. cornea, cornea, + -al.] Having but one cornea, as an ocellus or simple eye of an insect.

The unicorneal occili are principally present in larval life.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 538.

unicorn-fish (ũ'ni-kôrn-fish), n. The narwhal. See unicorn,

unicorn-moth (ũ'ni-kôrn-môth), n. A North

American bomby eid moth, of the family Notodontidw, Calodasys um cornis: so called from the horn on the dorsum of the first abdominal segment of its larva. Also called unicorn prominent. unicornous (ū-nikôr'nus), a. [< L. unicornis, one-

Unicorn moth (Caledasys unicornis),



horned: see uni-corn.] 1. Having only one horn: as, unicornous beetles. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19.—2. Extended into but one oviducal process, as a womb. See uterus unicornis.

unicorn-plant (ū'ni-kôrn-plant), n. See Mar-

unicorn-root (ū'ni-kôrn-röt), n. The blazingunicorn-root (u m-korn-rot), n. The biazing-star, Aletris farinosa. The false unicorn-root is Chamalirium Carolinianum (Helonias dioica), also called drilk-bit and drooping starwert. Its root is difficult to distinguish from that of the former, and some medical virtues are also ascribed to it. Also unicorn's-horn. unicorn-shell (ū'ni-korn-shel), n. A gastropod of the family Murcida, the lip of whose shell has one layer spine like a horn so of the games.

has one large spine like a horn, as of the genus Monoceros. See cut under Monoceros.

unicorn's-horn (ū'ni-kôrnz-hôrn), n. Same as

unicornuted (ū"ni-kôr-nū'ted), a. [< L. unus, one, + cornutus, horned: see cornute.] Decorated with one horn: said of a helmet or other object which usually has two horns. unicorn-whale (u'ni-kôrn-hwâl), n. The nar-

See unicorn, 4.

unicostate (ū-ni-kos'tāt), a. [(L. unus, one, + costa, a rib: see costate.] 1. Having but one rib; in bot., noting those leaves which have one large vein running down the center, called the midrib. Those having more than one great division are called multicostate.—2. In zoöl., having a single costa, rib. or nervure, as an insect's

wing.
unicotyledonous (ū-ni-kot-i-lē'don-us), a. In
bot, having one cotyledon; monocotyledonous.
unicursal (ū-ni-ker'sal), a. [< L. unus, one, +
cursus, course: see course.] On one path of a cursus, course: see course! On one path of a moving element.—Unicursal curve, a curve which can be expressed as the locus of a point defined by rational functions of a single parameter. Not every unipartite curve is unicursal, because, though such a curve may be expressed in terms of a single parameter, it may be only by means of an irrational function having but one real value; but such curves are only of odd orders. A unicursal curve may have several branches, owing to its passing through infinity.

unicuspid (ū-ni-kus'pid), a. and n. I. a. Having but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth;

ing but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth;

ing but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth; unicuspidate: correlated with bicuspid and multicuspid or pluricuspid.

II. n. A unicuspid tooth.
unicuspidate (ū-ni-kus'pi-dāt), a. [ζ L. unus, one, + cuspis (cuspid-), point: see cusp.] Unicuspid. W. H. Flower, Eneye. Brit., XV. 403.
unicycle (ū'ni-si-kl), n. [ζ L. unus, one, + Gr. κίκλος, wheel: see cycle.] A vehicle with only one wheel: a form of velocipede.
unidactyl, unidactyle (ū-ni-dak'til), a. and n. [ζ L. unus, one, + Gr. δάκτνος, digit: see dactyl.]

[(L. unus, one, + Gr. δάκτυλος, digit: see dactyl.] I. a. Having a single (functional) digit, as the horse; monodactyl; unidigitate.

II. n. A unidigitate or monodactyl animal.

unidactylous (û-ni-dak'ti-lus), a. [\(unidactyl

+-ows.] Same as unidactyl.
unideaed (un-i-de'ad), a. Having no ideas or
thoughts; not intelligent; senseless; frivolous.

Pretty unidea'd girls . . . seem to form the beau ideal four whole see in the works of some modern poets.

Mrs. Hemans (Memorials by Chorley, i. 99). (Davies.)

unideal (un-ī-dē'al), a. 1. Not ideal; unimaginative; realistic; material; coarse.

This unideal character marks his style of writing, which is commonly formal, still, and rather prim.

Theo Par. er, Historic Americans, Washington

Unideal works of art (the studious production of which is termed realism) represent actual existing things, and are good or bad in proportion to the perfection of the representation.

Ruskin, Modern Painters, iii. 13, § 2.

2. Having no ideas; destitute of ideas, thoughts, or mental action. Johnson. [Rare.] unidealism (un-i-dē'al-izm), n. [< unideal + -ism.] The quality or state of being unideal; realism; lack of imagination; prosaicism.

His popularity is an emphatic testimony to the singular unidealism—I had almost written the congenital imbedility—of the English mind in respect of eternal and divine things.

Fortnightly Rev, N. S., XLIII. 80.

unidentate (ū-ni-den'tūt), a. [< L. unus, one, + dentatus, toothed: see dentate.] In bot. and zoöl., having a single tooth or tooth-like projec-

tion.
unidenticulate (ū'ni-den-tik'ū-lāt), a. [⟨ L.
unus, one, + NL. denticulus, denticle, +-atcl.]
In bot. and zoöl., having but one denticle.
Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. 637.
unidigitate (ū-ni-dij'i-tāt), a. [⟨ L. unus, one,
+ digitatus, fingered: see digitate.] Having but
one finger or toe; monodactylous.
unidimensional (ū'ni-di-men'shon-al), a. Hav
ingonly one dimension; varving in only one way.

ing only one dimension; varying in only one way.
unidirectional (ū'ni-di-rek'shon-nl), a. [< L.
unus, one, + directio(n-), direction, + -al.] In
elect., noting currents which flow in the same direction round a circuit.

uniembryonic (û-ni-em-bri-on'ik), a. In bot.,

having a single embryo.
unifacial (ū-ni-fā'shal), a. [< L. unus, one, +
facies, a face, +-al.] Having only one face, front, or aspect; all facing the same way, as the polypites of some corals; unifarious; secund. See cut under sca-kidncy.
unifarious (ū-ni-fū'ri-us), a. [\(\) L. unus, one,

unifarious (ū-ni-fū'ri-us), a. [\lambda L unus, one, +-farus as in bifarius, etc.: seo bifarious, multifarious.] Set in one rank, row, or series; uniserial; not bifarious or multifarious.

unifiable (ū'ni-fi-n-bl), a. [\lambda unify + -able.] Capable of being unified or made one. S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 147.

unific (ū-nif'ik), a. [\lambda L unus, one, + -ficus, \lambda facere, make. Cf. unify.] Making one; forming unity; unifying.

unification (ū'ni-fi-kā'shon), n. [= F. unification = Sp. unificacion; \lambda ML. *unificatio(n-), \lambda unifying, or the state of being unified; the act of unitying into one. of uniting into one.

The view of reason here taken is opposed to all such views as would make it consist in the logical principle of unity, a principle compelling us to unify all our conceptions, leading, with Kant, up to the three Ideas of the Pure Reason, God, the World, and the Soul. This unification is sufficiently provided for by the principle of Parsimony, and the facts on which it rests.

S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space, § 64.

unifier ($\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ 'ni-fī- $\hat{\mathbf{v}}$), n. [$\langle unify + -cr^1 \rangle$] One who or that which unifies.

That History of Culture Itself, which is the great unifier and justifier and purifier of all our teaching.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, 11, 292

unifilar (ū-ni-fī'lär), a. and n. [< L. unus, one, + filum, a thread, +-ar2.] I. a. Having only one thread: specifically applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended

tometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread. See magnetometer.

II. n. A unifilar magnetometer.

unifiagellate (ū-ni-flaj'c-lūt), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. flagellum + -atc¹.] Having a single flagellum; monomastigate, as an infusorian. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., xi. § 419.

uniflorous (ū-ni-flō'rus), a. [< L. unus, one, + flos (flor-), a flower, + -ous.] In bot., bearing one flower only: as, a uniflorous peduncle.

unifoil (ū'ni-foil), a. and n. [< L. unus, one, + folum, a leaf: see foil¹.] I. a. In her., having but one leaf: noting a plant used as a bearing.

II. n. In her., a leaf used as a bearing; especially, a leaf represented as having been a du-

cially, a leaf represented as having been a dufoil, one leaf being torn away.

unifoliar (ū-ni-fō'li-ir), a. Same as unifoliate.

unifoliate (ū-ni-fō'li-ir), a. [< L. unus, one, + folium, a leaf: see foliate.]

unifoliate (ū-ni-fō'li-ō-lāt), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. foliolum, a leaflet: see foliolate.]

Compound in structure, yet liaving but one leaflet, as the orange-tree.

Like purest white, stands in the middle place.

Herrick, Appendix, p. 433.

uniformitarian (ū-ni-fō'n-mi-tū'ri-nu), a. and n.

[< uniformit-y + -arian.] I. a. Of or pertaining to uniformity or the doctrine of uniformity.

See the noun.

The catastrophist and the uniformitarian opinions.

Wherell, Hist, of Scientific Idens, II. 280.

The uniformitarian theories of Sir Charles Lyell were regarded as heresies by many.

as the orange-tree.

unifolium¹ (ū-ni-fō'li-um), n.; pl. unifolia (-ii). [NL., \langle L. unus, one, + folium, leaf.] A quartic oval having a single depression.

Unifolium² (ū-ni-fo'li-um), n. [NL. (Adanson, 1763), so named because the original species, U. bifolium, was seemingly one-leafed; ML.

unifolium, \(\) L. unus, one, \(+ \) folium, leaf. \(\] A former genus of plants, of the order Liliacce, including Smilacina and Maianthemum.

including Smilacina and Maianthemum.
uniforate (u-ni-fo'rat), a. [< L. unus, one, +
foratus, pp. of forare, bore, pierce: see foramen.] Having one opening, pore, or foramen.
uniform (ū'ni-fôrm), a. and n. [I. a. F. uniforme
= Sp. Pg. It. uniforme, < L. uniformis, having
only one shape or form, < unus, one, + forma,
form, shape. Cf. biform, triform, multiform. II.
n. = D. G. Sw. Dan. uniform, < F. uniforme =
Sp. Pg. It. uniforme, uniform dress, from the
adj.] I. a. 1. Having always the same form;
not changing in shape, appearance, character. adj.] I. a. 1. Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character. etc.; in general, not variable; unchanging.

All human bodies, for example, though each of them consists of almost an infinite number of parts, are perfectly uniform in their structure and functions.

Beattle, Moral Science, ii. 1.

The experience has been uniform that it is the gentle soul that makes the firm hero after all.

Emerson, Harvard Commemoration.

(a) Not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable: as, a uniform heat; a uniform motion (that is, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal

They [temperature observations] appear to go far to establish a nearly uniform temperature for abyssal depths, not far from the freezing-point of fresh water.

C. Wywille Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 359.

(b) Having only one character throughout; homogeneous. Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and some-times it is uniform, and hath in it but one duty. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ili. 0.

(c) Consistent at all times; not different.

If the Creator is perfect, his action must be uniform; anything else would be unworthy of him.

Dauson, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

(d) Not different at different times or places; applicable to all places, or to all divisions of a country; as, a uniform tax; a uniform bankuntey law. (c) Of the same appearance, pattern, or style.

The practice of clothing soldiers by regiments in one uniform dress was not introduced by Louis XIV. till 1665, and did not become general in our army for many years afterward.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 333.

2. Of the same form or character with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be uniform in their ceremonies.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Uniform accoloration. See acceleration (b).— Uniform current, a continuous current of constant strength.— Uniform extension, field, function, sandpipert, symmetry, etc. See the nonus.—Uniform strain. Same as homogeneous strain (which see, under strain!).—

Syn. Unvarying, unchanging, alike, regular, constant, undeviating, consistent.

II. n. A dress of the same kind, fabries, fachien, or general approximate as others were

fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to the particular body: opposed to plain clothes, or ordinary civil dress: as, the uniform of a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman.

The uniforms in the army were plain and serviceable; the most picturesque being that of the Grénadiers, who, Evelyn says, were first introduced in 1678.

Ashton, Social Life in Keign of Queen Anne, II. 202.

Ashton, Social Lite in Keigu or Sussen seem.

The proposed uniform, sir, of the Plekwick Club.

Dickens.

uniform (ū'ni-fôrm), v.t? [(uniform, a.] 1. To make uniform; reduce to uniformity. Sir F. Sidney.

The more than Protean travesties which words underwent before they were uniformed by Johnson and Walker,

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 351.

2. To clothe with or as if with a uniform.

This was the first flag bearing the state arms, and was carried by the first uniformed company of militia in the State (Michigan).

Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 642

uniformal; (ū-ni-fôr'mal), a. [(uniform + -al.] Uniform; symmetrical.

Her combye nose with uniformall grace, Like purest white, stands in the middle place. Herrick, Appendix, p. 433.

The uniformitarian theories of Sir Charles Lyell were regarded as heresies by many.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 514.

II. n. One who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity; specifically, in geol., one who advocates the theory that causes now active in bringing about geological changes have always been similar in character and intensity, or,

in other words, that there has been no essential change in the character of geological events during the lapse of the geological ages: the opposite of catastrophist.

The Catastrophist constructs Theories, the Uniformitarian demolishes them. The former adduces evidence of an Origin, the latter explains the evidence away.

Whetvell, Thilos. of Inductive Sciences, I., p. xxxvi.

uniformitarianism (ū-ni-fôr-mi-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [(uniformitarian + -ism.] The theory advocated by uniformitarians: the opposite of catastrophism. See catastrophe, 3, and catastro-

The changes of the past must be investigated in the light of similar changes now in operation. This was the guiding principle of the Scottish School, . . . though under the name of *Uniformitarianism* it has unquestionably been pushed to an unwarrantable length by some of the later followers of Hutton. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, p. 293.

uniformity (ū-ni-fôr'mi-ti), n. [= F. uniformite = Sp. uniformidad = Pg. uniformidade = tt. uniformità, (¿LL. uniformita(t-)s, uniformity, ¿L. uniformis, uniform: see uniform.] The state or character of being uniform, in any senso; absence of variation or difference. (a) Maintenance of the same character, course, plan, laws, etc.; sameness; consistency.

There is no uniformity in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. Dryden.

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and uniformity which ran through all her actions,

Addison.

How far away is the doctrine of uniformity [in nature] from fatalism! It begins directly to remind us that men suffer from preventible evils, that the people perisheth for lack of knowledge. W. K. Clifford, Lect., 1I. 263.

We see that only as fast as the practice of the arts develops the idea of measure can the consciousness of uniformity become clear.

II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 488.

(b) Conformity among several or many to one pattern, plan, rule, etc.; resemblance, consonance, or agreement: as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.

Bacon, Building.

Such is the uniformity of almost at the houses of the same streete . . . that they are made alike both in proportion of workmanship and matter.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

The skilful campaign by which the triumph of the Reformation and of uniformity was secured.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

a. n. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv. (c) Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; monotony.

Uniformity must tire at last, though it is a uniformity of excellence

Acts of Uniformity. See act. uniformize (û'ni-form-iz), r. t.; pret. and pp. uniformized, ppr. uniformizing. [< uniform + -izc.] To make uniform; unity. [Rare.]

The other Congress expressed a similar wish for the formation of . . . an International Commission to fix units and uniformize methods.

Nature, XL 563.

uniformly (u'ni-form-li), adv. In a uniform manner; with uniformity; evenly; invariably.

In a light drab he un(formly dress'd.

Crabbe, Tales (Works, IV. 135).

No assigned nor any conceivable attribute of the supposed archetypal vertebra is uniformly maintained. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Am. ed. 1872), § 210.

When the simultaneous values of a quantity for different bodies or places are equal, the quantity is said to be uniformly distributed in space.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xxiii., foot-note.

Uniformly accelerated motion. See acceleration (b).
—Uniformly retarded motion. See retard.
uniformness (ū'ni-fôrm-nes), n. The state or

character of being uniform; uniformity, Berunifoveate (ū-ni-fō'vē-āt), a. [L. unus, one,

+ forca, a small pit: see forcate.] In entom., having a single forca.

having a single fovea.

unify (ū'ni-fi), r.; pret, and pp. unified, ppr. unifying. [< F. unifier = Sp. unificar = It. unificare, < ML. unificare, make one, < L. unus, one, + facere, make: see -fy. Cf. unific.] I. trans.

To form into one; make a unit of; reduce to unity or uniformity.

Perception is thus a unifying act. Sir W. Hamilton. Unless we succeed in finding a rationale of this universal metamorphosis, we obviously fall short of that completely unified knowledge constituting philosophy.

H. Spencer, First Principles**, p. 397.

II. intrans. To produce unity or uniformity. These Homerides were not the only authors of epic poems, but they had the great advantage over other epic bards that they were a genos, and that they worked continuously from generation to generation on the same poems, adding and unifying, and so they produced the epics which have outlived all others.

Classical Rev., II. 256.

unigenital (ū-ni-jen'i-tal), a. [< LL. unigenitus, only-begotten, < L. unus, one, + genitus, begotten: see genital.] Only-begotten.

unigeniture (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), n. [< LL. unigenitus, only-begotten (see unigenital), +-urc.] The state of being the only-begotten. Bp. Pearson. Unigenitus (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), n. [K LL. unigenitus (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), n. [K LL. unigenitus of being the only-begotten. Bp. Pearson. Unigenitus (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), n. [KL., so called from the first word ("Unigenitus Dei Filius," otc.): see unigenital.] A bull promulgated by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, and directed against Values of the unigenitus of the unigenitus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., zoöl., and pathol., having but one loculus, compartment, +-ar².] In bot., z

ment' unigenous (a-nij'e-nus), a. [\(\alpha\) L. unigena, only-begotten, born of one parent or of one family or kind, \(\alpha\) nus, one, \(\perp\) giguere, begot. (f. unigenital.) Of one and the same kind; homoge-

uniglobular (ū-ni-glob'ū-lär), a. Having or

consisting of a single globular part or formation. Gcol. Jour., XLVII. 6.

unijugate (ū-ni-jū'gāt), a. [\(\) L. unijugus, having one yoke (\(\) unus, one, \(+ \) jugum, yoke), \(+ \)
-at. 1.] In bot., having but a single pair of leaf-

lets: said of a pinnate leaf. unijugous (ū-ni-jö'gus), a. In bot., same as

unitabiate (ū-ni-lā'bi-āt), a. [< L. unus, one, + imaginative (un-1-maj'1-nō-tiv), a. Not labium, lip. + -atc1.] Having a single lip or imaginative; lacking or not characterized by lip-like part: said in entomology of orifices unimaginativeness (un-i-maj'i-nō-tiv-nes), n. with a single fleshy lip on one side, by which they can be closed. unilabiate (ū-ni-lā'bi-āt), a. [\ L. unus, one, +

unilamellate (ū-ni-lam'e-lūt), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. lamella + -atel.] Having one lamella or layer: unilaminar.

unilaminar (ū-ni-lam'i-nir), a. [\lambda L. unus, on. + lamina, lamina, + -ar^2.] Having one lamina: one-layered; single-layered. unilaminate (ū-ni-lam'i-nūt), a. Same as uni-

unilateral (ū-ni-lat'e-ral), a. [< L. unus, one, + late: (later-), side, + -atel.] 1. One-sided; of or pertaining to one side only.

That run through unimagined mazes.

Lovell, Applede unimitable; (un-im'i-tg-bl), a. Inimitable.

Thou art all unimitable.

of or performing to one side only.

We note that, although unilateral movements (the more voluntary) are lost, the more automatic (the bilateral) are retained.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 176.

Certain hallucinations, as is well known, are unilateral, i.e. are per closed when (cay) the right eye or car is acting, but cases when that action is obstructed, though the left eye or car is free.

Unilateral lesions. Princeton Rev., July, 1879, p. 106.

2. In hat,, one-sided; either originating on one unimpaired (un-im-pard'), a. Not impaired, in side of an axis or all turned to one side, as the any sense. side of an axis or all turned to one side, as the flowers of a unilateral raceme.—3. Placed on one side only of a surface; unifacial, as a set of polypites.—Unilateral bond or contract, one which has to one party only.—Unilateral leaves, haves which has toward one side of the stem, as in Consultaria multifers.—Unilateral raceme, a raceme whose flowers grow only on one side of the common pedancle, unilaterality (u'ni-late-ral'i-ti), n. [(unilateral+-ty...] The character or state of being unilateral.

This imilaterality is insisted on by Salesbury. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 387.

unilaterally (ū-ni-lat'g-ral-i), adv. In a unianilaterally (ü-ni-lat'e-rai-1), acco.
lateral manner; one-sidedly.

The destriction of the occipito-angular region is incomplete, undaterally or bilaterally.

Lancet, No. 3157, p. 1291.

He recognized thankfully that the government had alemdoned the pretension to actile ecclesiastical affairs undaterally.

Contemporary Rev., XLX, 252

illuminated; not lighted; dark.

The outer or "rporting" door was of course wide open; jassing through an interior one of green baire, I blundered up a narrow and totally unilluminated passage.

C. A. Ilristed, English University, p. 73.

2. ignorant.
unillusory (un-i-lū'sō-ri), a. Not producing or causing illusion, deception, fallaciousness, or unimportance (un-im-por'tans), n. The character like; not illusory; not deceptive. Buliver, ter of being unimportant; want of importance. My Novel, iii. 22.

unilobar (ū-ni-lō'bḥir), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. lobus, lobe, + -ar².] Same as unilobed. unilobed (ū'ni-lōbd), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. lobus, lobe, + -cd².] In entom., having a single lobus; lobe: especially noting the maxille of certain portant; not of great moment; of little acceptable with the lobus and lobus and lobus as a lobus as

ginable; not capable of being imagined, con-ceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

Things to their thought
So unimaginable as hate in heaven.
Millon, P. L., vii. 54.

On every side now rose
Rocks which in unimaginable forms
Lifted their black and barren pinnacles.
Shelley, Alastor.

unimaginably (un-i-maj'i-na-bli), adv. In an unimaginable manner; inconceivably. Boyle. unimaginative (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv), a. Not

Tom was in a state of as blank unimaginativeness con-cerning the cause and tendency of his sufferings as if he had been an innocent shrew mouse imprisoned in the split trunk of an ash tree in order to cure lameness in cattle. George Eliet, Mill on the Fioss, if. 1.

To a long low coast with beaches and heads
That run through unimagined mazes.

Lowell, Appledore.

Thou art all unimitable.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, 1. 2.

unimmortal; (un-i-mor'tal), a. Not immortal; mortal. Milton, P. L., x. 611.
unimodular (ū-ni-mod'ū-lijr), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL modulus, modulus, +-ar².] Having only one modulus.—Unimodular transformation, in alg., a transformation whose modulus is equal to unity.

My strength is unimpaired. Coreper, Odyssey, xxi. unimpassioned (un-im-pash'ond), a. Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; uninfluenced by passion; calm; tranquil.

He [Anselm] was exiled; he returned the same meek, unoffending, unimpassioned man. Milman.

Such small unimpassioned revenges have an enormous ffect in life. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 7. unimpeachability (un-im-pe-cha-bil'i-ti), n.
The character of being unimpeachable, or not

The character of being unimpeachable, or not open to objection or criticism; blamelessness. Contemporary Rev., LIV. 343.
unimpeachable (un-im-pe'cha-bl), a. Not impeachable; not enpable of being impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, or fault; blameless; irreproachable.

The unimprachable integrity and piety of many of the promoters of this petition renders those aspersions as idle as they are unjust.

Burke, Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

Burke, Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

In recogned duantfully that the pretension to actile ecclesiartical and alreadoned the pretension to actile ecclesiartical and already duality allegal (a.). Contemporary Rec., XLX, 282 untiliteral (a.ni-lit'g-ral), a. [< L. unus, one, + latera, letter: see literal.] Consisting of a single letter: as, Y is the untiliteral name of some moths.

In an impeachableness (un-im-p6'cha-bl-nes), n. The character of being unimpeachable. God-tain, Mandeville, iii. 188.

And her foll eye, now bright, now untillumed, Spate more than Woman's thought.

Coteridge, Destiny of Nations. (Davies)

untilluminated (un-i-lü'mi-na-ted), a. 1. Not unimpeached (un-im-peached), a. 1. Not impeached (un-im-peached), a. 1. Not impeached (un-im-peached).

Unilluminated (un-i-lü'mi-na-ted), a. 1. Not impeached (un-im-peached), a. 1. Not impeached (un-im-peached).

His general character is unumpeached, and there is nothing against his credit.

D. Webster, Speech, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

Why did he not tell his counsel, and authorize them to tell a story which could not be unimportant, as it was connected with a rebellion which shook the British power in India to its foundation?

Burke, Works, XIL 69. 2. Not assuming or marked by airs of importance or dignity. [Rare.]

nce or dignity. [Laue.]

A free, unimportant, natural, easy manner.

Pope, Letter to Swift. unimporting (un-im-por'ting), a. Not importing; of no importance or consequence; trivial.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

nimposed (un-im-pōzd'). a. Not imposed; not laid on or exacted, as a tax, burden, toll, duty, command, service, task, etc.; not enjoined.

The very act of prayer and thanksgiving with those free and unimpos'd expressions which from a sincere heart unbidden come into the outward gesture is the greatest decency that can be imagin'd.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

unimposing (un-im-pō'zing), a. 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect.—2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. [Rare.]

Beauteous order reigns,
Manly submission, unimposing toil.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

unimpressibility (un-im-pres-i-bil'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being unimpressible.

Unimpressibility, which impedes memory, is a consequence of resistance on the part of tissue to the usual stimuli. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 381.

unimpressible (un-im-pres'i-bl), a. Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, unimpressible.

Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

unimprison (un-im-priz'n), v. t. To release from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

The green lizard and the golden snake, Like unimprisoned flames, out of their trance awake. Shelley, Adonais, xviii.

unimproved (un-im-prövd'), a. 1. Not improved, in any sense; specifically, of land, not tilled; not cultivated; not brought into a condition for use by expenditure of labor.—2†.
Not tested; not proved. Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.96.
unimpugnable (un-im-pu'na-bl), a. Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

Mrs. Bolton could not combat a position of such unin-pugnable plety in words, but she permitted herself a con-temptuous suiff.

Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxiii.

unimucronate (ū-ni-mū'krō-nāt), a. [(L. unus, one, + mucro(n-), point, + -ate¹.] Having only one tip or point.

unimuscular (ū-ni-mus'kū-lär), a. [< L. unus, one, + musculus, muscle, + -ar².] Having only one adductor muscle, as a bivalve; monomyarian.

Unimusculosa (ū-ni-mus-kū-lō'sä), n. pl. [NL., \(\sum_L\) unus, one, + musculosus, musculous: see musculous.] In conch., unimuscular bivalves;

the Monomyaria. Reeve. unincensed (un-in-senst'), a. N inflamed, provoked, or irritated. Not incensed.

Jove! see st thou unincensed these deeds of Mars?
Courper, Illad, v.

unincidental (un-in-si-den'tal), a. Unmarked by any incidents. [Rare.]

Times of fat quietness and unincidental case.
Wilberforce, Life, il. 194.

uninclosed, unenclosed (un-in-, un-en-klozd'), a. Not inclosed; not shut in or surrounded, as by a fence, wall, etc.

God- unindifferent (un-in-dif'er-ent), a. Not indif-

ferent. Hooker.
unindividualized (un-in-di-vid'ū-al-īzd), a.
Not separated into individuals or component
parts: specifically noting certain rocks or parts

parts: specifically noting certain rocks or parts of rocks, cruptive in origin, which have an undefined base not resolvable into distinct crystalline forms by the microscope.

uninervate (ū-ni-nėr'vūt), a. [< L. unus, one, + nervus, nerve, + -atel.] 1. In zoöl.. having but one nervure, as an insect's wing; unicostate.—2. In bot., one-nerved, as certain leaves. uninerved (ū'ni-nėrvd), a. [< L. unus, one, + nervus, nerve, + -cd².] Same as uninervate. Nature, XLIII. 454.

uninflammability (un-in-flam-a-bil'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being uninflammable. Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV, 42.

uninflammable (un-in-flam'a-bl), a. Not in-flammable; not capable of being inflamed or set on fire, in a literal or figurative sense.

uninfluenced (un-in'flü-enst), a. 1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting

uninfluenced by fashion and affectation.
V. Knox, Sermons, V. xxv.

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice: as, uninfluenced conduct or actions, uninformed (un-in-formd'), a. [< un-1 + informed¹.] 1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught.

He [Johnson] inferred that a Greek who had few or no books must have been as uninformed as one of Mr. Thrale's draymen.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

hurt; having suffered no harm.

And let a single helpless maiden pass Uninjured. Milton, Comus, 1, 403,

uninomial (ū-ni-nō'mi-al), a. [< L. unus, one, + nom(cn), name, + -ual. Cf. binomial.] Same as uninominal.

uninominal (ū-ni-nom'i-nal), a. [(L. unus, one, + nomen (nomin-), name, + -al.] Consisting of + nomen (nomin-), name, + ad.] Consisting of a single word or term, as a zoölogical or botanical name; also, specifying that system of nomenclature in which objects are designated by such names. See the extract.

Perceiving sundry objections to binomial, etc., some have sought to obviate them by using binominal, uninominal, plurinominal, etc.

Conce, The Auk, VI. 320.

uninquisitive (un-in-kwiz'i-tiv), a. Not inminquisitive (un-in-kwiz'i-tiv), a. Not in- syn, Dull, through, wearlsome, quisitive; not curious to search or inquire; in- uninterestingly (un-in'ter-es-ting-li), adv. In disposed to seek information.

Go loose the links of that soul-binding chain, Enlarge this uninquisitiec bellef. Daniel, Civil Wars, vI.

uninscribed (un-in-skribd'), a. Not inscribed; having no inscription. Pope, Windsor Forest,

uninspired (un-in-spired'), a. Not inspired: as, uninspired writings.

In an unlucky hour That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair, And uninstructed how to stem the thic. Dryden, Don Sebastian, ni. 1.

unintegrated (un-in'te-gra-ted), a. Not integrated; not subjected to a process of integration.

unintelligence (un-iu-tel'i-jens), n. Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance; unwisdom.

Their unintelligence, numbers, and fluctuating association prevented them from anticipating and following out any uniform and systematic measures. Sir W. Hamilton.

unintelligent (un-in-tel'i-jent), a. Not intelligent. (a) Not possessing or not proceeding from intelli-

What the stream of water does in the affair is neither more nor less than this: by the application of an unintelligent impulse to a mechanism previously arranged . . . by intelligence, an effect is produced, viz. the corn is ground.

Paley, Nat. Theol., ii.

(b) Not knowing; not having acute mental faculties; not showing intelligence; dull.

Unintelligent persons that want wit or breeding.
Sir M. Hale.

unintelligently (un-in-tel'i-jent-li), adv. In an unintelligent manner; without reason; dully. unintelligibility (un-in-tel"i-ji-bil'i-ti), n. The

terested; not having any interest or property in something specified; not personally con-cerned: as, to be uninterested in business.—2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged: as, to be uninterested in a discourse or narra-

The greatest part of an audience is always uninterested, though seldom knowing. Dryden.

=Syn. See disinterested. uninteresting (un-in'ter-es-ting), a. Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest, or of engaging the mind or passions: as, an uninteresting story or poem.

Mrs. Henfrey . . . was, to all strangers, an absolutely uninteresting woman; but her family knew her merits, Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xvill.

an uninteresting manner. uninterestingness (un-in'ter-es-ting-nes), n. The character of being uninteresting.

Intense monotony and uninterestingness are the chief characteristics of the river. Nature, XLII, 541. And this not the ruder only, and uninquotive vulgar, but the wisest and most considering persons in all times.

J. Honce, Works, I. 25.

Intense monotony and uninterestingness are the chief characteristics of the river.

Nature, XLII. 544.

unintermitted (un-in-ter-mit'ed), a. Not in-

termitted: not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued; continuous: as, unintermitted misery. Macaulay, unintermittedly (un-in-ter-mit'ed-li), adv. Without being intermitted; uninterruptedly, unintermitting (un-in-ter-mit'ing) a. Not in-

The uninspired vertings.

The uninspired teachers and believers of the gospel.

Gibbon.

uninstructed (un-in-struk'ted), a. 1. Not instructed or taught; not educated.

When an uninstructed multitude attempts to see with

when an uninstructed multitude attempts to see with

structed or taught; not equeated.

When an uninstructed multitude attempts to see with its eyes, it is exceedingly apt to be deceived.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 155.

2. Not directed by superior authority; not furcipled with instructions.

unintermixed (un-in-ter-mixet), a. Not intermixed; not mingled. Daniel, Civil Wars, vi. uninterpretable (un-in-ter/pre-ta-bl), a. Incapable of being interpreted: as, uninterpretable enigmas.

uninterrupted (un-in-ter-rup'ted), a. Not inuninterrupted (un-in-ter-rup'ted), a. Not in-terrupted; not broken; unintermitted; unceas-ing; ineessant; specifically, in bot., consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size. uninterruptedly (un-in-ter-rup'ted-li), adv. Without interruption; without disturbance; unintermittedly; unceasingly. Paley. unintricated; (un-in'tri-kā-ted), a. Not per-plexed; not obscure or intricate. Hammond.

duced; obtrusive. Young.

uninuclear (ū-ni-nū'klē-iir), a. [〈L. unus, one, + nucleus, nucleus, + -(n²².] Having a single nucleus; uninucleate.

uninucleate (ū-ni-nū'klē-āt), a. [〈L. unus, one, + nucleus, nucleus, + atcl.] Uninuclear.

uninvented (un-in-ven'ted), a. Not invented; not found out.

Not uninvented that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring,
Milton, P. L., vi. 470.

uninventive (un-in-ven'tiv), a. Not inventive; not having the power of inventing, finding, dis-

no booss.
Thrales draymen.

2. Not animated; not mus.
intelligence; not enlivened.
The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead, uninformed mass.
Without these (everciese of the understanding and heart all vetrenal service is a dead uninformed mass.

Browlings and model of the mass.

See it [Etan] an undipformed and the mass.

Coeper, Herolan, 1. 20.

3. Not imbuted: as, a picture uninformed with imagination.

uninfigible (un-in-frin'ji-bl), a. That musts not be infringed. See IV. Handlom, uningenious (un-in-jen'u-us), a. Not ingenious, not witty or elever; stupid; dull. Burke, Late state of the Nation (1769).

State of the Nation (1769).

uningennous (un-in-jen'u-us-nes), n. Wants of ingenuousness (un



t, Unula latifolia (Spike grass); z, paniele; a, spikelet; è, floret, showing the flowering glume, the palet, the single stamen, and the nixth.

two-edged spikelets, each with the three to six lower glumes empty. There are 5 species, all North American, one (U. princidad) extending into Central and South America. U. racemifora of the West Indies differs in its minute spikelets. The others are tall encet grasses growing in tutts from strong creeping rootstocks. The leaves are broad and flat, or convolute; the panicle loose or dense, or, in U. pracitis, contracted and wand-like, and in U. racemifora forming one-sided spikes. In U. paniculata, at all species reaching sfeet, and U. latifolia, a shorter plant with drooping long-pedicelled flowers, the spike-lets reach an unusually large size, sometimes 2 inches long and with 30 flowers. U. latifolia and U. gracilis are pasture-grasses; U. paniculata is valuable from its binding sea-sands. See spike-grass.

union (û'nyon), n. and a. [CF. union = Sp. union = Pg. união = It. unione, C. LL. unio(n-), f., one-ness, unity, the number one, a uniting, union, L. unio(n-), m., a single large pearl, a single onion (2 ult. E. onion), C unus, one-see one. Cf. unite, etc.] I. n. 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; the state of being united; junction; conlition; combination: as, the union of soul and body.

as, the union of soul and body.

So we grew together, Like to a double cherry, seeming parted, But yet an union in partition. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 210.

2. In zoöl., anat., and bot.: (a) The state of close and immediate connection of parts, organs, or tissues, especially of like parts, or the process of becoming so united; a growing together or its result, as in the different cases of symphysis, synostosis, synchrondrosis, ankylosymphysis, synostosis, synchrondrosis, ankylosis, confluence, concrescence, conlescence, conjugation, anastomosis, syzycy, zygosis, and the like. See the distinctive words. (b) The connection of two or several individuals in a compound organism, as of several zoöids in a zoanthodeme.—3. Matrimony; the matrimonial relation, married state, or conjugal bond.—4.

Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; harmony. Lay a foundation for a blessed Union among our selves, which would frustrate the great design of our enemies upon us.

Now, when a mutual Flame you have reveal'd, And the dear Union of our Soulis is seal'd.

Congrete, To Cynthia.

Self-love and social at her birth began;
Union the bond of all things, and of man.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 140.

5. That which is united or made into one: 5. That which is united or made into one; something formed by a combination of various parts or individual things or persons; an aggregate of united parts; a coalition; a combination; a confederation; a league.

An amalgamation of the Christian religious unions was effected with the sacrificial societies of the pagans.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. lyxin.

effected with the sacrificial societies of the pagans. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. Ixxiii.

(a) A confederacy of two or more nations, or of the various states of a nation: in this sense the United States of America is sometimes called by way of preeminence "The Union." (b) In England and Ireland, two or more parishes consolidated into one for the better administration of the poor-laws. It is in the discretion of the Local Government Board to consolidate any two or more parishes into one union under a single board of guardians elected by the owners and ratepayers of the component parishes. Each union has a common workhouse, and all the cost of the relief of the poor is charged upon the common fund. (c) Two or more parishes or contiguous benefices consolidated into one for ecclesiastical purposes. (d) An association of independent churches, generally either Congregational or Baptist, for the purpose of promoting mutual fellowship and cooperation in Christian work. It differs from most ecclesiastical bodies in possessing no authority over the churches which unite in it. (c) A permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade. Sect Lade-union.

[In old days] if here and there a clergyman, a profes-

In old days) if here and there a clergyman, a professional man, a politician, or a writer, ventured to raise a voice on behalf of the Unions, he was assailed with a storm of ridicule and abuse.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 722.

6. A union workhouse; a workhouse erected and maintained at the joint expense of parishes which have been formed into a union: in Scotland called a combination poor-house.

The poor old people that they brick up in the Unions. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. 264.

7. That part of a flag which occupies the upper corner next the staff when it is distinguished from the rest in color or pattern, as in the flag of the United States, where it is blue with white stars, or in the flag of Great Britain;

white stars, or in the flag of Great Britain; the linek. When the flag is hoisted on the staff with the union below, it is considered a signal of distress. See union down, below.

8. A flag showing the union only. See union flag and union jack, below.—9. A joint, crew, or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling for connecting tubes together.—10. A textile fabric of several materials, or of different kinds of thread.

Then we had a prist lines an initiation, you know, a

Then we had an Irish linen, an imitation, you know, a kind of Union, which we call double twist. It is made, I believe, in Manchester, and is a mixture of linen and cotton. Mayhee, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.

11. A shallow vat or tray in which partly fermented beer is kept to complete its fermenta-tion or to cleanse itself.—12). A large fine

In the cup an union shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn.
Shake, Hamlet, v. 2. 283.

Sighelmus bishop of Schirburne . . . trauailed thorough India, and returning home brought with him many strange and precious raions and costly spyces.

Haktuyt's Voyages, II. 5.

Pliny says that the name unio was an invention of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such pearls as could not be matched.

Nares.

could not be matched. Nares. Act of Union, the name by which several statutes or ganizing the kingdom of Great Britain and Irgland are known. (a) A statute of 1535-6, enacting the political union of Wales to England. (b) A statute of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1st, 1707. (c) A statute of 1800, which united the kingdoms of Great Britain and Irgland on and after January 1st, 1801.—Apperceptive union. See apperceptive.—Bony

union, in surg., the knitting of a fracture by callus: opposed to ligamentous union.—Customs union. See customs union and Zollwerien.—Evangelical, hypostatic, Latin, liberal union. See the adjectives.—Liberties' Union Act. See liberty.—Union Assessment Acts. See assessment.—Union by first Intention, in surg., the leading of a wound without suppuration.—Union by second intention, in surg., the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration.—Union churches, a body of Protestant evangelical Christians organized in its present form about 1863. It recognizes no creed except allegiance to the Bible, no test of membership except character, and no ecclesiastical authority superior to that of membership in the local church. Its membership is mainly confined to the Western States in the United States.—Union down, said of a flag displaying the union at the bottom instead of in its normal position at the top. A flag hoisted in this position forms a signal of distress.—Union flag, the union jack, or national flag of the United Kingdom. The mational flag of England was the banner of St. George (heraldically described as argent, a cross gules), and soon after the union of the crowns this was united with the Scottish national flag, or banner of St. Andrew (in the language of heraldry, azure, a saltier argent), thus forming the first union flag. on the legislative union with Scotland in 1707 a new design for the national to runion flag was adopted, described in heraldic terms as azure, a saltier argent surmounted by a cross gules fimbriated or edged of the second. On the union with Treland the red cross or saltier of St. Patrick was introduced, and as thus modified the flag now exists.—Union yield, the national ensign of the Vinited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Patrick was introduced, and as thus modified the flag now exists.—Union is the act of bringing two or more together so as to make but one: as, the u

Union party. See constitutional.

Unionacea (u"ni-ō-nā'ṣṣ̄-ii), n. pl. [NL., <
Unio(n-) + -acca.] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family Unionidæ.

unionacean (u"ni-ō-nā'ṣṣ̄-an), a. and n. I. a.

Of or pertaining to the Unionacea.

II. n. A member of the Unionacea.

union-bow (u nyon-bo), n. A bow made of two or three pieces glued together, as distinguished from the single-piece bow or self-bow. Also called back-bow.

union-cord (ŭ'nyon-kôrd), n. A round white cord made of linen and cotton combined, used for stay-laces, etc. Dict. of Needlework.—Union-cord braid, a braid composed of two or more cords, usually a worsted or mohair braid like that called Russia braid.

unioned (ū'nyond), a. [< union + -cd².] Exhibiting symbols and proofs of union. [Rare.]

Great Washington arose in view, And unioned flags his stately steps pursue; Blest Gallia's band young Columbia's pride. Joel Barlon, Visions of Columbus,

union-grass (ū'nyon-gras), n. A name for grasses of the genus *Uniola*. unionid (ū'ni-ō-nid), n. A unio; any member the Unionida.

Unionidæ (ū-ni-on'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Unio(n-) + -idw.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus Unio, and variously limited. (at) Formerly applied to all fresh-water bivalves nacreous inshle the shell. (b) Restricted to those with two large and persistent adductor muscles, and the shell regular, with thick epidermis, thin nacreous layer, prominent external



A, Right Valve of River-mussel (Monocondylma paraguana).

B, River-mussel (Unio littoralis), left valve.

ligament, and variable hinge (thus including the Mutelidx and Myeetopodidx). (c) Further restricted to the Unioninx (b). In the narrowest sense the Unionidx are nearly one thousand species, of most parts of the world, but especially the special of the special s

cially numerous and diversified in the United States, where they are mostly called fresh-neater nussels or clams. unioniform (ū-ni-on'i-fôrm), a. [< NL. Unio(n-) + L. forma, form.] Like a unio in shape or aspect; resembling or related to the Unionidæ. Also unionoid.

Also unionoid.

Unioninæ (u'ni-ō-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \(Unio(n-) + inæ. \)] The leading subfamily of Unionidæ, variously limited. (a) Including all those unios whose branchial orifice is confluent with the pedal, and whose anal siphon is little prolonged. (b) Restricted to such as have the foot compressed and securiform (thus contrasting with Mycetopodidæ): same as Unionidæ (c).

unionine (ū'ni-ō-nin), a. Of or pertaining to the Unioninæ; unioniform in a narrow sense.

unionism (ū'nvon-izm), a. [(union + -ism.)] 1.

unionism (\ddot{u} 'nyon-izm), n. [< union + -ism.] 1. The principle of uniting or combining; specifically, trade-unionism.

I apprehend that the notion which lies at the bottom of Unionism is this: that a man is bound to think not only of himself, but of his fellow-workmen.

Jevons, Social Reform, p. 115.

2. Attachment or loyalty to the principle of union, or to some particular union; specifically, attachment or loyalty to the federal union known as the United States of America, and opposition to its rupture, as by the secession of the Southern States in 1861-5.

Mr. Seward had an abiding faith in the Unionism and latent loyalty of Virginia and the border States.

The Century, XXXV. 609.

3. In British politics, the principles or sentiments of the Unionists.

ments of the Unionists.
unionist (ū'nyon-ist), n. and a. [< union +
-ist.] I. n. 1. One who promotes or advocates
union.—2. A member of a trade-union; a tradeunionist. Jerons, Social Reform, p. 109.—3.
One who during the American civil war took
the side of the national government.

At the same station, we niet General Shriver of Frederick, a most loyal Unionist.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

4. [cap.] In British politics, one who is opposed et. (etp.) In Braish potates, one who is opposed to the dissolution or rupture of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to the separatist principles and tendencies of those who desire to establish home rule in Ireland: a name applied to the

Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a union or to

Their [the workmen's] low standard of work, determined by the unionist principle that the better workers must not discredit the worse by exceeding them in efficiency.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 211.

2. Specifically, during the civil war in the United States, of or pertaining to the Union party or cause.

unionistic (ū-nyo-nis'tik), a. [<unionist + -ic.] Pertaining to unionism or unionists; relating to or promoting union.

The various phases of a unionistic movement.

P. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 22.

P. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 22.
unionite (ū'ni-ō-nīt), n. [< NL. Unionites, <
Unio(n-), q. v.] A fossil unio, or some similar shell.

union-joint (ū'nyon-joint), n. A pipe-coupling; a union. E. H. Knight.
unionoid (ū'ni-ō-noid), a. and n. [< Unio(n-) + -oid.] I. a. Same as unioniform.
II. n. Same as unionid.

union-pump (ū'nyon-pump), n. A pump combined in the same frame with an engine. E. H. Knight.

union-room ($\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ 'nyon-röm), n. The room in a brewery in which the unions for partly fer-mented beer stand together, and from which the beer is racked off.

The union-room [Allsop's] contains 1,424 unions, which can cleanse 230,000 gallons at one time.

Bicker dyke. uniovulate (ū-ni-ō'vū-lāt), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. ovulum, ovule: see ovule.] Having but

one ovule.

unipara (ū-nip'a-rā), n. A woman who has borne one child.

borne one child.
uniparous (ū-nip'a-rus), a. [< L. unus, one, + parere, bring forth, bear, + -ous.] 1. Producing one at a birth: as, uniparous animals.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.—2. In bot., having but one axis or branch: as, a uniparous cyme.
unipartite (ū-ni-pär'tit). a. [< L. unus, one, + partitus, parted: see partite.] Not separated into parts.

In the theory of the single system the conceptions and symbolism are to a large extent arithmetical, and are based upon the properties of single integral numbers and their partitions into single integral parts. In this sense the former theory may be regarded as being unipartite.

Nature, XII. 380.

Unipartite curve, a curve whose real part forms one continuous whole (it being understood that a passage through infinity does not constitute a severing of the

uniped (ū'ni-ped), a. and n. [< L. unus, one, + pes (ped-), foot.] I. a. Having only one foot.

II. n. One who or that which is one-footed. Compare monopode. [Rare.]

One of the best gymnasts in Chicago is a person with a wooden leg, which he takes off at the beginning of operations, thus economizing weight and stowage, and performing feats impossible except to mipeds.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 191.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 191.
Unipeltata; (ū'ni-pel-tū'ti), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille), neut. pl. of *unipeltatus: see unipeltata.]
In Crustacca, a division of stomatopods, containing adult forms of mantis-shrimps: distinguished from Bipeltata. See Squilla.
unipeltate (ū-ni-pel'tūt), a. and n. [< L. unus, one, + pelta, a light shield: see peltate.] I. a.
Having a carapace of one piece, as a crustacean: not bipeltate, like a glass-crab; stomatopodous, as a mantis-shrimp.
II. n. A member of the Unipeltata. See Squillidax.
unipersonal (ū-ni-per'son-al), a. [< L. unus,

squilidae. unipersonal (ü-ni-per'son-nl), a. [< L. unus, one, + persona, person: see personal.] 1. Having but one person; existing in one person: said of the Deity.—2. In gram., used only in one person: chiefly noting verbs used only in the third person singular; impersonal.

unipersonalist (ū-ni-pėr'son-nl-ist), n. [< unipersonal + -ist.] One who believes there is
but one person in the Deity.
unipersonality (ū-ni-pėr-so-nal'i-ti), n. [< unipersonal + -ity.] Existence in one person only.
unipetalous (ū-ni-pet'n-lus), a. [< L. unus,
one, + NL. petalum, petal: see petal.] Having
but one petal. but one petal.

Such a corolla [consisting of one petal on account of abortion of the others] is unipetalous, a term quite distinct from monopetalous.

Encyc. Erit., IV. 132.

uniphonous (ũ'ni-fō-nus), a. [< L. unus, one, + Gr. φωή, a sound.] Having or giving out only one sound; monophonic. [Rare.]

That uniphonous Instrument the drum.

Westminster Rev., Nov., 1832 (Encyc. Dict.) uniplanar (ū-ni-plā'niir), a. [(L. unus, one, + planum, plane.] Lying in one plane.

The first three chapters of the work deal with the usual problems of hydrodynamics, being occupied principally with those in which the motion is uniplanar or can be expressed by two co-ordinates.

The Academy, April 11, 1891, p. 349.

Uniplanar dyadic. See dyadic.— Uniplanar node, a degenerate form of a node or conical point on a surface, where the cone degenerates into two coincident planes:

same as unode.

uniplicate (ū-nip'li-kūt), a. [⟨ L. unus, one, + plicatus, pp. of plicare, fold: see plicate.] Once folded; having or forming a single fold. Compare duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate.

unipolar (ū-ni-pō'lir), a. [⟨ L. unus, one, + polus, pole: see polar.] 1. Exhibiting one kind of polarity.

The socialed "university"

The so-called "unipolar" induction supposed to be due to the rotation of the earth, which behaves like a gigantic magnet. P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330. 2. In biol., having a single pole, as a nerve-cell or a rete: correlated with bipolar, multipolar.

If the rete remains broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, unipolar, or monocentric rete mirabile.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 597.

Unipolar conduction. Same as irreciprocal conduction (which see, under irreciprocal).—Unipolar dynamo, a dynamo in which an electromotive force is induced in a conductor by causing it to revolve round one pole of a

nnigner. unipolarity (ū'ni-pō-lar'i-ti), n. [< unipolar + -ity.] The character of being unipolar.

We do not believe that Ohm ever observed the phenomenon of unipolarity in strong sulphuric acid with electrodes of platinum or gold due to a transition resistance, Philos. Mag., XXVI. 120.

uniporous (ū-nip'ō-rus), a. [< L. unus, one, + porus, pore.] Having one pore.

Wood-cells elsewhere called diselgerous tissue, and to which I applied the terms uniporous and multiporous.

Dausson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 160.

Do I mention these seeming inconsistencies to smile at or upbraid my unique cousin? Lamb, My Relations. 2. Having no like or equal; unmatched; sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence: often used relatively, and then signifying rare,

That which gives to the Jews their unique position among the nations is what we are accustomed to regard as their Sacred History.

Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1150.

II. n. A unique thing; a thing unparalleled unison (\bar{u} 'ni-son or -zon), a. and n. or sole of its kind.

Sir Charles Mordant's gold medal, mean as it is in work-manship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our know ledge. *Archwologia* (1774), III. 374.

Where is the master who could have instructed Frank-in, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every great nan is a unique. Emerson, Self-reliance. man is a unique.

uniquely (ū-nēk'li), adv. In a unique manner;

so as to be unique. uniqueness (ū-nēk'nes), n. The state or char-

acter of being unique.
uniquity (ū-nō'kwi-ti), n. [Irreg. < unique +
-ity.] Uniqueness. [Rare.]

Uniquity will make them valued more.

H. Walpole, Letters, iv. 477 (1789). (Davies.) uniradiate (ū-ni-rā'di-āt), a. [ζ L. unus, one, + radius, ray: see radiate.] Having only one ray, arm, or process; monaetinal. uniradiated (ū-ni-rā'di-ā-ted), a. Same as

uniradiate.

uniramose (ū-ni-rā'mōs), a. Same as uniramous. Micros. Sci., XXX. 109.
uniramous (ū-ni-rā'mus), a. [< L. unus, one, + ramus, branch: see ramus.] Having but one ramus or branch. See biramous. Encyc. Brit., VI. 652.

unisepalous (û-ni-sep'a-lus), a. [(L. unus, one, + NL. sepalum, sepal: see sepal.] Having but one sepal.
uniseptate (û-ni-sep'tūt), a. [(L. unus, one, + septum, partition: see septum or partition.
uniserial (ũ-ni-se'ri-al), a. [(L. unus, one, + series, series: see serial.] 1. Set in one row or series; one-ranked; unifarious. Enege. Brit., XXII. 190.—2. Beset with one rank, row, or series of things.
uniserially (ũ-ni-sē'ri-nl-i) ed.

uniserially (ū-ni-sē'ri-al-i), adv. So as to be uniserial; in one series.

uniseriate (ū-ni-sē'ri-ūt), a. [(L. unus, one, + series, series: see seriate.] Same as uniserial.

uniseriately (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt-li), adv. Same as

uniseriately (ū-ni-sē'rī-at-n), auc.
uniseriatly.
uniserrate (ū-ni-ser'āt), a. [⟨ L. unus, one, + serra, saw: see serrate.] Having one row of teeth or serrations; uniserially serrate.
uniserrulate (ū-ni-ser'ū-lāt), a. [⟨ L. unus, one, + serrula, dim. of serra, saw: see serrulatt.] Having one row of small serrations; uniserially serrulate.
unisexual (ū-ni-sek'ṣū-nl), a. [⟨ L. unus, one, + serus, sex: see serual.] 1. Of one sex—that the two sexes developed in different in the same degree of gravity or neuteness.

Whether the order of those sounds was ascending, deunisexual (ū-ni-sek'ṣū-nl), a. [(L. unus, one, + scrus, sex: see scrual.] 1. Of one sex—that is, having the two sexes developed in different individuals. [Rare.]—2. For or consisting of a single sex. [Rare.]

One final provincialism of the mind there is, which a uniexual college certainly never would have any power to eradicate. . It is the provincialism of the exclusively sex point of view itself. The Century, XXXII. 326. 3. Specifically, in entom., having only female individuals: noting the agamic broads of Aphidi-3. Specifically, in critical the agamic broads of Aphididividuals: noting the agamic broads of Aphididix and some other insects which, during certain parts of the year, continue to propagate the species without any males. See parthenogenesis.—4. In bot., said of a flower containing the organs of but one sex, stamens or pistil, but not both; diclinous: opposed to bisexual or hermaphrodite; monecious or diccious. It is also applicable to an inflorescence or a plant with such flowers only.

unisexuallty (ū-ni-sek-sū-al'i-ti), n. [< unisexual + -ity.] The state or character of being unisexual, or of having but one sex, as a male or female individual: the opposite of hermaphinotesis.

3. Specifically flowed for Aphidical flowers and some other insects which, during certain parts of the year only, and in one unisencus key.

These apt notes were about forty times, of one part only, and in one unisencus key.

T. Warton, Ilist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

unispiral (ū-ni-spī'ral), a. In bot., having a single spiral, as the elaters of certain liverworts. Insulcate (ū-ni-sul'kāt), a. In bot. and roūl., having a single groove or furrow; one-grooved in unity: see unity.]

1. A single thing or person, opposed to a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality of similar groups; into which a complex whole may be analyzed.

When first, amid the general discredit of the experiment

unisexuality (ū-ni-sek-sū-nl'i-ti), n. [< uni-sexual + -ity.] The state or character of being unisexual, or of having but one sex, as a male or female individual: the opposite of hermaph-

There is some reason to suspect that hermaphrodism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus, and that unisexuality is the result of the abortion of the organs of the other sex in males and females respectively.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

unisexually (ū-ni-sek'sū-al-i), adv. So as to be of either sex, but not of both sexes, in one individual: as, animals unisexually developed.

unique (\(\bar{u}\)-n\(\bar{v}\)), a. and n. \([\lambda\)F. unique \(\ext{Sp. Pg.}\)
It. unico, \(\lambda\)L. unicus, one, only, single, \(\lambda\) unus, one, \(\text{In-in-isl}'\)i-k\(\bar{v}\)), n. \([\lambda\)L. unus, one, one, only, single, \(\lambda\) unus, one, \(\text{In-in-isl}'\)i-k\(\bar{v}\)), n. \([\lambda\)L. unus, one, \(\text{one-isl}\) I. a. 1. Only; single.

Do I mention these seeming inconsistencies to smile at the unitary developed. gen atoms combined with the base to those combined with the silicon is 1:1. This is illustrated by zine unisilicate, willemite, which has the formula ZnoSiO4 or 2Zno.SiO2. unisolated (un-is'ō-lā-ted), a. Not isolated or separated; undistinguished or undistinguished.

The unisolated hyoid muscles of the frog. Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 47.

[I. a. Also unisonous, q. v.; = Sp. unisono = Pg. unisono, (ML. unisonus, having one sound, (L. unus, one, H. Ansonno, having one sound. II. n. Early mod. E. unisonne, $\langle F. unisson = Sp. unison = It. unisono, unison, concord of sounds: from the adj.]$ I. a. 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire, Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice, Choral or unison. Millon, P. L., vii. 599.

2. In music, sounded simultaneously; specifically, noting two or more voice-parts that are coincident in pitch, or a passage or effect thus produced.—Unison string, in musical instruments with strings, a string tuned in unison with another string, and intended to be sounded with it. In the planoforte most of the tones are produced from pairs or triplets of strings thus tuned. Such strings are commonly called unisons.

II. n. 1. In music: (a) The interval, melodic

or harmonic, between any tone and a tone of exor harmonic, between any tone and a tone of exactly the same pitch; a perfect prime, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1. The term is also used as a synonym of prime (as, an augmented unison), though this is objectionable. (b) The interval of the octave, especially when occurring between male and female voices, or between higher and lower instruments of the same class.—2. The state of sounding at the same pitch—that is, of being at the interval of a unison a unison.

"But he wants a shoe, poor creature!" said Obadiah.
"Poor creature!" said my uncle Toby, vibrating the note
back again, like a string in unison.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. II.

3. A single unvaried tone; a monotone. Popc. -4. Same as unison string.—5. Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.

He chants his prophetic song in exact unison with their esigns.

Burke, Rev. in France, xvi.

I had the good fortune to act in perfect unison with my colleague. D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828. unisonal (ū'ni-sō-nal), a. [(unison + -al.] Being in unison; unisonant.

We missed . . . the magnificent body of tone in the broad unisonal passages in the finale.

Athenæum, No. 3082, p. 678.

scending, or unisonant.

Lambillotte, tr. in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 161.

unisonous (ū'ni-sō-nus), a. [< ML. unisonus, having one sound: see unison.] 1. Being in unison: said of two or more sounds having the same pitch; unisonant. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 763.—2. Sounding alone; without harmony.

When first, amid the general discredit of the experiment tried by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal proper, the Indian administrators of fifty or sixty years since began to recognize the village community as the true proprietary unit of the country, they had very soon to face the problem of rent.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 182.

The family is the integral and formative unit of the nation.

E. Mulford, The Nation, xii.

The elementary tissues, particularly tracheary, sieve, fibrous, and parenchymatous tissues, are to be considered as the units, and the term Fibro-vascular Bundle as little more than a convenient expression of the usual condition of aggregation of these units.

Ecsecy, Botany, p. 107.

These columns are not fighting units at all, but supply-units, and may be classed with commissariat trains and services of like nature. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 805.

2. Any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. The unit of abstract arithmetic, called unity, is represented by the numeral 1. The system of units recommended by a committee of the British Association for scientific calculations, and known as the C. G. S. system (abbreviation of centimeter-gramunit second system), adopts the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of mass, and the second as the unit of time. In this system the unit of area is the square centimeter, the unit of volume is the cubic centimeter, and the unit of relocity is a velocity of a centimeter per second. The unit of momentum is the momentum of a gram moving with a velocity of a centimeter per second. The unit force is that force which acting on a gram for one second generates a velocity of a centimeter per second. This force is called a dyne. The unit of work is the work done by the force of a dyne working through a distance of a centimeter. This is called an erg. Sometimes used attributively.

The ordinary smallest measure we have of either fev-tension or duration] is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would reduce them into less fractions. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xv. 9.

For purposes of accuracy it must always he remembered that the pound, the gramme, &c., are, strictly speaking, units of mass. J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 23.

The unit of magnetic moment is the moment of a magnet of unit length the strength of whose poles is equal to unity, or generally of any magnet the product of whose strength into its length is equal to unity.

J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 154.

strength into its length is equal to unity.

J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 154.

Absolute unit, a unit of an absolute system of measurement based entirely on arbitrary units of mass, length, and time; sometimes, but quite incorrectly, used as the synonym of a unit of the C. G. S. system, which is only a special system of absolute units.—Abstract unit, the unit of numeration; the number represented by 1.—Alternate units. Same as Hanke'ls numbers (which see, under number).—B. A. unit of resistance. See ohm.—Concrete or denominate unit, a unit of some definite kind, as a yard, a second, a dollar, a Fahrenheit degree, etc.—Decimal units, duodecimal units, units in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by ten or twelve.—Electrical units. See electrostatic.—Electromagnetic units. See electrostatic.—Electromagnetic units. See electrostatic units of electricity. See electrostatic.—Fundamental units see fundamental.—Magnetic unit, a unit of electricial or magnetic quantity, founded on the forces which act on conductors conveying currents, or on magnets, in a magnetic electrostance. Elements, unit named after the electrician Siemens, a unit formerly employed in measuring the electric resistance of a coductor; it is the resistance of a column of pure mercury I square millimeter in section and meter long: It is a liftle less than an ohm —Thermal Monetary unit. See monetary.—Neural units. See neural.—Siemens's unit finamed after the electrician Siemens, a unit formerly employed in measuring the electric resistance of a conductor: it is the resistance of a column of pure mercury I square millimeter in section and I meter long; it is a little less than an ohm.—Thermal unit, a unit adopted for measuring and comparing quantities of heat. In the English system of measures the generally accepted thermal unit is the pound-degree, or the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water from the temperature is? F. to 51° F. (Tait). In the inetric system the unit of heat is the calory—that is, the amount necessary to raise a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade; or the small calory, the heat needed to raise the temperature of a gram of water the same amount.—Unit angle, in circular measure, same as radian.—Unit field. See field.—Unit jar, an instrument of various forms devised for measuring definite quantities of electricity.—Unit magnetic pole, a pole which repels a like pole at a unit distance with unit force—that is, one dyne.—Unit of capacity of a conductor, the farad.—Unit of electrical resistance, the resistance of a conductor through which a current of unit strength is maintained by unit electromotive force.—Unit of electric potential, the difference of potential between the ends of a straight conductor, of unit length, when it is moved with unit volcity in a direction at right angles to lines of force and its own length in a magnetic field of unit intensity.—Unit of force, the dyne or the poundal. See def. 2.—Unit of heat. See thermal unit.—Unit of illumination. See candle-power.—Unit of length, a length in multiples of which other lengths are defined.—Unit of measure, a certain conventional dimension or magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured, as a foot, a gallon, an once, a pound, an hour, and the like. See measure, weight.—Unit of frade unit of unitary is a length in multiples of which other lengths are defined.—Unit of photometry. See ph

unitable (ū-nī'ta-bl), a. [(unite + -able.] Capable of being united; capable of union by growth or otherwise. Also spelled uniteable, unital (ū'ni-tai), a. [(unit+-al.] Of or pertaining to a unit; unitary. [Rare.]

In nature there is a great, unital, continuous... development. Littell's Living Age, No. 2071, March 1, 1884, p. 515.

unitarian (ū-ni-tā/ri-an), a. and n. [As unitary + -an.] I. a. 1. Of or relating to a unit or unity, or to one thing or plan or party; unitary.

It [division of powers] forms the essential distinction between a federal system such as that of America or Switzerland, and a unitarian system of government such as that which exists in England or Russia.

A. V. Dicey, Law of the Constitution, p. 142.

These two theories, the one dualistic, the other unitarian, strangely foreshadow the discoveries of modern dynamics.

Encyc. Brit., I. 460.

These two theories, the one dualistic, the other unitarian, strangely foreshadow the discoveries of modern dynamics.

Energ. Brit., I. 460.

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Unitarians or their doctrines.—Unitarian Church. See II., 1.

II., n. 1. [cap.] One who maintains the unipersonality of the Deity; one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity; specifically, a member of a Christian body founded upon the doctrine of unipersonality. The churches of the Unitarian body are congregational in government, and independent of one another. They possess no common symbol of doctrine, and differ widely among themselves. They may be divided into two schools of thought, though there is no sharply defined line between them. The conservative Unitarians hold doctrinal views in many respects resembling those of the orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tripersonality of the Deity. They accept Christ as the manifestation of God in a braman life, though they do not recard him as equal in character or power with the Father. They believe in the work of the Holy Spirit, though they do not generally regard him as a distinct personality. They believe in the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation, and in the miracles as an attestation of that revelation. They hold a doctrine of inherited depravity, but not in guilt, except as the result of a personal choice; to a doctrine of future retribution, though not generally to its endlessness; to an atonement by Christ for the sins of mankind, but not to the explatory theory of that atonement (see adonement); and to the necessity of regeneration, forcordination, and decrees, as those doctrines are interpreted in the Calvinistic symbols, they repudiate as unscriptural and irrational. The radical school of Unitarians hold views not materially varying from deism. They reverence Christ as a peculiarly holy man, with whom the Spirit of God abode, but in no sense other than that in which he abides with every truly holy man, with whom the Spirit of God abode, but in no sense othe

2. A monomerst, a benever in one dot, as opposed to a polytheist, or a believer in many gods. In this sense it is applicable to all Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, as well as deists. Fleming. [Rare.] 3. A monist.

The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into *Unitarians* or Monists, according as they are or are not contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xvi.

4. One who advocates any unitary system; an advocate of unity; in politics, an advocate of centralization.

Talization.

The old men studied magic in the flowers,
And human fortunes in astronomy,
And an omnipotence in chemistry,
Preferring things to names, for these were men,
Were unitarians of the united world,
And, wheresoever their clear eye beams fell,
They caught the footsteps of the Same.

Emerson, Blight.

Unitarianism (ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [< Unitarian + -ism.] 1. The affirmation of the unipersonality of the Deity; the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity, or (rarely) of polytheism; the doctrines of the Unitarians.—2. [l. c.] Any unitary system.

The principle, in short, which gives its form to our government is (to use a foreign but convenient expression) unitarianism, or the habitual exercise of supreme legislative authority by one central power.

A. V. Diccy, Law of the Constitution, p. 127.

3. [l. c.] In philos., the doctrine that mind and matter are one, or that there is but one general kind of substance.

Unitarianize (ū-ni-tā'ri-nn-īz), v.; pret. and pp.

Unitarianized, ppr. Unitarianizing. [(Unitarian + -ize.] To cause to conform, or to conform to

Unitarianism. Imp. Dict.
unitary (ū'ni-tā-ri), a. [= F. unitaire = Sp. It.
unitario, unitarian (chiefly as a noun, a Unitarian); as unit, unit-y, +-ary.] 1. Of or relating to a unit; of the nature of a unit; not diing to a unit; are difficulty notion of the units. vided; entire: specifically noting in chemistry that system in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule—water, for example—and all chemical reactions are as far as possible reduced to eal reactions are as far as possible reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely double de-unite¹ (\bar{u} - $n\bar{n}t'$), a. [$\langle LL. unitus, pp. of unire. composition. Watts, Dict. of Chem.—2. Of or unite: see unite¹, v.] United; joint. Webster. pertaining to, or characterized by, unity or unite¹ (<math>\bar{u}$ - $n\bar{n}t'$), v. [$\langle unite^1, v., with ref. to the formity; also, directed at or striving for unity: union of the kingdoms of England and Scot-$

as, a unitary system of thought; in politics, contrálized.

Man loves the Universal, the Unchangeable, the Unitary.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 110.

Had any one doubted before that the rights of human nature are unitary, . . . the efforts of the advocates of slavery . . . could not fail to sharpen his eyes.

**Lowell, Study Windows, p. 173.

We know that the separation and isolation of the dif-ferent parts of a once unitary community must necessari-ty bring about a separation of its language into different dialects. W. D. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

It of course by no means follows that, because we have become in the fullest organic sense a nation, ours has become a unitary government, its federal features merged in a new national organization. W. Wilson, State, § 881. 3. In biol., monistic, as distinguished from dualistic.

The tendency called *unitary* or monistic . . . must ultimately prevail throughout philosophy.

Haeckel, Evolution of Man (trans.), I. 17.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a unit (of

measurement). A wind pressure of 1,200 pounds for the same unitary distance is allowed for. Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 304.

5. In math., involving a root to unit power.
Unitas Fratrum (ū'ni-tas frā'trum). [NL., unity of brethren: L. unitas, unity; fratrum, gen. pl. of frater, brother: see brother.] The proper official name of the Moravian Church.

see Moravian, n., 2. unitate (n'ni-tat), v. t.; pret. and pp. unitated, ppr. unitating. [A back-formation from unitation.] To perform the operation of unitation

unitate ($\bar{\mathbf{u}}'$ ni-tāt), n. [As $unit + -ate^1$.] The remainder given by a number after division by

unitation (\bar{u} -ni-tā'shon), n. [$\langle unit + -ation.$]

1. Expression in terms of units; measurement in accordance with a system of units.—2. The in accordance with a system of units.—2. The operation of adding to the units of a number, written in the Arabic notation, (10—N) times the tens (where N is any number less than 10), (10—N)² times the hundreds, etc., and repeating the process until a digit is obtained. This (diminished by any multiple of N which it exceeds) is the remainder after dividing the original members by N

ceeds) is the remainder after dividing the original number by N.
unite¹ (i-nīt'), v.; pret. and pp. united, ppr.
uniting. [< LL. unitus, pp. of unire (> It. unire
= Sp. Pg. unir = F. unir), make one or as one,
join together, < L. unus, one: see one, a. Cf.
one, v., and adunation.] I. trans. 1. To combine or conjoin so as to form one; make to be
one and to be no longer separate; incorporate
in one: as, to unite two kingdoms or two armies.

Unite

Unite
Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 164.

Shak, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 164.
As thou hast united our nature to thy eternal being thou mightest also unite my person to thine by the interior adunations of love, and obedience, and conformity.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. To connect, conjoin, bring together, or associate by some bond, legal or other; join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; ally; link together; associate; conjoin; couple; combine: as, to unite families by marriage; to unite nations by treaty; to unite fresh adherents to a cause

ents to a cause.

Hymen did our hands

Unite commutual in most sacred bands.

Shak, Hamlet, ili. 2. 170.

3. To make to agree or be uniform; harmo-

The king proposed nothing more than to unite his kingdom in one form of worship. Clarendon, Great Rebellion. 4. To cause to adhere; attach; connect together: as, to unite bricks or stones by means of cement.

The peritonoum, which is a dry body, may be united with the musculous flesh. Wiseman, Surgery.

=Syn. 1. To consolidate, amalgamate, blend, merge.
II. intrans. 1. To become one; become combined or incorporated; be consolidated; coalesce; combine; commingle.

Virgin Mother, hail,
High in the love of Heaven; yet from my loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High; so God with man unites.

Milton, P. L., xii. 382.

2. To join in action; concur; act in concert. If you will now unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 1.

unite

wealth and Charles II.

unite²t, n. An obsolete spelling of unit.
uniteable, a. See unitable. Dr. H. More.
united (ū-ni'ted), p. a. [< unite¹ + -cd².] 1.
Joined or combined; made one; made to agree; allied; harmonious: as, a united household.

Th' united strength of all the gods above In vain resists th' omnipotence of Jove. Pope, Iliad, 1, 734.

[England] found it difficult to maintain a contest against the united navies of France and Spain.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. In Rom. Cath. usage, noting those communities which have separated from Oriental churches and united with the Roman Catholic Church in what it holds to be essential, but preserve an individual and distinctive church organization, acknowledging the supromacy of the Pope, and accepting the doctrinal decisions of the Roman Catholic Church, while retaining the Pope, and accepting the doctrimit decisions of the Roman Catholic Church, while retaining to some extent their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, and usages.—United Armenians. Sec Armenian Church, under Armenian.—United Brethren. See brother and Moracian.—United Brethren in Christ, a Christian denomination, Arminian in doctrine, and essentially, although not universally, Methodistin polity. It was founded in Pennsylvania in 1800 by Philip William Otterbein. The government of the church is vested primarily in a general conference. The chief officers of the church are bishops elected every four years, presiding chiers, and pastors appointed to their charces according to a system of titinerancy. The denomination makes the mode of baptism and the practice of feet washing optional with each of its members.—United Colonies of New England. Sec New England Confederation, under confederation.—United Greeks, the members of those churches which retain, with some important modifications, the Greek liturgy and discipline, and other ancient Greek usages—as marriage of the lower clery, communion under both kinds, and the use of leavened bread in the communion service—but are in union with the Roman Catholic Church. They are found chiefly in Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and Turkey. See Uniat.—United Irishmen, an Irish society formed in 1701 by T. W. Tone, for the purpose of procuring parliamentary reform and the repeal of the penal laws. It afterward became a secret society with revolutionary aims, and was influential in causing the Irish rebellion of 1702—United Kingdom. See kingdom.—United Original Seceders. See ecceder.—United Presbyterian Church. See Presentera.—United Provinces, the seen produces of the Low Countries, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, and Overysel, which in 1520 formed the Union of Urecht and laid the foundation of the republic of the Netherlands.—United States statutes; colloquially, the United States language. The adjective United States is used where American may appe to some extent their ancient liturgy, rites, dis-

The Priest presides over the worship of the people; is the Uniter of them with the Unseen Holy.

Carlyle. uniterable (un-it'er-g-bl), a. That cannot be renewed or repeated.

To play away an uniterable life.

See T. Browne, Christian Morals, iii. § 23.

unition (ū-nish'on), n. [< ML. unitio(n-), a uniting, < LL. unite, unite: see unitel.] The act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction; union. [Rare.]

As long as any different substance keeps off the unition, hope not to cure the wound. Wiseman, Surgery, v. 1.

unitism (\(\tilde{u}'\)ni-tizm), n. [\(\lambda\) unit + -ism.] Same

as months, i. unitive ($\hat{\mathbf{u}}'$ ni-tiv), a. [$\langle unite^1 + -ive.$] Having the power of uniting; causing or tending to unite; producing or promoting union; har-

There is a degree of meditation so exalted that it changes the very name, and is called contemplation; and it is in the unities way of religion—that is, it consists in unions and adherences to God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 71.

A unitive power.

J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 33.

unitively (û'ni-tiv-li), adr. In a unitive or united manner. Cudworth. [Rare.] unitize (û'ni-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. unitized, ppr. unitizing. [<unit + -izc.] To form into

6622 or reduce to a unit; make a unit of; cause to

or reduce to a unit; make a unit of; cause to be one. Imp. Dict.
unity (ū'ni-ti), n.; pl. unities (-tiz). [Formerly also unitie (also reduced unite, unit: see unit); < OF. (and F.) unité = Sp. unidad = Pg. unidade = It. unità, < L. unita(t-)s, oneness, singleness, sameness, uniformity, agreement, < unus, one: see one.] 1. The state or property of being one; oneness, as opposed to multiplicity; individuality, as opposed to plurality. dividuality, as opposed to plurality.

Now unity, which is defined, is in its own nature more pt to be understood than multiplicity, which in some leasure participates of infinity. Dryden, Life of Plutarch.

It sufficing to the unity of any idea that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiv. 1.

2. Organic totality; that interconnection of parts which constitutes a complex whole; a systematic whole as distinguished from its constituent parts: as, the *unity* of consciousness; the *unity* of an artistic creation. See

The simplest human consciousness contains more than sensation, it contains a reference of sensation to objects; the simplest human consciousness also contains some conception of the unity of all objects in one world (were it but that it represents them all as existing in one space and one time).

Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

An empirical acquaintance with facts ises to a scientific knowledge of facts, as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single production the unity of an organic system.

3. Identity; self-sameness; uniformity.

If the unity of the Ego is really illusory, if the permanent identical "I" is not a fact but a fiction, as Hume and his followers maintain, why should one part of the series of feelings into which the Ego is resolved be concerned with another part of the same series, any more than with any other series?

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 389.

We are able to say that the Unity or Continuity of nature is a principle or law of experience.

W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 267.

England had hardly as yet [829] realized the need of national unity, and outside the king's council chamber there can have been few who understood the need of union between the nations of Christendom.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., il.

5. Harmony or accord in sentiments, affection, action, etc.; concord.

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! Ps. exxxiii, 1.

Unity, secrecy, decision, are the qualities which military arrangements require.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. Sameness of character or effect; agreement; coincidence.

There is such unity in the proofs. Shak., W. T., v. 2, 35, There is such unity in the proofs. Shak, W. T., v. 2, 25, 7. In math., a quantity which, multiplied by any quantity of the system considered, gives that same quantity as the product. Thus, in the theory of matrices, the matrix of any order having all the constituents zero except those of the principal diagonal, which are all ones, is the unity of that order. In ordinary algebra one, or the unit of abstract number, is the only unity. Unit and unity are words frequently confused; but with accurate writers unit is the standard of measurement, that which is counted, and has no reference to multiplication; while unity has reference to multiplication; while unity has reference to multiplication alone. In a multiple associative algebra there are as many units as the ordinal number of the algebra, but there can be but one unity, and there need not be any at all.

8. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary compositions; conformity in a composition to this principle; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea, or to the main proposition, in all the parts of a discourse main proposition, in all the parts of a discourse or composition. The so-called Aristotellan law of unity of time, of place, and of action (called 'the unities') in a drama was the fundamental rule or general idea from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics derived, or to which they referred, all their practical rules for the construction of a drama. This law demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as night occur within the space of a sincle day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

The author has not observed a single unity in his whole

The nuthor has not observed a single unity in his whole lay.

Addison, Sir Timothy Tittle.

The writers of plays have what they call unity of time and place, to give a justness to their representation.

Steele, Spectator, No. 358.

The so-called unities of time and place are purely fictitious principles, to either of which it may be convenient to adhere in order to make the unity of an action more distinctly perceptible, and either of which may

with equal propriety be disregarded in order to give the action probability.

A. W. Ward, Introd. to Eng. Dram. Lit., p. xi.

9. In artistic creations, a combination of parts such as to constitute a whole or to exhibit a form of symmetry in style and character; the quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to or promotive of one general design or effect.

Among the susceptibilities touched by artistic arrangements may be noticed the sense of *Unity* in multitude, arising when a great number of things are brought under a comprehensive design, as when a row of pillars is crowned by a pediment.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 235, note.

10. In law: (a) The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy. (b) The joint possession by one person of two rights by several titles.—11. A gold coin of the reign of James I. See unitel.—Architectonic unity. See architectonic.—At unity, at one; in accord or harmony.

A character at unity with itself . . . is strong by its ery negations. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2. very negations. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2. Formal unity. See formal.—Manchester Unity. See Odd-Fellow.—Materialt, mathematical, numerical unity. See the adjectives.—Primitive 12th root of unity. See primitive.—Unity of apperception. See apperception.—Unity of estate, of possession, of time, of title. See cetate in joint tenancy, under cetate.—Unity of type, in biol. See type.=Syn. 1-4. Junction, Connection, etc. See union.

Univalence (ū-niv'a-lens), n. [

univalence (ū-niv'a-lens), n. [(univalen(t) + -cc.] In chem., the property of being univalent. univalency (ū-niv'a-len-si), n. [As univalence (see -cy).] Same as univalence. Also called monovalency.

univalent (u-niv'a-lent), a. [(L. unus, one, + valen(t-)s, ppr. of valere, be strong, have power: see valid.] Having a valence of one; capable of replacing a single hydrogen atom in

combination.

univalid (ū-niv'a-lid), a. Same as univalent.

univalvatė (ū-ni-val'vāt), a. [As univalve +

W. R. Sortey, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 267.

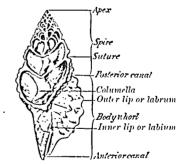
4. The state of being united or combined in one; especially, union as connected parts of a complex whole: as, the national unity of the separate states.

W. R. Sortey, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 267.

4. The state of being united or combined in univalve (u-in-vait var), a. [As univalve + altr], Same as univalve cunivalve, a. [As univalve + altr], Same as univalve.

4. The state of being united or combined in univalve (u-in-vait var), a. [As univalve + altr], a. [As univalve -2. Having the carapace single, or not hinged

2. Having the carapace single, or not ninged in the middle line: specifying the cladocerous or daphniaceous crustaceans. [Now rare.]
3. In bot., consisting of one valve or piece.
H. n. In conch., a univalve mollusk or its shell; a shell consisting of a single piece; formerly, a member of one of three Linnean divisions of Testacea, as distinguished from bivalus and multivalues. The great group of gastropode. visions of Instancea, as distinguished from the rathers and multivalues. The great group of gastropods are univalves. The single valve is sometimes very small, slight, rudimentary, or hidden beneath the mantle; but in most cases it is large and stout, nearly or completely inclosing the soft parts; and in such cases it usually acquires a twist or spiral coil, either in one plane, or, oftener, rising in a conical spire endlessly varied in de-



A Univalve Shell, in longisection, showing spiral whorls and other formations.

tails of size, shape, etc. Such coiled univalve shells are familiar objects, as those of the snail, whelk, periwinkle, etc. Sometimes the coils are quite flat, as in the planorbis; or the spire is so slight, and the first whorl so large, that the resulting figure is car-like or saucer-shaped, as in the ormer. Some univalves are simple caps or cones, as the ilmpets. Some are tubular, as the tooth-shells; or tubular and variously contorted, as the worm-shells or vermetids. Some lawe an egg-shaped or fusiform figure. Many univalves have actually a second shell or valve, the operculum or lid of the aperture; this, however, does not count against their being univalvular. Many forms of ordinary univalves have special names, as helicoid, conoid, direction, ovoid, trechoid, turbinate, turreted. The direction of the coiline, whether right or left, is destrorse or sinistrors; a coiling in the opposite from the usual direction is recersed. The first whorl of a spiral univalve is the body-twory; its opening is the aperture; the lips of the aperture are the outer or labrum, and the inner or columellar, the labium; the lips may be variously produced, winged or alate, canaliculate, etc. (See holostomatous, siphonostomatous.) The central pillar around which the whorls are coiled is the columella; the whorls above the

body-whorl or aperture are collectively the spire, ending at the tip, point, or apex. The opposite end of the shell is the base, which often presents a depression, the umbilicus; the circumference, a completely lipped aperture, is the peristone. The spiral line between the successive whorls or volutions is the suture. See words italicized above with various cuts there, or there cited.

univalved (u'ni-valvd), a. [As univalve + -ed².] Same as univalve.

Same as univalve.

Same as univalve.
univalvular (ū-ni-val'vū-lūr), a. [As univalve + -ul-ar.] Same as univalve.
universal (ū-ni-vēr'sal), a. and n. [< F. universel = Sp. Pg. universal = It. universale, < L. universalis, of or belonging to all or to the whole, < universus, all together, whole entire, collective, general: see universe. Hence colloq. abbr. versal, varsal.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the universe in its entirety, or to the human race collectively. race collectively.

Sole monarch of the universal earth.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 91.

All partial evil, *universal* good. *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 292.

2. Pertaining to all things or to all mankind distributively. This is the original and most proper signification.

Those men which have no written law of God to shew what is good or evil carry written in their hearts the universal law of mankind, the Law of Reason, whereby they judge, as by a rule which God hath given unto all men for that purpose.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i.46.

Nothing can be to us Catholic or universal in Religion but what the Scripture teaches.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiil.

Which had the universal sanction of their own and all ormer ages.

Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

3. Belonging to or predicated of all the members of a class considered without exception: as, a universal rule. This meaning arose in logic, where it is called the complex sense of universal, and has been common in Latin since the second century.

Hearing applause and universal shout. Shah., M. of V., fii. 2. 144

We say that every argument which tells in favour of the universal suffrage of the males tells equally in favour of female suffrage.

Macaulay, West, Rev. Def. of Mill.

We say that every argument which tells in favour of temale suttrace. Maculagy, West, kev. Bef. of Mill. A Integric, capable of being predicated of many individuals or single cases; general. This, called simple sense of universal, in which the word is predictly equal to the simple sense of universal, in which the word is predictly equal to the same of the simple sense of universal, in which the word is predictly equal to the same of th 4. In logic, capable of being predicated of many

for all men. This is a phrase used by certain writers who misapprehend the doctrine of Kant.—Universal whole, a class with respect to the subjects included under it. =Syn. 3. General, etc. Sec common.

II. n. 1. In logic: (a) One of the five predictions of the subjects in the subjects in the subjects in the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in t

II. n. 1. In logic: (a) One of the five predicables of the Aristotelians, or logical varieties of predicates, which are said to be genus, species, difference, property, and accident. (b) A general term or predicate, or the general nature which such a term signifies. In order to understand the great dispute concerning universals it is necessary to remark that the word in this sense entirely departs from its etymology. The universe is incapable of general description, and consists of objects connected by dynamical relations and recognized by associations of contiguity; while a universal is an idea connected with experience by associations of resemblance merely. But though a universal is, in its universality, thus not contracted to actual existence, it does not necessarily follow that things real have in their real existence no universal predicates. The common belief is that the mutual actions of things are subjected to laws that are really general—that the laws of mechanics, for instance, are not mere accidental uniformities, but have a real virtue. These laws may be subject to exceptions and interference; such has always been the vulgar belief, and it most ages that of philosophers; it may be they are never precisely followed. But any tendency in the things themselves toward generalizations of their characters constitutes what is termed a universal in re. Before the laws of physics were established it was particularly the uniformities of heredity, and consequent commonness of organic forms, which specially attracted attention; so that man and horse are the traditional examples of universals in re. The dispute concerning universals chiefly concerns the universals in re, and arises from the different degrees of importance attributed by different minds to the dynamical and to the intelligible relations of things. Those who follow the common opinion are called realists. The other party, looking at the bilind dynamical character of the connections of things, denies that there is any real operation of law or intelligi cables of the Aristotelians, or logical varieties of predicates, which are said to be genus, species difference property, and accident. (b) A

universalis, universal: see universal.] 1. The state or character of being universal; unlimited application or extent.

Set before your faith the freeness and the universality of the promise. Consider of God's offer, and urging it upon all; and that he hath excepted from the conditional covenant no man in the world. Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 4.

Another objection to all this remedy is, its want of universality.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

2. Unlimited adaptability; boundless versa-

tility.

It was soon manifested that Garrick's universality, by reason of his natural endowments and acquired accomplishments, would no longer admit of any competitor for theatrical fame.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 37.

3†. The universe. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii. universalization (ū-ni-ver sali-zā'shon), n. [< universalization to general; generalization. Also spelled universalisation.

Reflection by separating the essence or species from the

Reflexion, by separating the essence or species from the subsistence, obtains the full specific idea (universalization).

Encyc. Brit., XX. 853.

universalize (ū-ni-vėr'sal-īz), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. universalized, ppr. universalizing. [= F. universalizer; as universal + -ize.] To make universal; generalize. Berkeley. Also spelled universalise.

To find out what is morally right, we have only to ask what actions may be universalised. Caird, Hegel, p. 121.

The former Realism and Nominalism were litted into a higher phase by the principle of the universalising action of intellect.

Encyc. Erit., II. 269.

universally (ū-ni-ver'sal-i), adv. In a universal manner; as a universal; with extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.

universalness (ū-ni-ver'sal-nes), n. Univer-

sality.
universanimous (ū"ni-vēr-san'i-mus), a. [<L. universus, general, + animus, mind.] Of one mind or opinion; unanimous. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 36. [Rare.]
universe (ū'ni-vērs), m. [< F. univers = Sp. Pg. It. universo, < L. universum, all things, as a whole, the universe, neut. of universus, OL. oinoprague, also control of universus, later universus.

vorsus, also contr. oinvorsus, later unvorsus, all together, whole, entire, collective, general, lit. together, whole, entire, collective, general, nt. turned or combined into one, \(\lambda unus, one, \to vertere, pp. versus, turn. \]

1. The totality of existing things; all that is in dynamical connection with general experience taken collectively—embracing (a) the Creator and creation; or (b) psychical and material objects, but excluding the Creator; or (c) material objects of the control jects only.

For nothing in this wide universe I call,
Save thou, my 10se; in it thou art my all.

Shak, Sonnets, cix.

For this beauty of the universe is an emblem and revelation of the Divinity. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 13.

2. The whole world, all mankind; all that meets us in experience, in a loose sense.—3. In logic, the collection of all the objects to In logic, the collection of all the objects to which any discourse refers: as, the universe of things. The things belonging to a universe cannot be defined or discriminated by any general characters; for every universal proposition excludes some general description of objects from the universe which had been supposed to be found in it. It is only in their dynamical connections that the objects of the universe can be distinguished from all others; and therefore no general term in a proposition can show what universe is meant; but an index is necessary. See index, n., 2.

Everything in the universe (whatever that universe may embrace) is either A or not A.

De Morgan, Formal Logic (1847), ii.

We must be supposed to know the nature and limits of

De Morgan, Formal Logic (1847), ii.

We must be supposed to know the nature and limits of the universe of discourse with which we are concerned, whether we state it or not. If we are talking of ordinary phenomena we must know whether we refer to them without limit of time and space; and if not, within what limits, broadly speaking. If we include the realms of fiction and imagination we must know what boundaries we mean to put upon them. Venn, Symbolic Logic, vi. Egg of the universe. See egg1.—The hub of the universe. See hub.—Tree of the universe. See Fygdrasil.—Universe of discourse, a universe in sense 3, above. university (ū-ni-vèr'si-ti), n.; pl. universites (-tiz). [< ME. universite, < OF. universite, F. universite = Sp. universited = Pg. universitate = It. università = D. universitet = G. universitatit = Dan. Sw. universitet = Russ. universitetit, $t\ddot{u}t$ = Dan. Sw. universitet = Russ. $universitet\ddot{u}$, $\langle L. universita(t-)s$, the whole, the universe, LL. a society, company, corporation, gild, ML. a university, \(\) universus, all together, whole, entire, collective, general: see universe. \(\) 1+. The whole; the universe.

The eye of intelligence is heyere, for it surmounteth the envyronyage of the universite.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 4.

Speaking with respect to the university of things.

Barrow, Sermons, II. 12.

2t. A corporation; a gild.

Some of them are worthy to be expulsed both thence and out of the university.

Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), IL 372.

3. An association of men for the purpose of study, which confers degrees which are acknowledged as valid throughout Christendom, is encally; unmistakably. 3. An association of men for the purpose of study, which confers degrees which are acknowledged as valid throughout Christendom, is endowed, and is privileged by the state in order that the people may receive intellectual guidance, and that the theoretical problems which present themselves in the development of civilization the people may receive intellectual guidance, and that the theoretical problems which present themselves in the development of civilization may be resolved. The earliest university was the medical school of Salerno, which was closed in 1817, after a life of about a thousand years. The two models of all the other old universities were those of Bologna and Paris, the former a law school, the latter making theology its chief concern, both founded in the second half of the twelfth century—an epoch at which the advantages that were to accrue to the world from certain studies were strongly felt. The university of Paris had from the outset four faculties, or branches of study (a word also applied to the associate body of teachers in each branch)—theology, canon law, medicine, and arts. But the study of arts—including logic and rhetoric from the trivium, and the quadrivium farithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy)—was regarded as merely preliminary to the others, which alone, as attacking vital problems, entitled the university to its high privileges. Hence, upon inception as a master of arts a man did not cease to be called a "scholar"—a word which has consequently come to imply sound learning outside the three professions. It was the elucidation of the clogy which was above all desired and expected from the university; and the faculty of theology was organized more like a learned neadeny than as a seminary. The constitutions of universities are various and for the most part complicated. In Paris there were in each faculty three degrees, those of bachelor, licentiate, and master or doctor. Three years' study were required for a master in arts, and he must be twenty-one years of age. Five years' study more were required for the first degree in theology. The instruction was entirely by lectures, and the only exercises were disputations. Each faculty was presided over by a dean, and had two bedels and other servants. The four faculties met in congregation, and were presided over by a function of the university, though

to articles of fatth, etc., before taking degrees.
universityless (ŭ-ni-vèr'si-ti-les), a. [<university + -lass.] Having no university. Fuller
universological (ŭ-ni-vèr-sō-loj'i-kal), a. [<universology + -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to
universology. [Rare.]
universologist (ŭ'ni-vèr-sol'ō-jist), n. [<universology. - -ist.] One versed in universology.
[Rare.]

universology (u'ni-vèr-sol'ō-ji), n. [(L. uni-rersum, the universe (see universe), + Gr. -707/10, (21) fur, speak: see -ology.] The science of the universe, or of the whole system of created things; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy, of the sciences in their general accretic end of seeinly oblits or the collection able; not defensible or right.

things; a science covering the whole solution of philosophy, of the sciences in their general aspects, and of social polity, or the collective life of the human world. II. Spencer.

Univocal (\(\bar{u}\)-niv'\(\bar{o}\)-kal), a. and n. [Cf. F. univicoci; \(\xi\) Li. univoca; \(\xi\

The true mothers, the unirocal parents of their productions.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, H. 3.

4. Producing something of its own nature: as,

univocal generation; a univocal cause. [Rare.]

or meaning; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as fish, tree. Imp. Dict.

The same word may be employed either univocally, equivocally, or analogously.

Whately,

univocation (ū-niv-ō-kā'shon), n. [= F. unirocation = Sp. univocacion = Pg. univocação = rocation = Sp. univocacion = Pg. univocação = It. univocazione; < LL. univocus, having but on meaning: see univocal.] Agreement of name and meaning. Whiston.—Limited univocationt, univocation of a genus, species, difference, property, or accident: opposed to transcendent univocation, such univocation as is possessed by ens, good, true, relation, absolute, etc.

absolute, etc. unjaundiced (un-jün'dist), a. Not jaundiced; hence, not affected by envy, jealousy, etc.

An unjaundiced eye. Coreper, To Dr. Darwin. unjealous (un-jel'us), a. Not jealous; not sus-

unjoin (un-join'), r. t. [ME. unjoynen; < un-2+join.] To separate; disjoin.

Tigris and Eufrates unjoynen and departen hir watres.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 1.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 217.

unjointed (un-join'ted), a. 1. Having no joints, nodes, or articulations; inarticulate.—2. Unjoined; disjointed; disconnected.

This bald unjointed that. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3. 65. 3. Unhinged; out of joint; disarticulated; lux-

ated or dislocated, as a joint.
unjoyful (un-joi'ful), a. [< ME. unjoyful, < un-1
+ joyful.] Joyless; unpleasant.

Thilke thinges . . . shollen ben unjoyful to thee.

Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 5.

This unjoyful set of people. Steele, Tatler, No. 16. unjoyous (un-joi'us), a. Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must be unjoyous and injurious to any perceiving person. Milton, Tetrachordon.

unjoyously (un-joi'us-li), adv. In an unjoyous manner; joylessly.
unjust (un-just'), a. [\(\text{ME}, unjust; \le un^1 + \nust^1. \] 1. Not just. (a) Not acting or disposed to act according to law and justice; not upright.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Mat. v. 45. (b) Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; unjustifiable.

This is a signe, for sothe, of a sure, Emperour, And the confunction rained is Joyalt vs between, Is care for to come, with a cold ende.

**Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13831.

And my more-having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more; that I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal.
Shal., Macbeth, Iv. 3. 83.

21. Dishonest; faithless; perfidious.

Gentlemen of companies, . . . and such as indeed were never soldiers, but discarded unjust serving men.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

and ef. unco.] Unusual; odd; strange; ugly; hence, solitary; dangerous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Which concete. .. is injurious unto philosophy, ... making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving in equivocal effects an univocal conformity unto the efficient.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.
Univocal action. See action.—Univocal generation, normal or regular generation, in distinction from equivocal or spontaneous generation.—Univocal predication.

It seemed an unked place for an unarmed man to venture through.

R. D. Blackmore, Lona Doone, xxxl. unkembed; unkemmed; (un-kemd'), a. Same as unkempt.

With long unkemb'd hairs loaden.

Marsten, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

With long unkemmed hairs.

May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

With long unkemb'd haire loaden.

Marsten, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

With long unkemmed hairs.

May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

II. n. A word having only one signification unkempt (un-kemt'), a. [A later form of un-kembed, also unkemmed; < ME. unkempt; < un-1 + kembed, also unkemmed; < ME. unkempt; < un-1 + kembed, kempt, pp. of kemb.] 1. Uncombed; disheveled: as, unkempt hair; hence, disorderly. —2. Figuratively, rough; unpolished.

But ah! too well I wote my humble value,
And howe my rimes bene rugged and unkempt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.
The aspect of some lawless, unkempt genius.
M. C. Tyler, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

unkenned (un-kend'), a. [Also unkend, unkent; \(\cup un^1 + kenned, pp. of ken^1.] Unknown. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

To travel through unkenned lands.

Greene, Alphonsus, iv. unkennel (un-ken'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. un-kenneled, unkennelled, ppr. unkenneling, unkennelling. [\langle un-2 + kennell.] 1. To drive or force from a kennel; take out of a kennel. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 174.—2. To rouse from secreey or retreat.

Observe mine uncle, if his occulted guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech.
Shak., Hamlet, iil. 2. 86.

unkensomet (un-ken'sum), a. [< un-1 + ken1 + -some.] Not recognizable.

Unjoint (un-joint'), v. t. [< un-2 + joint.] To
disjoint; take apart the joints of: as, to unjoint
a fishing-rod.

Robers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 1.

Archie of Ca'field (Child's Bahaus, v. 100).

He . . . stays me here at home unlept.

Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 9.

Shak, As you like it, i. 1. 9.

3. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command.

Hooker, Eecles. Polity, iv. § 14.

unkind (un-kind'), a. [ME. unkinde, unkynde, uncunde, unkuynde, onkynde, onkende, < AS. uncynde, ungecynde, not natural, < un-, not, + gecynde, natural, kind: see kind¹.] 1†. Not natural, when the protected. ral; unnatural.

Therfor he, of ful avysement, Nolde never wryte in none of his sermouns Of swiche *unkynde* abhominaciouns. Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, 1. 88.

2. Not sympathetic; lacking in or not springing from or exhibiting kindness, benevolence, or affection; not kind; harsh; cruel.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 101

unkindliness (un-kind'li-nes), n. The charac-

ter of being unkindly: unkindness; unfavorableness. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.
unkindly (un-kind'il), a. [< ME. unkindely, unkyndely, unkindely, unfavorable, unkindely, unfavorable, uncondite, ungergudlic, unnatural, < un-, not, + geeyndelie, natural, kindly: see kindly, a.] 1; Unnatural; contravity untravers. trary to nature.

And gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 9.

2. Unfavorable; malignant.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog.

Milton, Comus, 1. 200.

3. Not kindly; unkind; ungraeious: as, an unkindly manner. unkindly (un-kind'li), adv. [< ME. unkindely, unkyndeliche, unkyndelike, < AS. *ungecyndelice, unnaturally, < un-, not, + gecyndelice, naturally: see kindly, adv.] 1; In a manner gentrally: see trindly, adv.] ner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

Dronken Loth unkymdely Lay by his doughtres two unwityngly. Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 1, 23.

In all those unkindnesses, rudenesses, &c., whereof you accuse yourself, I am enforced to acknowledge myself most justly condemned.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 4.

unkindred (un-kin'dred), a. Not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind; not related.

One . . . of blood unkindred to your royal house. Rowe, Lady Jane Grey, iil.

unkindredlyt (un-kin'dred-li), a. Unlike kindred. [Rarc.]
Her unkindredly kin.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 391. (Davies.)

The childe his owne father slough;
That was unkyndship enough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

They would unling my father now To make you way. Southern.

ere thane! In ords (unkingly as thou art)
I than that transling tongue and timbou heart?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 90.

unkiss (un-kis'), r. t. To retract or annul by kissing again, as an oath taken by kissing the look. Shak., Rich. H., v. 1. 74. [Rare.] unkith, a. Same as unked. unknelled (un-neld'), a. Untolled; not having the belt tolled for one at death or funeral. By-

unknightliness (un-nit'li-nes), n. The character of being unknightly, unknightly (un-nit'li), a. Contrary to the rules of chivalry; unworthy of a knight. Scott, The Talisman.

unknit (un-nit'), v. t.; pret, and pp. unknitted or unknit, ppr. unknitting. [$\langle ME. unknytten \rangle$; $\langle une^2 + knit.$] I. trans. To untie, as a knot; unwrinkle or smooth out; undo, as knitted

The whiche inhapticth alle care and comsyng is of reste.

Piers Plowman (C), xxl. 225.

Univit that threatening, unkind brow. Shak., T. of the S., v. 2, 136. Wher they trick her [the Bride] in her richest ornaments, t_i mg on her silken buskins with knots not easily unkm².

Sandys, Travalles, p. 62.

II. intrans. To become separated; relax.

Lone is so natural to man or woman, and the desire to be belowed, that where love amongst them doeth once clear it is a . . . bonde that neuer inhaliteth.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 187.

Shak, Macbeth, iv. 3. 126.

Shak, Macbeth, iv. 3. 126.

II. n. One who or that which is unknown.

(a) An observe individual; one without prestige. (b) In math, an unknown quantity.

unknot (un-not'), r. t.; pret. and pp. unknotted, ppr. unknotting. [(un-2+knot1.] To free from knots; untie.

unknotty (un-not'i), a. Not knotty; having no knots. Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

[Rayre] In None who or that which is unknown.

(a) An observe individual; one without prestige. (b) In math, an unknown quantity.

unknownness (un-non'nes), n. The state or condition of being unknown. Camden.

unlabored, unlaboured (un-lab'bord), a. 1. Not produced by labor or toil.

unknotty (un-not'i), o. Not knotty; having no knots. Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. [Rare.]

unknow (un-no'), v. t.; pret. unknew, pp. ununknow (un-10), i. c.; prec. ananca; pp. anknown, ppr. anknowing. [C ME. anknowen; C un-2 + know1.] 1. To become ignorant of, or unacquainted with, as something already known; lose the knowledge of.

Can I un'now it? -- No, but keep it secret.

Dryden, Duke of Guise, v. 1.

2. Not to know; to have no knowledge of or equaintance with. Wyclef, Rom. i. 13. [Rare

in both uses.]
unknowability (un-nō-a-bil'i-ti), n. [<unknow-ability (un-nō-a-bil'i-ti), n. [<unknow-ability (un-nō-a-bil)]. The state or character of being unknowable. J. S. Mil.
unknowable (un-nō'a-bil), a. [< ME vulnow-ability (un-lā-bō'ri-us), a. Not laborious; not difficult; easy. Millon, Areopagitica.
unlaboriously (un-lā-bō'ri-us-li), adv. In an include the state of the pagitica.
unlaboriously (un-lā-bō'ri-us-li), adv. In an include the state of the pagitica.
unlaboriously (un-lā-bō'ri-us-li), adv. In an include the state of the pagitica. ing known: not capable of being ascertained or discovered; above or beyond knowledge.

Their objects, transcending the sphere of all experience actual or possible, consequently do not fall under the categorics, in other words are positively unknowable.

Sir W. Hamilton.

By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as The Unknowable.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 31.

2t. Unknown.

Liggeth thanne stille allowtrely unknowable.

Chaucer, Boethius, il. meter 7.

unknowableness (un-nö'n-bl-nes), n. The
character or state of being unknowable.

Herbert Spencer insists on the certainty of the existence of things in themselves, but also on their absolute and eternal unknowableness. J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 25.

unknowably (un-no'n-bli), adv. Not so as to

unknowet, a. A Middle English form of un-

unknowing (un-nō'ing), p. a. [\langle ME. unknowyng, unknawynge; \langle un-1 + knowing.] Not unlade (un-lād'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + lade¹.] 1. To knowing; ignorant: with of before an object.

6625

Butte vppe they rose, to say yow ferthermore, And chaungyd horses onto them bothe *unknowyng*. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3396.

The second victor claims a mare unbroke, Big with a mule, unknowing of the yoke. Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 334.

unking (un-king'), v. t. [(un-2+king1]] To de-unknowingly (un-no'ing-li), adv. Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., 1. 277.

unkingly (un-king'li), a. Not kingly; unbeunknowingness (un-nō'ing-nes), n. The sorial a king; not noble.

of being unknowing; ignorance. [Rare.] The state

A confession of simple unknowingness.

The American, VIII. 379. unlaid (un-lād'), a. 1. Not laid or placed;

Inamiadad (un-nol'cid), a. Not acknown not fixed.

Then shall come a knyght *en-knowen* that longe hath be loste, and helpe this kynce, that the prince may not hym chace oute of the felde ne discounfite.

Mertin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

For Frensh of Paris was to hire unknowe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 120.

Get thee into some unknown part of the world, That I may never see thee. Webster, Duchess of Mala, iv. 2.

Unknown in this sense is often used in the predicate, followed by to: as, a man unknown to fame; a fact unknown to the public. In this use it is also often used absolutely: as, unknown to me), he made a new contract.

That he, unknown to me, should be in debt. Shak., C. of L., iv. 2. 48.

2. Not ascertained, with relation to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable; inexpressible; immense.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an unknown advantage to the kingdom.

Bacon.

3t. Not to be made known, expressed, or communicated.

For divers unknown reasons, I beseech you, Grant me this boon. Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 218. 4t. Not having had sexual commerce.

t. Not having new soman.

I am yet unknown to woman.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 126.

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled.

Let thy ground not lie unlaboured. J. Philips, Cider, i, 3. Spontaneous; voluntary; natural; hence, easy; free; not cramped or stiff: as, an unlabored style.

And from the theme unlabour'd beauties rise. Tickell. unlaboring, unlabouring (un-la'bor-ing), a. Not laboring or moving with marked exer-

A mead of mildest charm delays the *unlabouring* feet. *Coloridge*, To Cottle.

unlaborious manner; easily.

unlace (un-läs'), v. t. [\ ME. unlacen, unlasen; \ \ un-2 + lacc.] 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord, string, band, or the like passed through loops, holes, etc.; open or unfasten by undoing or untying the lace of: as, to unlace a garment or a helmet.

However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes unlace that part of the sail from the yard.

Cook, Second Voyage, III. ii.

2. To loosen or ease the dress or armor of.

My lorde, en-lase you to lye, Here schall none come for to crye. York Plays, p. 203.

3. To divest of due covering; expose to injury or damage. [Rare.]

What's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus?
Shak., Othello, il. 3. 104.

4. To disentangle.

So entrelaced that it is unable to be unlaced.

Chaucer, Boethlus, iii, prose 12. 5f. To carve.

unlawful

St. Ogg's—that venerable town with the red fluted roofs and the broad warehouse gables, where the black ships unlade thenselves of their burdens from the far north.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Lading and unlading the tall barks.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To unburden; remove, as a load or burden; discharge.

There the ship was to unlade her burden. Acts xxi. 3. Forth and unlade the poison of thy tongue.

Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

As much as filled three cars, now. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

The first foundations of the world being yet unlaid.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not exorcised; not suppressed.

Blue meagre hag or stubborn unlaid ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time.

Milton, Comus, 1. 484.

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. B. Jonson, Underwoods.—4. Naut., untwisted, as the strands of a rope.

unlamented (un-lā-men'ted), a. Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored; not mouned;

unwept.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away.

Pope, Unfortunate Lady, 1. 43.

unland (un-land'), v. t. [\(\) un-2 + land1.] To
deprive of lands. Fuller, Worthies, Monmouth,
ii. 117. (Davies.)

unlap (un-lap'), v. t.; pret. and pp. unlapped,
ppr. unlapping. [\(\) un-2 + lap3.] To unfold.

Tapestry . . . unlapt and laid open. unlarded (un-lir'ded), a. Not larded; not dressed with lard; hence, not mixed with something by way of improvement; not intermixed or adulterated.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely and unlarded with any other.

Chesterfield, Letter to his Son.

unlash (un-lash'), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + lash^{1}.]$ Naut.,

to loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.
unlatch (un-lach'), v. [< un-2 + latch.] I. trans. To open or loose, as a door, by lifting the latch; also, to loose the latchet of: as, to unatable shoe untatch a shoe.

Another unlatched Ben-Hur's Roman shoes.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

II. intrans. To become open or loose through

the lifting of a latch.
unlaw (un-la'), n. [< ME. unlawe, unlaze, <
AS. unlagu, unlage, violation of law, < un-, not,
+ lagu, law: see un-1 and law1.] 1†. Violation
of law or justice; lawlessness; anarchy; injustice.

Cayphas herde that ilke sawe, He spake to Jhesu with un-lawe, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 18. (Halliwell.)

This state of things was what our fathers called unlare, a state of things where law was in the mouths of men in power, but where law itself became the instrument of wrong.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 421.

2. In Scots law: (a) Any transgression of the law; an injury, or act of injustice. (b) A fine or amercement legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law. unlaw (un-lâ'), v. t. [\lambda ME. unlawen; \lambda un-\frac{1}{2} + law^1.] 1\frac{1}{2}. To outlaw.

Nyf me dude him unlawe. Robert of Gloucester, p. 473. 2. To deprive of the authority or character of

That also which is implous or evil absolutely, either against faith or manners, no law can possibly permit that intends not to unlaw it self. Millon, Areopagitica, p. £4.

3. In Scots law, to fine. unlawed (un-lûd'), a. [< un-1 + lawed, pp. of law1, v., 4.] See the quotation.

law1, v., 4.] See the quotation.

The disabiling dogs, which night be necessary for keeping flocks and herds, from running at the deer, was called lawing, and was in general use. The Charter of the Forest, designed to lessen these evils, declares that inquisition or view for lawing dogs shall be made every third year, and shall be then done by the view and testimony of lawful men, not otherwise; and they whose dogs shall be then found unlared shall give three shillings for mercy; and for the future no man's ox shall be taken for lawing. Such lawing also shall be done by the assize commonly used, and which is, that three claws shall be cut off without the ball of the right foot.

Scott, Ivanhoe, note to i. (Davies.)

unlawful (un-la'fùl), a. [< ME. *unlaweful, un-lazeful; < un-1 + lawful.] 1. Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law, human or divine; not legalized: as, an unlawful act; an unlawful oath; an unlawful society.

Those that think it is unlawful business I am about, let them depart. Shak., W. T., v. 3. 96.

Those that think it is indacque business I am about, tee them depart.

Shak, W. T., v. 3. 96.

2. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. Shak, A. and C., iii. 6. 7.— Unlawful assembly, in law, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act. Most authorities restrict this plurase to a meeting contemplating riotous acts and in such manner as to give firm and courageous persons in the neighborhood of such assembly reasonable grounds to apprehend a breach of the peace in consequence of it. Technically it ceases to be termed an unlawful assembly when the unlawful act is executed, the offense then being riot, or when some steps are taken toward the execution of it, the offense then being deemed a rout. = Syn. Illegal, Illicit, etc. See lawful.

unlawfully (un-la'ful-i), adv. 1. In an unlawful manner; in violation of law or right; illegally.—2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock. Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 196.

unlawfulness (un-la'fūl-nes), n. 1. The character or state of being unlawful; illegality; contrariety to law.

contrariety to law.

South, Sermons The unlawfulness of lying.

2. Illegitimacy.

2. Heginmaey.

unlay (un-la'). v. t.; pret. and pp. unlaid, ppr. unlaying. $[\langle un^{-2} + lay^{1} \rangle]$ Naut., to untwist, as the strands of a rope.

unlead (un-led'), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + lcad^{2} \rangle]$ In printing, to remove the leads from (composed times)

printing, to remove the loads from (composed types).

unleal (un-lel'), a. [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also unleill; < ME. unleic, houndele; < un-1 + leal.]

Not leal; disloyal. Hallwell (under houndele).

unlearn (un-lern'), v. [< un-2 + learn.] I.

traus. 1. To diseard, put away, or get rid of (what one has learned); forget the knowledge

When I first began to learn to push, this last winter, my master had a great deal of work upon his hands to make me unlearn the postures and motions which I had got, by having in my younger years practised back-sword, with a little eye to the single falchion. Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

unlearnability (un-lér-na-bil'i-ti), n. [\(\) un-l + learn + -ability.] Inability to learn. [Rare.]

unlearned (un-ler'ned), a. [< ME. unlerned; < un-l + learned.] 1. Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; inexperienced.

2. Not suitable to a learned man; not becom-

I will prove those verses to be very unlearned, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor invention.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2, 165.

3 (un-lernd'). Not gained by study; not known; not acquired by investigation.

Unlearned Parliament. Same as Parliament of Duness (which see, under parliament). = Syn. 1. Illiterate, Unlettered, etc. See ignorant.
unlearnedly (un-ler'ned-li), adv. In an un-

learned manner; so as to exhibit ignorance; ignorantly. Str T. More, Works, p. 1037. unlearnedness (un-lér'ned-nes), n. Want of learning; illiterateness Sylvester, tr. of Du

learning; illiterateness Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. unleash (un-lêsh'), v. t. [(un-2 + leash.] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; let go.

In chase of imagery unleashed and coursing.

Stedman, Poets of America, p. 301.

unleavet, v. $[(un^2 + lcaf^1, lcave^3,]$ I. trans. To strip of leaves. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 25. (Davies.)

II. intrans. To lose leaves, as a tree; become unleavet, v.

bare. [Rare.]

Never vn-leav'd.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

unleavened (un-lev'nd), a. Not leavened: as, unleavened bread; hence, not affected as if by

unlectured (un-lek'tūrd), a. 1. Not addressed in, or as if in, a lecture or lectures.—2. Not taught or inculcated by lecture. [Rare.]

A science yet unlectured in our schools.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 518.
unled (un-led'), a. Not led; without guidance; hence, in command of one's faculties.

They will quaffe freely when they come to the house of a Christian; insomuch as I have seen but few goe away unled from the embassadours table.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

unlefult. a. See unleveful.

unleisured (un-le'zhūrd), a. Not having leisure; occupied. Sir P. Sidney. The hasty view of an unleasur'd licencer.

Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 31.

unleisuredness (un-le'zhūrd-nes), n. Want of leisure; the state of being occupied. Boyle, Works, II. 251.

Works, II. 251.
unless (un-les'), conj. [Early mod. E. also un-lesse, onless, onlesse, onless, earlier onlesse that, on lesse that (that being ultimately dropped, as with for, conj., lest, etc.), a phrase analogous to at least, at most, etc.: see on! and less!. Cf. lest.]

1. If it be not that; if it be not the case that; were it not the fact that; if . . . not: supposing that not; supposing that . . . not.

It is not possible for all things to be well, unless all men were good which I think will not be yet these good many years. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Unless thou tell'st me where thou had'st this ring, Thou diest within this hour. Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 284.

You should not ask, 'less you knew how to give.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2†. For fear that; in case; lest.

Beware you do not once the same gainsay, Unless with death he do your rashness pay. Greene, Alphonsus, v.

Greene, Alphonsus, V.

[By omission of a verb, implied in the context, unless may have the force of 'except,' 'but for': as,

Here nothing breeds

Unless the nightly owl.

Cheb. Tit. And 11.2.07

Shak., Tit. And., il. 3. 97.

Let not wine, Unless in sacrifice or rites divine, Be ever known of shepherds. Fletcher, Falthful Shepherdess, v. 5.]

little eye to the single falchion. Steele, Tatter, No. 173.

24. To fail to learn; not to learn. Dr. H. More, II. intrans. To put away acquired knowledge; become ignorant.

For only by untearning Wisdom comes, And climbing backward to diviner Youth. Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

unlearnability (un-ler-na-bil'i-ti), n. [< un-ler-learn + -ability.] Inability to learn. [Rare.]

You will learn how to conduct it (the camera), with the pleasure of correcting my awkwardness and undearnability.

Walpole, Letters (1777), N. 55 unlease and undearnability.

Unlearned (un-ler'ned), a. [< ME. unlerned; general; it may be followed by a clause, while, or especially another preposition: the omission of while, or especially another preposition of a clause, indicating a limitation of condition.

Volume of the words have now drawn entirely apart. Unless is not a statement which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause while is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which connection is made by a particle, as schen, that, as while, or especially another preposition: the omission of while the connection makes the structure archael. Unless introduces a clause, or the abbreviation of a clause, indicating a limitation or condition.

Unless is only a conjunction; except is only a particle, as schen, that, as which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause which is ot

illiterate; not instructed; inexperienced.

But how it semethe to symple men unterned that men now now not go undre the Erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the Hevene, from undre!

Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

unlettered (un-let'erd), a. Unlearned; untaught; ignorant; illiterate. Millon, Comus, 1. 174.=Syn. Illiterate, Unlearned, etc. See ignorant.

unletteredness (un-let'erd-nes), n. The state

of being unlettered.
unlevefult, a. [ME., also unleful, unlefful; < un-1 + leveful.] Unlawful.

I deme it felony and unleveful.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 3.

A longyng valefall light in his hert Gert hym hast in a hete, harmyt hym after. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 13686.

They learned mere words, or such things chicfly as were better unlearned.

Milton, Education.

Unlearned Parliament. Same as Parliament of Dunces (which see, under parliament) = Syn. 1. Illiterate, Unlet.

[Rare.]

It was so plain as there was scatterly any bush or hillock either to unlevel or shadow it.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadla, iil.

unlicensed (un-li'senst), a. 1. Not licensed; not having a license: as, an unlicensed innkeeper.

—2. Done or undertaken without, or in defiance of, due license or permission: as, an unlicensed traffic.
unlicked (un-likt'), a. Not lieked; not brought

to proper shape by licking: from the old popular notion that the she-bear licked her cubs into shape; hence, ungainly; raw; unmanner-

sting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere, he framed, unlightsome first.

Millon, P. L., vii. 354.

unlike (un-līk'), a. [{ME. unlic, unlich, unilich, unilich, unlich = G. ungleich = G. ungleich = Icel. ūlikr = Sw. olik = Dan. ulig), < un-, not, + gelīc, like: see like².] 1. Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

What occasion of import
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife,
And sent you hither so unlike yourself?
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 106.

Being vnlike in troth of Religion, they must nedes be vn-like in honestie of liuing.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 84.

2†. Not likely; improbable; unlikely.

It not many, improvable; united,

It not an unlyk myracle to hem that ne knowen it
nat. Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

It is not unlike that the Britons accompanied the Cimbrians and Gaules in those expeditions.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 1.

Unlike quantities, in math, quantities expressed by different letters or combinations of letters, or by the same letters with different exponents.—Unlike signs, the signs plus (+) and minus (—).

unlike (un-līk'), adv. Not in a like or similar manner; not like or as.

Of thave I seen the haughty cardinal . . . Swear like a ruffian and demean himself Unlike the ruler of a commonwear Make., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 189.

unlikelihood (un-lik'li-hud), n. The state of

being unlikely or improbable; improbability.

Thus much may suffice to shew the *vnlikelihood* or rather impossibilitie of the supposed comming of our Saxon ancestors from elsewhere into Germanie.

*Verstepan**, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 39.

The extreme unlikelihood that such men should engage a such a measure. Paley, Evidences, iii. 8.

in such a measure.

Paley, Evidences, iii. 8.

unlikeliness (un-lik'li-nes), n. [{ ME. unlyklynesse; < unlikely + -ness.] 1. The state of
being unlikely; improbability.

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood
of demonstration quite down to improbability and unlikeliness.

Locke.

2. The state of being unlike; dissimilarity. Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Christ's Baptism.

Strange in its utter unlikeliness to any teaching, Platonist or Hebrew. Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

3t. Unattractiveness; the incapacity to excite liking or love.

g or love. I that God of Loves servaunts serve, Ne dar to love for myn unliklynesse. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 16.

A strange unlikely errand, sure, is thine.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead, I. 83.

3t. Not calculated to inspire liking or affection; not likable or lovable.

Whan I considere youre beautee,
And therwithal the unlikly elde of me.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 936.
unlikely (un-lik'li), adv. In an unlikely manner; with no or little likelihood; improbably.

The pleasures . . . not unlikely may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another. Pope. unlikent (un-li'kn), r. t. To make unlike; feign; pretend. Wyclif. unlikeness (un-lik'nes), n. Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

And he supplied my want the more As his unlikeness fitted mine.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, laxix.

unlimber¹ (un-lim'ber), a. [\(un-1 + limber¹. \]

Not limber; not flexible; not yielding. Sir H.

unlimber² (un-lim'ber), v. [$\langle un^2 + limber^2 \rangle$.] I, trans. To detach the limbers from; take off the limbers of: as, to unlimber guns.

II. intrans. To detach the limbers from the

The battery unlimbers and whirls its black-muzzled guns to the front.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 788.

ular notion that the she-bear licked her cubs into shape; hence, ungainly; raw; unmannerly; uncultivated.

A country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, . . . oh gad! two such unlicked cubs!

Congrere, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

unlightsome; (un-lit'sum), a. Dark; gloomy; unlimited (un-lim'i-ted.)), a. Illimitable.

Millon, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

wanting light.

First the sun

So unlimited is our impotence . . . that it fetters our Eogle.

very wishes.

The unlimited, though perhaps not indefinite, modifiability of matter.

Huxley, Aunt. Invert., p. 41. 2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by

proper exceptions. With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than unlimited generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

3. Unconfined; not restrained; not restricted. An unguarded, unlimited will. Jer. Taulor.

Unlimited function. See function.—Unlimited problem, in math., a ptoblem which may have an infinite number of solutions.—Unlimited quantity. See quantity.

unlimitedly (un-lim'i-ted-li), adv. In an un-

imminency (un-lim'i-ted-li), adv. In an un-limited manner or degree. unlimitedness (un-lim'i-ted-nes), n. The state of ining unlimited or boundless, or of being in leuned.

Enline (un-lin'), r. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + line^3 \rangle$] To take the liming out of; hence, to empty. [Rare.]

It was see their purses.

Davies, Bienveuu, p. 6. (Davies.)

Davies, Bienvenu, p. 6. (Davies.) unlineal connection or derivation of succession. Shake. Machine in the order of succession. Shake. Machine in the order of succession. Shake. Machine in the process of succession or choris, the dédoublement (dedupleation) of Dunal. See chorisis. unlink (un-lingk'), v. t. [< un-2 + link1.] To superate the links of; loose, as something fastened by a link; unfasten; untwist; uncoil.

Seeing Orlando, it [a snake] unlinked itself.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3, 112.

I cannot mount till thou unlink my chains;
I cannot come till thou release my bands.

Quarles, Emblems, v. 9

Quarles, Emblems, v. 9
unlinked (un-lingkt'), a. Not connected by or
as by links. J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 127.
unliquefied (un-lik'wē-fid), a. Unmelted; not
dissolved. Addison, Travels in Italy.
unliquidated (un-lik'wi-dā-ted), a. Not liquidated; not settled; unadjusted: as, an unliquidated debt; unliquidated accounts. See liqui-

date.—Unliquidated damages. See damage. unliquored (un-lik'ord), a. 1. Not moistened or smeared with liquor; not lubricated; dry. [Rare.]

Churches and states, like an unliquored coach, . . . on fire with their own motion. Bp. Hall, Sermons.

2. Not filled with liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated; sober. [Rare.]

I doubt me whether the very sobernesse of such a one, like an unliceur'd Silenus, were not stark drunk.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymnus.

unlistening (un-lis'ning), a. Not listening; not hearing; not regarding or heeding. Thom son. Liberty.

unliturgize (un-lit'er-jīz), v. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + liturg - y + -izr.$] To deprive of a liturgy. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609. (Daries.)

[Rare.] unlive1 (un-liv'), v. t. [\(\lambda \text{un-2} + \live1. \] To live in a manner contrary to; annul or undo

unlive²† (un-līv'), r. t. [$\langle un^2 + life \rangle$ (cf. alive, $live^2$).] To be eave or deprive of life.

If in the child the father's image lies,
Where shall I live now Lucrece is unlived?
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1754.

unliveliness (un-līv'li-nes), n. Want of liveliness; duliness; heaviness. Milton, Divorce, i. 3. unload (un-lōd'), v. [(un-2 + load².] I. trans.

1. To take the load from; discharge of a load 1. To take the total from; discharge of a load or cargo; disburden: as, to unload a ship; to unload a cart.—2. To remove, as a cargo or burden, from a vessel, vehicle, or the like; discharge: as, to unload freight.—3. Figuratively, to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; remove and cause to cease to be burden-

Nor can my tongue unload my heart's great burthen.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 81.

From this high theme how can I part, Ere half unloaded is my heart! Scott, Marmion, Int. to i.

4. To withdraw the charge, as of powder and

4. To withdraw the charge, as of powder and shot or ball, from: as, to unload a gun.—5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; get rid of: as, to unload shares of the A and B railway. [Colloq.]

II. intrans. To go through the process of unloading; discharge a cargo.

No ship could unload in any bay or estuary which he (the king) had not declared to be a port.

Maccaiday, Hist. Eng., xviii.

unloader (un-lō'der), n. One who or that which unloads; specifically, a contrivance for unloading, as hay. The Engineer, LXVIII. 199.
unloading-block (un-lō'ding-blok), n. Insugarmanuf, a bench on which the mold containing a sugar-loaf is inverted, and on which the sugar is left standing until removed to the drying-room.

[Rare.]

The werst and strangest of that Any thing which the people demanded was but the unloading of Bishops, and expelling them the House.

Millon, Eikonoklastes, vi.

We had to dis-archbishop and unlord, And make you simple Cranmer once again.

Tenunyon, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

unlorded (un-lôr'ded), a. Not raised or preferred to the rank of a lord.

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Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi. drying-room.

unloading-machine (un-lō'ding-ma-shēn"), n. unlost (un-lōst'). a. Not lost. [Rare.] An apparatus for unloading freight from bonts, cars, and wagons. The most usual form is a sort of elevator consisting of a series of cups or buckets carried by an endless band. E. H. Rnight. (in second quot. un-2) + love1.] Not to unlocated (un-lō'kā-ted), a. Not located or placed; specifically, in the United States, not surveyed and marked off: said of land. See locate. 2.

locate, 2. The disposal of the unlocated lands will hereafter be

The disposal of the unlocated lands will hereafter be a valuable source of revenue, and an immediate one of credit.

4. Hamilton, The Continentalist, No. 6.

11. Unlock (un-lok'), v. t. [< ME. unlouken, onlouken (pret unlek, pp. unloken, unloke), < AS. unlücan, unlock, < un-, back, + lücan, lock: see un-2 and lock-1.]

1. To unfasten, as something which has been locked: open, as what has been shut, closed in, or protected by a lock: as, to unlek; a door one a back.

to unlock a door or a chest.

I have seen her . . . unlock her closet.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 6.

Go in; there are the keys, unlock his fetters;

And arm ye nobly both.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

2. To open, in general; lay open.

Thou 'st unlocked
A tongue was vowed to silence.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Saturday Morning, as soon as my Senses are unlocked, I et up.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

3t. To spread out.

Vilouke hus legges abrod, other lygge at hus ese,
Reste hym, and roste hym and his ryg turne,
Drynke drue and deepe and drawe lym thanne to bedde,
Piers Ploveman (C), x. 143.

4. To disclose; reveal; make known.

That sweven hath Daniel unloke.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Gover, Conf. Amant., Prol. unlocked (un-lokt'), a. [\langle un-1 + locked, pp. of lock'], v.] Not locked.
unlodge (un-loj'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + lodge.] To deprive of a lodging; dislodge. Carew.
unlogical (un-loj'1-kal), a. Illogical. Fuller,
Worthies, Kent, i. 487. (Davies.)
unlook (un-luk'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + look']. To recall or retract, as a look. [Rare.]

He . . . turned his eyes towards me, then from me, as if he would unlook his own looks.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215.

unlooked (un-lukt'), a. Not expected or anticipated: rare except in the phrase unlooked

By some unlook'd accident cut off!

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 214. Unlooked for, not looked for; not sought or searched for; not expected; not foreseen; not anticipated.

An accident unlook'd for put new counsels into thir minds.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

We must unlike our former lives.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

unloose (un-lös'), v. [$\langle un^{-2} \rangle$ (here intensive) + loose.] I. trans. 1. To loose; unfasten; unlive? | 1. To loose; unfasten; undive? | 1. To loose; unfasten; undive? | 1. To loose; unfasten; undiversity | 1. To loose; unfasten;

The Gordian knot of it he will unlosse.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 46,

2. To let go or free from hold or fastening;

II. intrans. To become unfastened; fall in pieces; lose all connection or union.

Without this virtue, the publick union must unloose, the strength decay, and the pleasure grow faint.

Jeremy Collier.

unloosen (un-lö'sn), v. t. [< un-2 (here intensive) + loosen.] To unloose; loosen. V. Knox, Essays, ii.

unlord (un-lord'), v. t. [(un-2 + lord.] To deprive of the title, rank, and dignity of a lord; reduce or degrade from a peer to a commoner. [Rare.]

The Epicureans . . . ascribe to every particular atom an innate and unloseable mobility. Boyle, Works, I. 145.

A paradise unlo t. Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1071. unlove (un-luv'), v. t. [\langle ME. unloven; \langle un-l (in second quot. un-2) + love1.] Not to love; to cease to love. [Rare.]

Pase to love. Litate. J

I ne kan nor may

For al this world withinne myn herte fynde

To unloven you a quarter of a day.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1698.

I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester; I could not unlove im now. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xviii. him now.

unlove (un'luv), n. The absence of love; hate.

Unlove began its work even in the Apostles' times.

Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 62.

unloved (un-luvd'), a. Not loved. Chaucer. unloveliness (un-luv'li-nes), n. Lack of loveliness. (a) Unamiableness; lack of the qualities which attract love.

The old man . . . followed his suit with all means . . . that might help to countervail his own unloveliness.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

(b) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye; plainness of feature or appearance.

unlovely (un-luv'li), a. [< ME. unlovelich; < un-1+lovely.] Not lovely. (a) Not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable.

I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st
And dreaded as thou art! Couper, Task, iv. 128. (b) Not beautiful or attractive to the eye; displeasing to the sight.

Dark house, by which once more I stand
Here in the long *unlovely* street.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

unloving (un-luv'ing), a. Not loving; not fond; unkind. J. Udall, On Ephesians, Prol. unlovingness (un-luv'ing-nes), n. The character or state of being unloving.

Time and its austere experience of the outer world's unlovingness have made her thankfully take affection's clasp.

R. Broughton, Joan, II. xi.

unluckfult (un-luk'ful), a. Bringing ill luck; mischievous

O Pallas, ladie of citees, why settest thou thy delite in three the moste *vnluckefull* beastes of the worlde, the oulette, the dragon, and the people? *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 375. (Davies.)

unluckily (un-luk'i-li), adv. In an unlucky or unfortunate manner; unfortunately; unhappily; by ill luck.

Was there ever so prosperous an invention thus unluckily perverted and spoiled by a . . . book-worm, a candlewaster?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

waster?

I was once in a mixt assembly that was full of noise and mirth, when on a sudden an old woman unluckily observed there were thirteen of us in company.

Addison, Omens.

unluckiness (un-luk'i-nes), n. The character or state of being unlucky, in any sense.
unlucky (un-luk'i), a. 1. Not lucky or fortunate; not favored by fortune; unsuccessful; subject to frequent misfortune, failure, or mishap; ill-fated; unfortunate; unhappy.

In short they were unlucket to have been bred in an area.

In short, they were unlucky to have been bred in an unpolished age, and more unlucky to live to a refined one.

Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. Granada.

2. Not resulting in success; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune.

Unlucky accidents which make such experiments mis-

3. Accompanied by or bringing misfortune, disappointment, disaster, or the like; illomened; inauspicious.

A most unlucky hour. Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 251, Haunt me not with that unlucky face.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; mischievously waggish. [Archaic.]

Why, cries an unlucky wag, a less bag might have served.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

There was a lad, th' unluckiest of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad but new.
Dr. W. King.

unlust, n. [ME. unlust, AS. anlust, displeasure, dislike (= OHG. unlust, MHG. G. unbust, displeasure, = Icel. $\hat{u}lyst$, bad appetite, = Sw. olyst = Dan. ulyst = Goth. unlustus), $\langle un$, not, + lust, pleasure: see $lust^1$.] Displeasure; dislike.

He dooth alle thyng . . . with ydelnesse and unlust.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale. unlustrous (un-lus'trus), a. Not lustrous; not

shining.

g.

In an eye
Base and unlustrous as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow.

Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 109. [The above is the reading in some modern editions; the old editions have the rions.]

unmade (un-mād'), a. [{ ME. unmad, *un-maked; < un-1 + made-1.] 1. Deprived of form or qualities.—2. Not made; not yet formed.

Taking the measure of an unmade grave. Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 70.

Used with up: not made up; not worked into

shape; not manufactured: as, unmade-up materials; an unmade-up dress.

unmagistrate (un-maj'is-trat), v. t. [< un-2 + magistrate.] To degrade from or deprive of the office and authority of a magistrate. Millon.

Market Millon of the manufactured: as, unmade-up materials; an unmade-up dress.

Her hair was snow-white and unmanageably coarse.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 481.

Market MIL 172

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 481.

More thanked problem to made undistinguished; not noted.

He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng.

Dryden, All for Love, iv.

unmarketable (un-mär'ket-a-bl), a. Not fit for the market; not salable; of no merely acquired in groups. [Rara]

unmailable (un-mā'la-bl), a. That may not be mailed: applied to matter which, by law, regulation, or treaty stipulation, is excluded from the mails, or which, by reason of illegible, incorrect, or insufficient address, cannot be forwarded to its destination. Glossary of U.S.

unmaimed (un-māmd'), a. Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; complete in all the parts; unmutilated; entire.

It is the first grand duty of an interpreter to give his author entire and unmaimed. Pops, Illad, Pref. unmakable (un-mā'kā-bl), a. That cannot be

Unmakable by any but a divine power.

unmake (un-māk'), v. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + makc^{1} \rangle$] 1. To destroy the essential form and qualities of; cause to cease to exist; annihilate; uncreate; annul, reverse, or essentially change the nature or office of.

God when he makes the prophet, does not unmake the Locks.

God does not make or unmake things to try experi-

Power to make emperours, and to rnmake them agains, Jeneth, A Replie unto M. Hardinge, p. 418. (Encyc. Dict.)

2. To leave unmade, unformed, uncreated, or

2. To leave unimage, sum unfashioned. [Kare.]

May make, unmake, do what she list.

Shak., Othello, it. 2, 252. unmaking (un-ma'king), n. The act or process of destroying; destruction; undoing; also, that which unmakes.

A wife may be the making or the unmaking of the best of men. Smiles Character is not

unmalleability (un-mal'e-a-bil'i-tı), n. The property or state of being unmalleable.

unmalleable (un-mal'e-a-bl), a. Not mallea-ble; not capable of being extended by rolling or hammering, as a metal; hence, not capable of being shaped by outside influence; unyield-

"I do believe thee " said the Sub-Prior; "I do believe that thme [i. c., thy mind] is indeed metal unmalitable by force." Scott, Monastery, xxxl.

unman (un-man'), v, t, : pret and pp. unmanned, ppr. unmanning. [$\langle un^{-2} + man. \rangle$] 1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason, etc.

Unman not, therefore, thyself by a bestial transforma on. Sir T. Browns, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. To emasculate; deprive of virility.-3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; break or reduce into irresolution; dishearten; deject; make womanish.

Such was his fortitude, that not even the reverest trials could *unman* him.

Latimer, Life and Writings, p. M.

Having made up my mind to hope no more, I got rid of a great deal of that terror which unmanned me at first.

Poc, Tales, I. 172.

4. To deprive of men: as, to unman a ship or

[The daughters of Danaus were] turn'd out to Sea in a Ship unmann'd. Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

unmanacle (un-man'a-kl), r. t. [< un-2+ manacle.] To release from or as from manacles; set free. Tennyson, Two Voices.

unlute (un-lūt'), r. t. [\langle un-2 + lute^2.] To unmanageable (un-man'\bar{a}\bar{j}-\bar{a}-b\bar{b}\rangle, a. Not manageable, not readily submitting to handling or management; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable. Locke.

Upon the unluting the vessel, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink.

Boyle, Works, I. 483.

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Boyle, Works, I. 483.

Upon the unluting the vessel, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink.

Boyle, Works, I. 483.

Upon the unluting the vessel, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink. The character or state of being unmanage-

Our eyes are sensitive only to unmanageably short waves.

Nature, XLII. 172.

not restrained; specifically, not broken in, as a horse; not trained, in general.

Unlike man in form or appearance. (b) Unbecoming a man as a member of the human race; inhuman; brutal. It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

(c) Unsuitable to a man, as opposed to a woman or child; effeminate; childish.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of a man; though it was a very unmanlike voice, so to cry,

Sir P. Sidney.

This is unmanlike, to build upon such slight airy con-ectures. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11, 392.

unmanliness (un-man'li-nes), n. The character of being unmanly; effeminacy.

You and yours make plety a synonym for unmanliness, Kingsley, Yeast, il.

unmanly (un-man'li), a. Not manly, (a) Not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; not having the strength, vigor, robustness, fortitude, or courage of a man; soft; weak; effeminate; womanish; childish; as, a poor-splitted, memanly wretch. (b) Unbecoming in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly; as, unmanly fears.

Live, live, my matchless son,
Blost in thy father's blessings; much more blest
In thine own vertues; let me dew thy checks
With my unmanly tears.
Beau. and FL, Laws of Candy, v.

Three observers, separately, on distinct occasions were in some way immediately aware when an electro-magnet was secretly "made and "unmande," yet familiar with man; a term in falconry.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 238.

No cold is so unbroken,

No colt is so unbroken, Or hawk yet half so haggard or unmanned! B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2

unmannered (un-man'erd), a. Uncivil; rude;

You have a slanderous . . . tongue, unmanner'd lotd.

B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, H. 3.

unmannerliness (un-man'èr-li-nes), n. The state or character of being unmannerly; want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness

unmannerly (un-man'er-li), a. 1. Not mannerly; wanting in manners; not having good manners; rude in behavior; ill-bred; uncivil.

I were unmannerly to take you out And not to kiss you. Shak., Hen. VIII., 1, 4, 95.

Depart, or I shall be something unmannerly with you. Ecau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

2. Not according to good manners: as, an un-

mannerly jest.=Syn. See list under uncivil. unmannerlyt (un-man'er-li), adv. With ill manners; uncivilly; rudely.

Forgive me An unmatch'd blessing or a horrid curse.

If I have used myself unmannerly.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 176. unmatchedness (un-mach'ed-nes), n. The

unmantle (un-man'tl), v. t. [$\langle un-2 + mantle.$] To deprive of a mantle; uncover.

They unmantled him of a new Plush Cloke.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

unmanufactured (un-man-ū-fak'tūrd), a. 1. Not made up; still in its natural state, or only partly prepared for use: thus, fiber is unmanufactured before it is made into thread; thread ractured perore it is made into thread; thread is unmanufactured before it is woven into cloth. unmaterialized (un-mā-tē'ri-al-īzd), a. Not in -2. Not simulated: as, unmanufactured grief. bodily shape; not having beginning bed [Colloq.]

unmanured (un-ma-nūrd'), a. 1; Untilled; un-cultivated. Spenser.

unmateriate

Many of our subjects . . . have caused to be planted large Collonies of ye English nation, in diverse parts of ye world alltogether unmanured, and voyed of inhabitants.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 457.

2. Not manured; not enriched by manure.

It is one thing to set forth what ground lieth unmanured, and another thing to correct ill husbandry in that which is manured.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 117.

able. unmanageably (un-man'āj-a-bli), adr. In an unmanageable manner; uncontrollably; so as unmarked (un-märkt'), a. 1. Not marked; having no mark: as, the unmarked (south-pointing no mark: as, the unmarked (south-pointing no mark: as, the unmarked (south-pointing) pole of a magnet.—2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished; not noted.

He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng.

Dryden, All for Love, iv.

for the market; not salable; of no merely pecuniary value.

[Rare.]

unmaiden (un-mā'dn), v. t. [< un-2 + maiden.]

To ravish; deflower. [Rare.]

He unmaidened his sister Juno.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 12. (Davies.)

unmaidenly (un-mā'dn-li), a. Not befitting a maiden.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine could be no other than riggish and unmaidenly.

The wanton gesticulations, John Baptist Beheaded.

unmailable (un-mā'ln-bl), a. That may not be mailed: applied to matter which, by law, be mailed: applied to matter which, by law,

a horse; not trained, in general.

Like colts or unmanayed horses.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.

In unmanaged virtue.

That paltry stone brought home to her some thought, true, spiritual, unmarketable. Kingsley, Hypatia, xiv.

unmarried (un-mird'), a. [< ME. unmarn-indently.

(un-1 + married.] Not married (un-mird), a. Not marriageable.

unmarriageable (un-mar'ij-a-bl), a. Not fit to be married; too young for marriageable.

Unmarriageable (un-mar'ij-a-bl-nes), n.

The state of being unmarriageable.

unmarried (un-mar'id), a. Not married; sin-married (un-mar'id), a. Not married; commonly or man.

Unmarriageable (un-mar'ij-a-bl-nes), n.

Unmarriageable (un-mar'ij-a-bl-nes), n.

Unmarried (un-mar'ig-a-bl-nes), n.

Unmarriageable (un-mar'ig-a-bl-nes), n.

Unmarriageable (un-mar'ig-a-bl-nes), n.

Unmarriageable (un-mar'ig-a-bl-nes), n.

Unmarried (un-mar'ig-a-bl-nes), n.

Unmarriageable (un-mar'ig-a-bl-nes), n.

gle: as, an unmarried woman or man. Commonly the word implies that the person to whom it is applied has never been married; but it may be used of a widow or widower, and possibly of a divorced person.

That die unmarried, ere they can behold Bright Phœbus in his strength. Shak., W. T., iv. 4, 123.

unmarry (un-mar'i), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + marry^1 \rangle]$ To divorce; dissolve the marriage contract of. [Rare.]

A law . . . giving permission to unmarry a wife, and marry a lust.

Milton, Divorce.

unmartyr (un-mär'ter), r. t. [ζ un- 2 + martyr, n.] To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr. [Rare.]

Scotus . . . was made a martyr after his death, . . . but since Paronius has unmartured him.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 36.

unmasculate (un-mas'kū-lāt), v. t. [$\langle un-2 + masculate$.] To emasculate.

The sins of the south unmasculate northern bodies. Puller, Holy War (1609), p. 225.

unmasculine (un-mas'kū-lin), a. Not masculine or manly. Milton.
unmask (un-mask'), r. [(un-2 + mask3.] I.
trans. To strip of a mask or of any disguise; lay

open what is concealed; bring to light.

I am unmasted, unspirited, undone.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

II. intrans. To put off or lay aside a mask.

[Rare.]
unmastered (un-mis'terd), a. 1. Not subdued; not conquered.—2. Not conquerable. He cannot his unmaster'd grief sustain.

unmatchable (un-mach'a-bl), a. That cannot be matched; not to be equaled; unparalleled.

Most radiant, exquisite, and unmatchable beauty.

Shak., T. N., i. 5. 181.

unmatchableness (un-mach'a-bl-nes), n. character of being unmatchable; matchless-

The presumption of his unmatchablenesse.

Ep. Hall, Epistles, iv. 2. (Daries.)

unmatched (un-macht'), a. Matchless; having no match or equal.

Beauty! O, it is

An unmatch'd blessing or a horrid curse.

Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

state of being unmatched; incomparableness. [Rare.]

His clear unmatchedness in all manners of learning. Chapman, Iliad, Pref.

unmated (un-mā'ted), a. Not mated; not

unmaterial (un-mā-tē'ri-al), a. Not material. bodily shape; not having become an actual fact: as, his schemes were unmaterialized.
unmateriate; (un-mā-tē'ri-āt), a. Not materi-

uniped (ū'ni-ped), a. and n. [\(\sum_{\text{L}}\) unus, one, + pes (ped-), foot.] I. a. Having only one

II. n. One who or that which is one-footed. Compare monopode. [Rare.]

Ome of the best gymnasts in Chicago is a person with a wooden leg, which he takes off at the beginning of operations, thus economizing weight and stowage, and performing fents impossible except to unipeds.

W. Matheus, Getting on in the World, p. 194.

Unipeltatat (ū"ni-pel-tā'tii), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille), neut. pl. of "unipeltatus: see unipeltate.] In Crustacca, a division of stomatopods, containing adult forms of mantis-shrimps: distin-

taining adult forms of maints-surings; distinguished from Bipeltata. See Squilla. unipeltate (ū-ni-pel'tāt), a. and n. [< L. unus, one, + pelta, a light shield: see peltate.] I. a. Having a carapace of one piece, as a crustacean; not bipeltate, like a glass-crab; stomatopodous, as a mantis-shrimp.

II. n. A member of the Unipeltata. See

Squillidæ.
unipersonal (ū-ni-pėr'son-nl), a. [〈 L. unus, one, + persona, person: see personal.] 1. Having but one person; existing in one person: said of the Deity.—2. In gram., used only in one person: chiefly noting verbs used only in the third person singular; impersonal.
unipersonalist (ū-ni-pėr'son-nl-ist), n. [〈 uni-personal + -ist.] One who believes there is but one person in the Deity.
unipersonality (ū-ni-pèr-so-nal'i-ti), n. [〈 uni-personality (ū-ni-pèr-so-nal'i-ti), n. [〈 uni-personality (ū-ni-pèr-so-nal'i-ti), n. [〈 uni-personality (ū-ni-pèr-so-nal'i-ti), n. [〈 uni-pèr-so-nal'i-ti), n. [〈 uni-pèr-so

out one person in the Deity.
unipersonality (ū-ni-pēr-so-nal'i-ti), n. [\(\chi uni-personal + -ity.\)] Existence in one person only.
unipetalous (ū-ni-pet'a-lus), a. [\(\chi L.\) unus,
one, + NL. petalum, petal: see petal.] Having
but one petal.

Such a corolla [consisting of one petal on account of abortion of the others] is unipetalous, a term quite distinct from monopetalous.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 132.

uniphonous (û'ni-fō-nus), a. [< L. unus, one, + Gr. ¢wn, a sound.] Having or giving out only one sound; monophonic. [Rare.]

That uniphonous instrument the drum.

Westminster Rec., Nov., 1832. (Encyc. Dict.)

Westminster Rev., Nov., 1832. (Encyc. Dict.)
uniplanar (ū-ni-plā'niir), a. [〈L. unus, one, +
planum, plane.] Lying in one plane.

The first three chapters of the work deal with the usual
problems of hydrodynamics, being occupied principally
with those in which the motion is uniplanar or can be
expressed by two co-ordinates.

The Academy, April 11, 1891, p. 340.

Uniplanar dyadic. See dyadic.—Uniplanar node, a degenerate form of a node or conical point on a surface, where the cone degenerates into two coincident planes: same as tunode.

where the consequences have the tensions have same as unode.
uniplicate (ū-nip'li-kūt), a. [< L. unus, one, + plicatus, pp. of plicate, fold: see plicate.] Once folded; having or forming a single fold. Compare duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate.
unipolar (ū-ni-pō'lār), a. [< L. unus, one, + polus, pole: see polar.] 1. Exhibiting one kind of polarity.

The so-called "unipolar" induction supposed to be due to the rotation of the earth, which behaves like a gigantic magnet. P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 330.
2. In biol., having a single pole, as a nerve-cell 2. In biol., having a single pole, as a nerve-cell or a rete: correlated with bipolar, multipolar.

If the rete remnins broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, unipolar, or monocentric rete mirabile.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 597.

Unipolar conduction. Same as irreciprocal conduction (which see, under irreciprocal).—Unipolar dynamo, a dynamo in which an electromotive force is induced in a conductor by causing it to revolve round one pole of a

magnet. unipolarity (u'ni-pō-lar'i-ti), n. [\text{Unipolar + -ity.}
-ity.] The character of being unipolar.

We do not believe that Ohm ever observed the phenomenon of unipolarity in strong sulphuric acid with electrodes of platinum or gold due to a transition resistance. Philos. Mag., XXVI. 120.

Philos. Mag., XXVI. 129.
uniporous (ū-nip'ō-rus), a. [< L. unus, one, +
porus, pore.] Having one pore.
Wood-cells elsewhere called discigerous tissue, and to
which I applied the terms uniporous and multiporous.
Daveson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 169.
unique (ū-nēk'), a. and n. [<F. unique = Sp. Pg.
It. unico, < L. unicus, one, only, single, < unus,
one.] I. a. 1. Only; single.
Do I mention these seeming inconsistencies to smile at

Do I mention these seeming inconsistencies to smile at or upbraid my unique cousin? Lamb, My Relations. 2. Having no like or equal; unmatched; sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence: often used relatively, and then signifying rare,

That which gives to the Jews their unique position among the nations is what we are accustomed to regard to the first the H. No. 3035, p. 1159.

6620 or sole of its kind.

Sir Charles Mordant's gold medal, mean as it is in work-manship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our know-ledge. *Archaologia* (1774), III. 374.

Where is the master who could have instructed Frank-lin, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every great man is a unique. Emerson, Self-reliance.

uniquely (ū-nēk'li), adv. In a unique manner; so as to be unique. uniqueness (ū-nēk'nes), n. The state or char-

acter of being unique. uniquity (ū-nō'kwi-ti), n. [-ity.] Uniqueness. [Rare.] [Irreg. < unique +

Uniquity will make them valued more.

H. Walpole, Letters, iv. 477 (1789). (Davies.) uniradiate (ū-ni-rū'di-ūt), a. [< L. unus, one, + radius, ray: see radiate.] Having only one ray, arm, or process; monactinal. uniradiated (ū-ni-rū'di-ū-ted), a. Same as aniradiated.

uniradiated (u-ni-ra'di-a-ted), a. Same as uniradiate.
uniramose (ū-ni-rā'mōs), a. Same as uniramous. Micros. Sci., XXX. 109.
uniramous (ū-ni-rā'mus), a. [< L. unus, one, + ramus, branch: see ramus.] Having but one ramus or branch. See biramous. Encyc. Brit., VI. 652.
unisenalous (ū-ni-sen'a-lus). a. [< L. unus.

unisepalous (ū-ni-sep'a-lus), a. [< L. unus, one, + NL. sepalum, sepal: see sepal.] Having but one sepal.

ing but one sepal.

uniseptate (ū-ni-sep'tūt), a. [< L. unus, one, + septum, partition: see septate.] In zoöl. and bot., having only one septum or partition.

uniserial (ū-ni-sē'ri-al), a. [< L. unus, one, + series, series: see serial.] 1. Set in one row or series; one-ranked; unifarious. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 190.—2. Beset with one rank, row, or series of thisms. series of things.

uniserially (ū-ni-sē'ri-al-i), adv. So as to be uniserial; in one series.

uniseriate (ū-ni-sē'ri-ūt), a. [(L. unus, one, + series, series: see seriate.] Same as unise-

uniseriately (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt-li), adv. Same as

tate.] Having one row of small serrations; uniserially serrulate.
unisexual (ū-ni-sek'sū-nl), a. [(L. unus, one, + sexus, sex: see sexual.] 1. Of one sex—that is, having the two sexes developed in different individuals. [Rare.]—2. For or consisting of a single sex. [Rare.]

One final provincialism of the mind there is, which a tenistizual college certainly never would have any power to eradicate. . . . It is the provincialism of the exclusively sex point of view itself. The Century, XXXII. 320.

3. Specifically, in *entom*., having only female individuals: noting the agamic broods of *Aphidida* and some other insects which, during certain parts of the year, continue to propagate the tain parts of the year, continue to propagate the species without any males. See parthenogenesis.—4. In bot., said of a flower containing the organs of but one sex, stamens or pistil, but not both; diclinous: opposed to biscaual or hermaphrodite; monœcious or diœcious. It is also applicable to an inflorescence or a plant with great flowers only

such flowers only.
unisexuality (ū-ni-sek-sū-al'i-ti), n. [< uni-sexual + -ity.] The state or character of being unisexual, or of having but one sex, as a male or female individual: the opposite of hermaphracities. roditism.

There is some reason to suspect that hermaphrodism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus, and that unisexuality is the result of the abortion of the organs of the other sex in males and females respectively, Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

Huxley, Anat. Invert, p. 67.

unisexually (ū-ni-sek'sū-al-i), adv. So as to be of either sex, but not of both sexes, in one individual: as, animals unisexually developed. unisilicate (ū-ni-sil'i-kūt), n. [< L. unus, one, + E. silicate.] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H₄SiO₄): so called because the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base to those combined with the silicon is 1:1. This is illustrated by zine unisilicate, willemite, which has the formula ZnoSiO₄ or 2ZnO.SiO₂.

unisolated (un-is'ō-lū-ted), a. Not isolated or separated; undistinguished or undistinguishable.

The unisolated hyold muscles of the frog.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 47.

II. n. A unique thing; a thing unparalleled unison (u'ni-son or -zon), a. and n. [I. a. Also unison (u ni-sqn or -zqn), a. and n. [1. a. Also unisonous, q. v.; = Sp. unisono = Pg. unisono, < ML. unisonus, having one sound, < L. unus, one, + sonus, sound: see sound⁵. II. n. Early mod. E. unisonue, < F. unison = Sp. unison = It. unison, unison, concord of sounds: from the adj.]
I. a. 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or galden wire.

I. a. 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison.

Milton, P. L., vii. 599.

2. In music, sounded simultaneously; specifically, noting two or more voice-parts that are
coincident in pitch, or a passage or effect thus
produced.—Unison string, in musical instruments with
strings, a string tuned in unison with another string, and
intended to be sounded with it. In the planeforte most
of the tones are produced from pairs or triplets of strings
thus tuned. Such strings are commonly called unison.

II, n. 1. In music: (a) The interval, melodic
or harmonic, between any tone and a tone of ex-

II. n. 1. In music: (a) The interval, melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone of exactly the same pitch; a perfect prime, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1. The term is also used as a synonym of prime (as, an augmented unison), though this is objectionable. (b) The interval of the octave, especially when occurring between male and female voices, or between higher and lower instruments of the same class.—2. The state of sounding at the same pitch—that is, of being at the interval of a unison. a unison.

"But he wants a shoe, poor creature!" said Obadialı.
"Poor creature!" said my uncle Toby, vibrating the note
back again, like a string in union.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. ii.

3. A single unvaried tone; a monotone. Popc. -4. Same as unison string.—5. Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.

He chants his prophetic song in exact unison with their rights.

Burke, Rev. in France, Xvi. designs.

I had the good fortune to act in perfect unison with my colleague. D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

unisonal (ū'ni-sō-nal), a. [(unison + -al.] Being in unison; unisonant.

We missed . . . the magnificent body of tone in the broad unisonal passages in the finale.

Athenaum, No. 3082, p. 678.

unisonally (ū'ni-sō-nal-i), adv. In a unisonal manner; in unison.

uniseriately (u-m-se fraction), and uniserially (u-m-serially, uniserially, uniserially, uniserially, uniserially serrate. [\(\text{L}\) uniserial e (\(\text{u}\)-ni-ser'\(\text{u}\)-late, \) Having one row of teeth or serrations; uniserially serrate. [\(\text{L}\) uniserially serrate. [\(\text{u}\) uniserially serrate, unisonance (\(\text{u}'\)ni-s\(\text{o}\)-nans), n. [\(=\text{Sp. Pg. unisonancia}; \) as unisonance (\(\text{u}'\)-i-s\(\text{o}\)-nans), n. [\(=\text{Sp. Pg. unisonancia}; \) as unisonance (\(\text{u}'\)-i-s\(\text{o}\)-nans), n. [\(=\text{Sp. Pg. unisonancia}; \) as unisonant(\(\text{u}'\)-i-s\(\text{o}\)-nant), a. [\(=\text{OF}\)-unisonanant, \(\text{u}'\)-i-s\(\text{o}\)-nant), a. [\(=\text{OF}\)-unisonanant, \(\text{U}\)-unisonance. \(\text{U}\)-unisonance.

Sound; one, + sonan(t-)s, ppr. of sonare, sound; of. unison.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

Whether the order of those sounds was ascending, descending, or unisonant.

Lambillotte, tr. in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 161.

unisonous (ū'ni-sō-nus), a. [< ML. unisonus, having one sound: see unison.] 1. Being in unison: said of two or more sounds having the same pitch; unisonant. Grove, Diet. Music, II. 763.—2. Sounding alone; without harmony.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one unisonous key. T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, 111. 171.
unispiral (ū-ni-spī'rai), a. In bot., having a single spiral, as the elaters of certain liverworts.
unisulcate (ū-ni-sul'kāt), a. In bot. and zoöl.,
having a single groove or furrow; one-grooved.
unit (ū'nit), n. [Formerly unite, a later form of
unity: see unity.] 1. A single thing or person,
opposed to a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality of similar groups;
any one of the individuals or similar groups;
into which a complex whole may be analyzed.

When first amid the general discredit of the experiment

When first, amid the general discredit of the experiment tried by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal proper, the Indian administrators of fifty or sixty years since began to recognize the village community as the true proprietary unit of the country, they had very soon to face the problem of rent.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 182.

The family is the integral and formative unit of the nation.

E. Mulford, The Nation, xit.

The elementary tissues, particularly trachenry, sieve, fibrous, and parenchymatous tissues, are to be considered as the units, and the term Fibro-vascular Bundle as little more than a convenient expression of the usual condition of aggregation of these units.

Lessey, Botany**, p. 107.

These columns are not fighting units at all, but supply-units, and may be classed with commissariat trains and services of like nature. Formightly Rev., N. S., XII. 805. 2. Any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. The unit of abstract arithmetic, called unity, is represented by the numeral 1. The system of units recommended by a committee of the British Association for scientific calculations, and known as the C. G. S. system (abbreviation of centimeter-gramunmitigable (un-mit'i-ga-bl), a. Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened.

Her most unmitigable rage. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 270. unmitigated (un-mit'i-gā-ted), a. Not mitigated; not lessoned; not softened or toned down; unassuaged; often, especially in colloquial use, unconscionable: as, an unmitigated secundrel; an unmitigated lie.

With public accusation, uncovered slander, unmitigated ancour.

Shak, Much Ado, iv. 1. 308.

The unmitigated blaze of vindicatory law.

J. W. Alexander, Discourses, p. 62.

unmitigatedly (un-mit'i-gā-ted-lı), adv. Without mitigation; in an unmitigated degree;

"Lady Delmar" is neither realistic nor idealistic; it is altogether improbable and unmitigatedly melodramatic.

The Academy, April 11, 1891, p. 342.

unmixed, unmixt (un-mikst'), a. Not mixed; not mingled; pure; simple; unadulterated; unmingled; unalloyed.

God is an unmixed good. T. Brooks, Works, I. 187. unmixedly (un-mik'sed-li), adv. Entirely; purely; without mixture of other qualities; utterly. [Rare.]

That superstition cannot be regarded as unmixedly noxions which compels the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman.

Macaulay.

unmoaned (un-mond'), a. Not bemoaned or

unmodernize (un-mod'er-niz), v. t. To alter from a modern fashion or style; give an ancient or old-fashioned form or fashion to.

r Old-1880100ed TOTHE OF TRANSPORTER.

Unmodernize a poem rather than give it an antique air.

Lamb, Essays.

unmodifiable (un-mod'i-fi-g-bl), a. Not modiinable; not capable of being modified. unmodifiableness (un-mod'i-fi-n-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being unmodifiable.

not altered in form; not qualified in meaning; not limited or circumscribed.

An universal, unmodified capacity to which the fanatics retend.

Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

unmodish (un-mo'dish). a. Not modish; not ne-cording to custom or fashion; unfashionable; not stylish.

unmoistened (un-moi'snd), a. Not made moist or humid; not wetted; dry.

And mayst thou die with an unmosterid eye, And no tear follow thee! Fletcher (and another?), Mee Valour, il. 1.

any form.

Unmodding reason's mintage,
Charactered in the face.

Million, Comus, 1, 520.

unmolested (un-mô-les'ted), a. Not molested; unmould, v. t. See unmold. not disturbed; free from disturbance.

Meanwhile the swains
Shall unmolested reap what plenty sows,
J. Philips, Clder, H.

unmomentary (un-mô/men-tă-ri), a. At the same time, or without a moment's intervention.

[Rare.] From heavin to earth He can descend, and bee About and here in space rimiomentarie, Heynwood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 479.

unmoneyed (un-mun'id), a. Not having mon-unmourned (un-mornd'), a. Not mourned; not ey: not possessed of wealth: as, the unmoneyed classes. Also unmoned.

The unmonewed wight. Shenstone, The School-mistress. unmonopolize (un-mō-nop'ō-liz), r. t. To free from monopoly; deprive of the character of a unmovability; (un-mō-yu-bil'i-ti), n. [ME. monopoly. Also unmonopolesc. [Rare.]

The unappropriating and unmonopolising the rewards of learning and industry from the greasic clutch of ignorance and high feeding.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unmonopolizing (un-mō-nop'ō-li-zing), a. Not monopolizing; not including in a monopoly; not obtaining the whole of anything. Also unmonopolizing. [Rare.]

This is an important point, as suggesting the disinter-sted and unmonopolising side of asthetic pleasure. J. Sully, Encyc. Brit., I. 216.

unmoor (un-mör'), r. [$\langle un-2+moor^2.$] I. trans. 1. Naut., to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.—2. To loose from anchorage or from moorings, literally or figuratively.

Thy skiff unmoor,
And wait us from the silent shore.
Byron, Glaour.

II. intrans. To loose from moorings; weigh anchor.

Look, where beneath the eastle grey His fleet unmoor from Aros bay ¹ Scott, Lord of the Isles, i. 12.

unmoral (un-mor'al), a. Not moral; non-moral; not a subject of moral attributes; neither moral nor immoral.

unmorality (un-mo-ral'i-ti), n. Absence of

Internal case of the second of counsel, the lack of previous education, the absolute unmorality.

The Academy Feb. 8, 1890, p. 91.

unmoralized (un-mor'al-izd), a. 1. Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals.

[Rare.]

Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

Who could dwell

Unmoved upon the fate of one so young.

Southey, The Tale of Paraguay.

In movedly (un-mö'ved-li), adv. In an unmoved upon of the second of the sec

A dissolute and unmoralized temper. 2. Not subjected to moralizing consideration:

as, an unmoralized thought.

There are no cabinets of unmoralised or half-moralised conceptions, serving as illustrations of the evolution hypothesis.

New Princeton Rec., I. 180.

onted.
Our fatherless distress was left unmoun'd.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.61. unmoralizing (un-mor'al-ī-zing), a. 1. Demoralizing (un-mod'er-nīz), r. t. To alter moralizing.—2. Not given to or consisting in unmowed, unmown (un-mod', un-mon'), a.
Not mowed or cut down. Tennyson, Arabian

He was primarily the artist, impersonal, unmoralizing, an eye and a vocabulary. The Atlantic, LXIV. 701. unmorrised (un-mor'ist), a. $[\zeta un^{-1} + morrist]$ + -cd².] Not dressed as a morris-dancer; not disguised by such a dress. [Rare.]

What alls this fellow, Thus to appear before me unmorrised? Fletcher, Women Pleased, Iv. 1.

A nature not of brutish unmodifiableness.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, Ivili. (Davies) unmortise (un-mor'tis), v. t. [<un-2+mortise.]

unmodified (un-mod'i-fid), a. Not modified;

To loosen or undo as a mortise; loosen the mortises or joints of.

In a dark nook stood an old broken-bottomed cane-couch, without a squab or cover-lid, sunk at one corner, and immortised by the failing of one of its worm-eaten legs.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VL 201.

The wrist is parted from the hand that waved.
The feet unmortised from their ankle-hones.

Tennyon, Merlin and Vivien.

Your Eloquence would be needless—'tis so unmodesh to need Persuasion.

Who there frequents at the so unmodesh hours. But ancient matrons with their frizzled towers, And gray religious maids?

Gan, Ecloques, The Tollette.

Tempon, Merim and Vivien.

Mosaic (un-mō-zā'ik), a. The reverse of Mosaic; contrary to Moses or his law.

By this reckoning Moses should be most un-Mosaic.

Milton.

a mother; deprived of a mother. [Rare.]-2f. Not having the feelings of a mother.

I e'en quake to proceede. My spirit turnes edge. I feare me she's *namother'd*, yet I'll venture. C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, H. 1.

unmold, unmould (un-mold'), r. t. [(un-2 + unmotherly (un-mutn'er-li), a. Not resem-mold³.] To change the form of; reduce from bling or not befitting a mother.

Unmotherly mother and unwomanly Woman, that near turns motherhood to shame, Womanliness to loathing. Browning, Bing and Book, H. 195.

unmounted (un-moun'ted), a. 1. Not mounted; not performing regular duties on horseback; as, unmounted police.—2. Not furnished back: as, mmounted police.—2. Not furnished or set with appropriate or necessary appurtenances: as, an unmounted jewel; not affixed to a mount or backing, as of stiff paper or eard-board, as a drawing or a photograph; not pro-vided with a mat of appropriate size and covered with a protecting glass, as a lantern-slide or

grieved for or lamented.

But still be goes unmourn'd, returns unsought, And oft, when present, absent from my thought. Buron, Corsair, il. 11.

unmovability (all-movable + -ity.] Immova-bility. Also unmovability.

It is constreyred into symplicite, that is to seyn, into mmocrablete. Chancer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

unmovable (un-mö'va-bl), a. [< ME. unmovable. unmusically (un-mü'zi-kal-i), adv. In an unmusically the dedesse, for it remethe nought, but is Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.

Mention Pop. Sci. Ma., A.A. A. D. Pop. Sci. Ma., A.A. A. Unmusically (un-mū'zi-kal-i), adv. In an unmusical manner; inharmoniously.

[Landor's] voice was sweet, and he could not speak unmusically, though in a rage. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 65.

unmusically

The Duke hath all his goods moveable and unmoveable.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 242.

unmovably (un-mö'va-bli), adv. Immovably. Also unmovably. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835),

unshaken; firm.

Unmoved, unshaken, unseduced. Milton, P. L., i. 554. 3. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; not altered by passion or emotion; calm; apathetic: as, an unmoved heart; an unmoved look.

Who, moving others, are themselves as stone, Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow.

Shak., Sounets, xelv.

Can you stand unmov'd
When an earthquake of rebellion shakes the city,
And the court trembles?
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

Norris. unmoving (un-mö'ving), a. 1. Having no mo-

Unmoving heaps of matter. Cheyne, Philos. Principles.

Alone, in thy cold skies, Thou keep'st thy old unmoving station yet, Bryant, Hymn to the North Star.

Nights.
unmuddle (un-mud'l), r. [< un-2 + muddle.]
To free from muddle. See the quotation under unmeddle. [Rare.]
unmuffle (un-muf'l), r. [< un-2 + mufle.] I. trans. To take a mufller from, as the face; remove a mufller or wrapping from, as a person.
II. intrans. To throw off coverings or consequences.

cealments. Unmuffe, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon, That wont'st to love the traveller's benison. Millon, Comus, 1, 331.

unmultiply (un-mul'ti-pli), r. t. [(un-2 + multiply.] To reverse the process of multiplication in; separate into factors. [Rare.]

As two factors multiplied together formed a product, it ought to be possible to unmultiply or split up (as "C. W. M." expresses it) that product into its factors again.

Nature, XXXIX. 413.

unmunitioned (un-mū-nish'ond), a. Unfurnished with munitions of war.

Cadir, I told them, was held poor, unmanned, and unmunitioned.

Pecke, Three to One, 1625 (Eng. Garner, I. 634). (Davies.)

unmurmured (un-mer'merd), a. Not murmured at. [Rare.]

If my anger chance let fall a stroke, As we are all subject to impetious passions, Yet it may pass unmarmard, undisputed. Tetcher (and another T), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

unmurmuring (un-mér'mér-ing), a. Not murmuring; not complaining; as, unmurmuring patience. Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 13, unmurmuringly (un-mer'mer-ing-li), adv. In an unmurmuring manner; uncomplainingly, unmuscled (un-mus'ld), a. Having the muscles relayed, thereis, Brid.

relaxed; flaccid; as, unmuscled checks. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 362. (Davies.)
unmuscular (un-mus'kū-lūr), a. Not muscular; physically weak. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lii. (Davies.)
unmusical (un-mū'zi-kal), a. 1. Not musical; not harmonions or meladious; not pleasing to

not harmonious or melodious; not pleasing to the ear.

Let argument bear no unmusical sound, Nor jars interpose, secret friendship to grieve. B. Jonson, Tavern Academy.

Milton could not have intended to close, not only a period, but a paragraph also, with an unmusical verse.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 296.

2. Not skilled in or fond of music: as, unmusical people.

unmusicality (un-mū-zi-kal'į-ti), n. The quality of being unmusical.

The idea of unmusicality is a relative one.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 356.

unmutable-un-mū'ta-bl), a. Immutable. unmutilated (un-mū'ti-lā-ted), a. Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; en-

unmuzzle (un-muz'l), v. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + muzzle \rangle$] To oos from a muzzle; remove a muzzle from; harmer figuratively, to free from restraint.

marry, now unmuzzle your wisdom.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 74.

Shak, As you like it, i. 2. 74.

""" In absence of nature or of the order of nature, the contrary of nature; that which is unnature or of in. I control of mystery; make clear of of in. I control of in. I contro

unnamable (un-nā'ma-bl), a. Incapable of being thined; indescribable. Also unnameable.

A cloud of unnameable feeling.

Poe, Imp of the Perverse. unnamed (un-nāmd'), a. 1. Not named; not he ving received a name; hence, not known by name; anonymous.

Unnamed accusers in the dark.

Byron, Siege of Corinth, iv.

2. Not named; not mentioned.

De glad thou art unnamed.

Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 1.

unnapkined (un-nap'kind), a. Having no

napkin or handkerchief. [Rare.]

No pandur's wither'd paw,
Nor an mmapkin'd lawyer's greasy fist,
Hath once slubber'd thee.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

unnapped (un-napt'), a. Not having a nap; unde without a nap, as cloth; deprived of nap. unnative (un-nā'tiv), a. Not native; foreign; not natural; not naturalized, as a word.

Whence . . this unnative fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
Thomson, Britanuia.

unnatural (un-nat'ū-ral), a. 1. Not natural; contrary to nature; monstrous; especially, contrary to the natural feelings: as, unnatural

.

Unnatural deeds

Do breed unnatural troubles,

Shak., Macbeth, v. 1, 80.

It Is well known that the mystery which overhangs what is distint, either in space or time, frequently prevents us from consuming as unnatural what we perceive to be impossible.

Macaulay, History**,

2. Arting without the affections of our common nature; not having the feelings natural to humanity; being without natural instincts: as, an umalmat parent.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow ris her de-erved children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an unnatural dam,
Should now eat up her own. Shak., Cor., iii. 1, 293.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real character of persons or things; not representing nature; forced; strained; affected; artificial: as, vanatural images or descriptions.

All violences and extravagances of a religious fancy are ... vinatural ... I am not sure that they ever consist with humility. ... Jer. Taylor, Works, I. 72.

He will comspeak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is anawwrat in a benefited elergyman.

George Eliot, Mid Hemarch, t. 6.

=Syn. 1-3. Picternatural, etc. See supernatural, -3. Activité, etc. See factitions, unnaturalism (un-nat/q-ral-izm), n. The char-

acter or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness. [Rare.]

The expression of French life will change when French life changes; and French naturalism is better at its worst than French unnaturalism at its best.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 963.

unnaturality (un-nat-ū-ral'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness; unconformity to nature or to reality. [Rare.]

What unkindnes and unnaturalitic may we impute to ou. Fore, Actes and Monuments (ed. 1583), IL 1086. unnaturalize (un-nat'ū-ral-īz), r. t. [(un-2 + naturalize.]] To make unnatural; divest of natural character.

Such usurpations by Rulers are the unnaturalizings of nature, disfranchisements of Freedome.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 51.

unnaturalized (un-nat'ū-ral-īzd), a. 1. Not naturalized; not made natural; unnatural.

Adorned with unnaturalized ornaments.

Brathwayt, Natures Embassie, Ded. (Encyc. Dict.) 2. Not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; 6631

unnaturalness (un-nat'ū-rai-nes), n. The state or character of being unnatural; contrariety to

unnature! (un-nā'tūr), n. [(un-1 + nature.] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnature.

quality or state of being unnavigable. Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 88. unnavigable (un-nav'i-ga-bl), a.

Not navigable; incapable of being navigated; that may not be sailed on.

That unnavnable stream. Druden, tr. of Juvenal, x. 12.

unnecessarily (un-nes'c-sā-ri-li), adv. In an unnoble! (un-nō'bl), a. [< un-1 + noble.] Not unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly; superfluously. Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 264.

unnecessariness (un-nes'e-sā-ri-nes), n. The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. Dr.

unnecessary (un-nes'e-sā-ri), a. and n. [{
ME. unnecessary; needless; not required by the
circumstances of the case; useless: as, unnecessary labor or care; unnecessary rigor.

Unnecessarie
Is him to plaunte yf he be wel ysowe.
Palladus, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

II. n.; pl. unnecessaries (-riz). That which is unnecessary or dispensable.

It contains nothing
But rubbish from the other rooms, and unnecessaries,
I'letcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

unnecessity (un-ne-ses'i-ti), n. The contrary of necessity; something unnecessary. Sir T. Browne.

unneedful (un-ned'ful), a. Not needful; not wanted: needless; unnecessary.

Speake not everye truth, for that is rancedfull.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

unneedfully (un-nēd'fūl-i), adv. Needlessly; unnecessarily. Milton, Apology for Smeetym-

nuus.
unneighbored,unneighboured (un-nā'bord), a.
Having no neighbors.

Scherla, . . . an unneighbour'd isle,
And far from all resort of busy man.

Courper, Odyssey, vi.

unneighborliness, unneighbourliness (un-nā'-bor-li-nes), n. The quality or state of being unneighborly. The Atlantic, LXV. 380. unneighborly, unneighbourly (un-nā'bor-li), a. Not neighborly; not in accordance with the duties or obligations of a neighbor; distant; recovered borne, unleighbor, as a superighborhy.

reserved; hence, unkind: as, an unneighborly

unneighborly, unneighbourly (un-na'bor-li), adr. In an unneighborly manner; distantly; with reserve; hence, unkindly.

The French . . . have dealt . . . very unfriendly and unneighbourly to us. Stripe, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1549.

unnervatet (un-nér'vāt), a. [\(un-1 + *nervate, \) \(\chi nerve + -atc^1 \) (ef. enervate).] Not strong; feeble; enervated. W. Broome.

unnerve (un-nérv'), v. t. [\(un-2 + nerve. \)] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{unnurtured} \text{(un-nér'tūrd)}, a. \text{ Not nurtured}; \\
\text{not educated}; \text{ untrained}; \text{ rough.} \\
\text{unnurtured Blount!--thy brawling cease}; \\
\text{He opes his eyes," said Eustace; "peace!"} \\
\text{Scott, Marmion, vi. 28.} \\
\end{align*}

With the whiff and wind of his fell sword

The unnerved father falls. Shake, Hamlet, ii. 2. 496. unobedient; (un-ō-bē'di-ent), a. Disobedient. Such situations bewilder and unnerve the weak, but call forth all the strength of the strong,

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

unobedient

unnaturally (un-nat'ū-ral-i), adv. In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

But that beloved name unnervea my and M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

**The most of the shape of the

The eye unnested from the head cannot see.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 258.

The earth on its softly-spinning axle never jars enough to unnest a bird or wake a child. H. W. Warren, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 58.

II.+ intrans. To leave or depart from a nest or abiding-place (?).

O soule! lurking in this wo unneste,
Fle forth out of myn herte and let it breste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 305.
unnestlet (un-nes'l), v. t. [< un-2 + nestle. Cf.
unnest.] To deprive of or eject from a nest; dislodge; eject.

Lucifer . . . will go about to unnestle and drive out of heaven all the gods.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2. (Davies.)

unneth, adv. Same as uneath.
unnetted (un-net'ed), a. Not inclosed in a net
or network; unprotected by nets. Tennyson,
The Blackbird.

unnavigated (un-nav'i-gā-ted), a. Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels; not sailed on or over. Cook, Third Voyago.

unneart (un-nōr'), prep. Not near; not close to; at a distance from.

Now Cittle stand ennear the Ocean's brim.

Can there be any nature so unnoble, Or anger so inhuman, to pursue this? Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

unnoble² (un-nō'bl), v. t. [\langle un-2 + noble.] To deprive of nobility. Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 236).
unnobleness (un-nō'bl-nes), n. The state or character of being unnoble; meanness.

Whose unnobleness,
Indeed forgetfulness of good—
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

unnobly (un-no'bli), adv. Not nobly; ignobly.

Why do you deal thus with him? 'tis unnobly. Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1. unnooked (un-nukt'), a. $[\langle un^{-1} + nook + -cd^2.]$ Without nooks or crannics; hence, figuratively, without guile; open; simple.

With innocent upreared armes to Heaven,
With my unnookt simplicitie.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

unnoted (un-no'ted), a. 1. Not noted; not ob-Byron, Corsair, i.—2. Not marked or shown outwardly. Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 21. [Rare.] unnoticed (un-nô'tisd), a. 1. Not observed; not regarded; not noted; unmarked.

How superior in dignity, as well as in number, are the unnoticed, unhonored saints and heroes of domestic and humble life.

Channing, in Kidd's Rhetorical Reader, p. 217.

2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not entertained with due attentions; neglected.

neglected.
unnotify (un-nō'ti-fi), v. t. [< un-2 + notify.]
To negative, as something previously made known, declared, or notified. H. Walpole, To Mann, iii. 231. (Davies.) [Rare.]
unnumberable (un-num'ber-g-bl), a. [< ME. unnombirable; < un-1 + numberable.] Innumerable

unnumbered (un-num'berd), a. Not numbered; hence, innumerable; indefinitely nuact.
On the West it is separated and secure from raneighbourly neighbours by a sandic wildernesse.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

able. [Rare.] unnun(un-nun'), r. t. [(un-2 + nun.] To release or depose from the condition of a nun; cause to cease to be a nun. [Rare.]

Many did quickly unnun and disfrim themselves.

Fuller.

enfeeble; hence, to deprive of power or authority, as a government.

With the whilf and wind of his fell sword

With the whilf and wind of his fell sword

Wightle, 2 Cor. x.

Pepin, not innohedient to the Popes call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unobjectionably (un-ob-jek'shon-a-bli), adv.

In an unobjectionable manner.
unobnoxious (un-ob-nok'shus), a. 1. Not liable; not subject; not exposed.

2. Not obnoxious; not offensive or hateful. unobsequiousness (un-ob-sõ'kwi-us-nes), n.
The character or state of being incompliant; want of compliance.

All unobsequiousness to the incogitancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. (Encyc. Dict.)

unobservable (un-ob-zér'va-bl), a. Incapable of being observed; not observable; not discoverable. Boyle, Works, I. 702.
unobservance (un-ob-zér'vans), n. 1. The state or character of being unobservant; want of observation; inattention. Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 419.—2. Lack of compliance with the requirements of some law, rule, or ceremony: as, the unobservance of the prescribed forms of old law.

unobservant (un-gb-zer'vant), a. 1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless: as, an unob-servant traveler or reader.

creant traveler of reduce.

An unexperienced and unobscreant man.

V. Knox, Essays, xc.

2. Not careful to comply with what is prescribed or required: us, one unobservant of etiquette.—3. Not obsequious. Imp. Dict. unobserved (un-ob-zervd'), a. Not observed; not noticed; not regarded; not heeded.

Unobserved the glaring orb declines.

Pope, Moral Essays, Epil. ii.

unobservedly (un-ob-zer'ved-li), adv. In an unobserved manner; without being observed. unobserving (un-ob-zerving), a. Not observing; inattentive; heedless. Waterland, Works, VI, 176.

unobstructed (un-ob-struk'ted), a. Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered or stopped; clear: as, an unobstructive.

cd stream or channel. Sir R. Blackmore, Creative.

unobstructive (un-ob-struk'tiv), a. Not presenting any obstacle; not obstructive, in any unoperculate, unoperculated (un-\(\tilde{0}\)-p\(\check{e}\)'/k\(\tilde{0}\)-l\(\tilde{a}\)-ted(), a. Inoperculate, unobtrusive (un-ob-tro'siv), a. Not obtrusive; unopposed (un-\(\tilde{0}\)-p\(\tilde{o}\)-d\(\tilde{0}\), a. Not opposed; not

not forward; modest; inconspicuous.

We possess within our own city an instance of merit, as eminent as it is unobtrusive.

L. Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 321.

unobtrusively (un-ob-trö'siv-li), adv. In an unobtrusive manner; not forwardly. unobtrusive manner; not forwardly. unobtrusiveness (un-ob-trö'siv-nes), n. The character or state of being unobtrusive. unobvious (un-ob'vi-us), a. Not obvious, evident, or manifest. Bonde, Works, H. 177. unoccupied (un-ok'ū-pīd), a. 1. Not occupied; not possessed: as, unoccupied land. N. Graw, Cosmologia Saera.—2). Not used; not made use of: unfrequented. use of; unfrequented.

This way of late had been much unoccupied, and was almost all grown over with grass.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, it.

3. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise: as, unoccupied time.

unode (û'nôd), n. A conical point of a surface in which the tangent cone has degenerated to two coincident planes, so that infinitely near that point the surface has the form of a thin sheef cut off at an edge, both sides of the sheet being continuous with one side of the surface generally. Also called uniplanar node.

unoffending (un-o-fen'ding), a. Not offending; not giving offense; not sinning; free from sin or fault; harmless; innocent; blameless.

My prayers pull daily blessings on thy head, My unoffending child.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, il. unoffensive (un-o-fen'siv), a. Not offensive; harmless; moffensive. Bp. Fell, Hammond, i. unofficious (un-o-fish'us), a. Not officious; not forward or intermeddling. Millon, Tetrachor-

unoften (un-ô'fn), adv. Not often; rarely. [Rare.]

The man of gallantry not unoften has been found to think after the same manner. Harris, Three Treatises, it.

We have good reasons for believing that not unoften it [the archiepiscopal cross] bore on each of its two sides a figure of our Lord langing nailed to the rood.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, it. 233.

including the dragon-flies, centipeds, and spi-

unoil (un-oil'), v. t. [$\langle un-2 + oil. \rangle$] To free from oil. Dryden. unoiled (un-oild'), a. Not oiled; free from oil.

Minde-gladding fruit that can unolde a man. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Minde-gladding fruit that can unoide a man.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Unona (ū-nō'nii), n. [NL. (Linnœus filius, 1781);
altered from NL. Anona, the name of a related
genus.] A genus of plants, of the order Anonaccer, type of the tribe Unonex. It differs from
Asimina, the papaw of the United States, in its commonly
moniliform fruit, and from others of its tribe in its corolla
with flat open petals, and in having numerous ovules in
a single series. The 25 species are natives of tropical
Asia, except 4 or 5 which are African. They are trees or
shrubby climbers, usually with large flowers solitary in or
near the axils, their petals often 2 or 3 inches long, reaching 6 inches in U. longifora, a shrub of Assam. Their
young branches are often sliky or velvety, with brown,
gray, golden, or reddish hairs, or, in U. Desmos and U.
discolor, are covered with white dots or tubercles. Many
specles yield an arounatic bark and fruit, used as a stimulant and febrifuge. U. discolor, cultivated in India,
and native also in Clima and the Malay archipelage, is a
small tree or shrub with polymorphous leaves, odorous
yellow flowers with sliky petals in several varieties, and
purple moniliform fruit with fleshy joints, resembling
small grapes; from the unripe fruit the Chinese make a
purple dye. U. viruilylora, a gigantic climber of Indian
forests, is remarkable for the bright-green color of its
large flowers. For the former U. hamata, now Artabatrya
odoratissima, see tail-grape; for the former U. (now Caanaga) odorata, see Canana. See also Ucaria and Xutopia, with which the species have been much confused.
Unoneæ (ū-nō'nō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and
Hooker, 1862), < Unona + -ea.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Anonacca, churacterized by flowers with densely crowded stamens and six valvate flattened or connivent petals in two rows, all nearly alike, or the inner

mens and six valvate flattened or connivent petals in two rows, all nearly alike, or the inner unossified (un-os'i-fid), a. Not ossified; not small or absent. It includes 16 genera, of which *Unona* 1s the type; *Asimina* and *Trigmeia* are American, the others natives mostly of tropical Asia or Africa.

Inopera-

If the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his Scepter unoperative but in spiritual things,

**Millon*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

-là-ted), a. Inoperculate, unopposed (un-a-pōzd'), a. Not oppose resisted; not meeting with obstruction.

For what end was that bill to linger beyond the usual period of an *unopposed* measure?

Burke, Speech at Bristol, 1789.

Unopposed blow. See blows, unoppressive (un-q-pres'iv), a. Not oppressive. Burke, French Rey.

uno-rail (û'no-râl), a. [Irreg. \ L. unus, one, + E. raul.] Characterized by a single rail: noting a traction system for ordinary wagons, in which a single rail is laid for the locomotive, which grasps it by means of paired drivingwheels set almost horizontally. E. H. Knight, unordained (un-or-dand'), a. 1. Not ordained. 21. Inordinate.

unorder (un-or'der), $v.\ t.\ [< un-2 + order.]$ To counterorder; countermand an order for. [Rare.]

I think I must unorder the tea.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, viil. 3. (Davies.)

unordered (un-or'derd), a. [< ME. unordered (def. 2); < un-1 + ordered.] 1. Not in or arranged in order; disordered.—2. Not ordered or commanded.—3. Not belonging to a religious order. [Rare.]

Thow shalt considere . . . wheither thou be . . . wedded or sengle, ordered or unordred.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

unorderly (un-ôr'der-li), a. Not orderly; irregular; disorderly. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

unordinary (un-ôr'di-nā-ri), a. Not ordinary;

unordinary (un-ôr'di-nā-ri), a. Not ordinaty, not common; unusual.
unordinatet, a. [ME., < un-1 + ordinate.] Inordinate. Wyclif, Eeclus. xlv. 9.
unordinatelyt, adv. [ME., < unordinate + -ly².]
Inordinately. Wyclif, 2 Thess. iii. 6.
unorganized (un-or'gan-izd), a. Not organized; inorganized; inorganices as, metals are unorganized; inorganices. ss, metals are unorganized bodies. Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 30.

unpainful (un-pān'fūl), a. Not paintul, no pain.

An casy and unpainful touch.

Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 4.
unpaint (un-pān'f), v. t. [< un-² + paint.] To efface the painting or color of. Parnell.
unpainful (un-pān'fūl), a. Not paintul, paintul,

unpaired

Unoriginal night and chaos wild. Millon, P. L., x. 477. unoriginate (un-ō-rij'i-nāt), a. [< un-1 + *origi-nate, a., < ML. originatus, pp.: see originate, v.] Not originated.

Guardians of Alcinous' gate

Guardians of Alcinous' gate

Forever, unobnoxious to decay.

Cowper, Odyssey, vil.

Cowper, Odyssey, vil.

Voung; rejuvenate.

Found, Love of Fame, vi.

of the Unoriginate.

unoriginated (un-ō-rij'i-nā-ted), a. Not originated; having no birth or creation. Arius denied of Christ that He was unoriginate, or part of the Unoriginate. Encyc. Brit., 11. 537.

The Father alone is self-existent, underived, unoriginated.

Waterland, Works, II. 348.

unoriginatedness (un-ō-rij'i-nā-ted-nes), n. The character or state of being unoriginated or without birth or creation.

Self-existence or unoriginatedness.

Waterland, Works, III. 120. unoriginately (un-ō-rij'i-nāt-li), adv. Without birth or origin.

He is so emphatically or unoriginately.

Waterland, Works, 11. 29.

unornt, unornet, a. [ME., also unourne, < AS. *unorne (in unornlie), old.] Old; worn out; feeble.

I waxe feble and enourne; To flee to God is my beste way, Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

unornamental (un-ôr-ng-men'tal), a. Not ornamental. West, On the Resurrection, p. 335.
unornamented (un-ôr'ng-men-ted), a. Not ornamented; unadorned; not decorated; plain.
Corentry, Philemon to Hyde, v.
unorthodox (un-ôr'thō-doks), a. Not orthodox;
heterodox; heretical. Decay of Christian Piety.
unorthodoxy (un-ôr'thō-dok-si), n. The state
or quality of being unorthodox; unsoundness
in faith; heterodoxy; heresy. [Rare.]

Calvin made roast-ment of Servetus at Geneva for his morthodoxy. Tom Brown, Works, III, 104. (Davies.)

bony: specifically noting structures which usually become bone in the course of time, or in ather eases

unostentatious (un-os-ten-tā'shus), a. 1. Not ostentations; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest. West, On the Resurrection.

2. Not glaring; not showy: as, unostentations coloring.
unostentationsly (un-os-ten-tā'shus-li), adv.

In an unostentatious manner; without show, parade, or ostentation. *V. Knox*. unostentatiousness (un-os-ten-tā'shus-nes), n.

The state or character of being unostentations, or free from ostentation.

unowed (un-od'), a. 1. Not owed; not due.

—2†. Not owned; having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scamble, and to part by the teeth
The unoucd interest of prond-swelling state.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 147.

unowned¹ (un-ōnd'), a. [< un-² + owned, pp. of own¹.] Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed. Millon, Comus. 1. 407.
unowned² (un-ōnd'), a. [< un-¹ + owned, pp. of own².] Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self; when the complex of one's own; not admitted as done by one's sen, unconfessed: as, uncorned faults. Gay, Trivia, ii.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, t. 100. (Halliwell.)

unorder (un-or'der), r. t. [< un-2 + order.]

To counterwrite a uniform pack (un-pak'), v. t. [< un-2 + pack.]

To counterwriter: countermound an order for.

unpacker (un-pak'er), n. One who unpacks. Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, iii. (Davies.)
unpaid (un-pād'), a. 1. Not paid; not discharged, as a debt. Milton, P. L., v. 782.—2.
Not having received what is due: as, unpaid

If her armies are three years unpaid, she is the less exhausted by expense.

Burke, State of the Nation.

3. Serving without pay; unsalaried: as, unpaid justices.—Unpaid-for, not paid for.

Prouder than rustling in unpaid for silk.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 24.

unpained (un-pānd'), a. Not pained; suffering no pain. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3. unpainful (un-pān'ful), a. Not painful; giving

workmen.

inpalatably (un-pal'a-ta-bit), adv. In an un-palatable manner; disagreeably. unpalped (un-palpt'), a. Having no palpi. ('a., Zoölogy (trans.), p. 470. [Rare.] unpanel (un-pan'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. unpaneling, unpaneling, unpaneling, unpaneling, unpaneling, unpaneling, unpaneling, unsaddle. Also spelled unpanuel.

"s ware be with him who saved us the trouble of or Dupple.

Jr. of Don Quivote, I. iii. 11. (Daties.)

unpanged our round', a. Not afflicted with the street provide. [Rare.]

Very man employ but when could Grief to 1f the anamagéd Judgment can, fitte time from the could another). Two Noble Kinsmen, i. L.

unparadise (un-par'a-dis), v. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + p nadise$.] To deprive of happiness like that

p tradise.] To deprive of nappiness like that of varieties; render unhappy. [Rare.]

Ghastly thought would drink up all your joy, and quite unparadise the realms of light.

Young, Night Thoughts, i.

unparagoned (un-par'a-gond), a. Unequaled: unmatched; matchless; peerless.

Your unparagoned mistress. Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 87. unparallelable (un-par'a-lel-a-bl), a. Incapable of being paralleled.

unparalleled (un-par'a-leld), a. Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

The elder Cretans flourish'd many years, In war, in peace unparallel'd, Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

unparasitized (un-par'a-sī-tīzd), a. Not infested, or unaffected, by a parasite. unpardonable (un-par'don-a-bl), a. Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned or remitted: as, an unpardonable insult.

'Tis a fault too too unpardonable.
Shak, 3 Hen, VI., i. 4. 106.

Unpardonable sin, the sin of blasphemy against the lioly Ghost (Mat. xii. 31). See blasphemy, unpardonableness (un-pär'don-a-bl-nes), n. The character or state of being unpardonable. unpardonably (un-pär'don-a-bli), adv. Not in unpartonized (un-pä-tri-ot'ik), a. Not patriotic. A revolutible removement of green beyond reader to unpatronized (un-pä'tron-izd), a. 1. Not have a pardonable manner or degree; beyond pardon

unparegalt, a. [Also unperegal; < ME. unparegal, unparegal, unparygal; < un-1 + paregal.] Unequal.

I trowe nat now that I be unparygal to the strokes of cant.]

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 1

unpatterned (un-pat'ernd), a. Having no pattern; unequaled; peerless.

My knaverie growes unpercgall.

Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 5.

unparfitt, a. A Middle English form of unperunparliamentarily (un-par-li-men'ta-ri-li),

adv. In an unparliamentary manner. unparliamentariness (un-pär-li-men'ta-rines). n. The character or state of being un-

nes). n. The

unparliamentary (un-par-li-men'ta-ri), Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament or in any legislative (or by ex-

Having failed, too, in getting supplies by unperliamen-tary methods, Charles "consulted with Sir Robert Cotton what was to be done." Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv.

unparroted (un-par'ot-ed), a. Not repeated by rote as if by a parrot. [Rare.]

Her sentiments were unparroted and unstudied.

Mandeville, Travels, i. 207. (Davies.)

unpartial; (un-par'shal), a. Not partial; im-

I weighed the matter which you committed into my hands with my most unpartial and farthest reach of reason.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

unpartially (un-pür'shal-i), adv. Impartially. Deal unpartially with thine own heart.

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, § 12.

unpassable (un-pas'a-bl), a. 1. Not admitting passage; impassable.

But seeing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and mpassable. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

2. Not current; not received in common pay-

Making a new standard for money must make all money which is lighter than that standard unpassable. Locke.

Grave authors, who speak of the unpassibleness of the ocean, mention the worlds that lay beyond it.

Evelyn, Navigation and Commerce.

unpassionate (un-pash'on-āt), a. 1. Free from bias; impartial; dispassionate.

This coole unpassionate mildnesse of positive wisdome is not enough to damp and astonish the proud resistance of carnal and false Doctors.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

2. Not exhibiting passion or strong emotion; especially, not angry.

unpassionated (un-pash'on-ā-ted), a. Dispassionate. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi. unpassionately (un-pash'on-āt-li), adv. Dispassionately; impartially; calmly. Eikon Basililæ.

unpassioned (un-pash'ond), a. Free from passion; dispassionate. Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 48.

unpastor; (un-pas'tor), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + pastor.]]$ To deprive of the office of a pastor; cause to be

no longer a pastor. Fuller. unpathed (un-patht'), a. [< un-1 + path + -(d².] Having no nather mathless. [Rare.]

A wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 578.

-My unparallelable leve to mankind.

Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, vi.

nparalleled (un-par'a-leld), a. Having no pathway; pathless; unpathed. [Rare.]

She roves through St. John's Vale Along the smooth *unpathwayed* plain. *Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, iv. 24.

unpatience† (un-pā'shens), n. [< ME. unpa-cience; < un-1 + patience.] Impatience.

Unpacience

Causede me to don offence.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4575.

unpatient; (un-pā'shent), a. [< ME. unpacient;

+ patient.] Impatient. Unpacient in alle penaunces and pleyned, as hit were,
On god, whenne me greued ouht and grucched of hus
sonde.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 110.

ing a patron; not supported by friends. Johnson, Rambler, No. 120.—2. Not traded with customarily; not frequented by customers: as, an unpatronized dealer or shop. [Commercial

Should I prize you less, unpattern'd Sir.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii.

unpaved (un-pavd'), a. 1. Not paved; not covered with stone.

Streets, which were for the most part unpaved.

The American, VI. 281.

2†. Castrated; gelded. Shak., Cymbeline, ii.
3. 34. [Ludicrous.]

unpayt (un-pā'), v. t. [\lambda un-2 + pay^1.] To (b) Deficient; imperfect; faulty; lacking in something.

The Pope assolited hym the byserficit.

unpeace; (un-pēs'), n. [< ME. unpece; < un-1 + peace.] Absence of peace; dispeace. unpeaceable (un-pē'sa-bl), a. Not peaceable;

quarrelsome.

Away, unpeaceable dog, or I'll spurn thee hence!
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 280.

unpeaceableness (un-pē'sa-bl-nes), n. The

unpeaceauteness (un-pe si-or-nes), n. The state of being unpeaceable; unquietness; quarrelsomeness. Mountagu.
unpeaceful (un-pēs'ful), a. Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet; disturbed. Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, xxiii.

unpedigreed (un-ped'i-grēd), a. Not distinguished by a pedigree. R. Pollok.
unpeerable (un-pēr'a-bl), a. [< un-1 + pccr² + -ablc.] Such that no peer can be found; incomparable.

unpeered (un-pērd'), a. Having no peer or equal; unequaled.

Such an unpeer'd excellence.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

2. Not current; not received in common payments; uncurrent: as, unpassable notes or unpeg (un-peg'), v. t. [< un-2 + peg.] To pull out the peg or pegs from; open by removing a peg or pegs.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top, Let the birds fly. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 193.

unpalatable (un-pal'ā-ta-bl), a. Not palatable, in any sense; disagreeable.
unpalatably (un-pal'ā-ta-bli), adv. In an un
Grave authors, who speak of the unpassibleness of the

unpalatable (un-pal'ā-ta-bli), adv. In an un
Grave authors, who speak of the unpassibleness of the

unpalatable (un-pal'ā-ta-bli), adv. In an un-

If a man unpens another's water. unpen2t (un-pen'), v. t. To deprive of feathers.

A new convert is like a bird newly entered into a net; . . . when, by busy and disturbed flutterings, she discomposes the order of it, she is entangled and unpenned, and made a prey to her treacherous enemy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Not exhibiting passion or strong emotion; specially, not angry.

Sober, grave, and unpassionate words.

Locke, Thoughts on Education.

passionated (un-pash'on-ā-ted), a. Dispasionate (un-pash'on-ā-ted), a. Dispasionately: impartially: calmly. Eikon Ba-assionately: impartially: calmly. Eikon Bazeppa, iv.

unpeople (un-pē'pl), v. t. [< un-2 + people.]
To deprive of people; deprive of inhabitants; depopulate; dispeople.

I'll unpeople Egypt. Shak., A. and C., i. 5. 78. Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 69.

They have unpeopl'd the Kingdome by expulsion of so many thousands,

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii. 2.] Having no paths; pathless; trackless. unpeppered (un-pep'erd), a. Unseasoned; not arc.] [Rare.]

Ye Novel-Renders, such as relish most Plain Nature's feast, *unpepper'd* with a Ghost. *Colman*, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203. (*Davies*.)

unperceivable (un-per-sē'va-bl), a. Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible. South, Sermons, IV. ix. unperceivably (un-per-sē'va-bli), adv. In an

unperceived manner; imperceptibly. unperceived (un-per-sevd'), a. Not perceived;

not heeded; not observed; not noticed. An invigorating and purifying emanation, which, un-seen and unperceived, elevates the debased affections. Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 68.

unperceivedly (un-per-sē'ved-li), adv. So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly. Boyle, Works, V. 260.

Works, V. 250. unperceptible (un-per-sep'ti-bl), a. Imperceptible. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 888. unperch'(un-perch'), v. t. $[\langle un^{-2} + perch.]]$ To drive from a perch. [Rare.]

Either rowse the Decre, or *enpearch* the Phesant. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

unperegalt, a. Same as unparegal.
unperfect (un-perfect), a. [< ME. unperfit, unparfit, unperfight; < un-1 + perfect.] Not perfect. (a) Not consummated, finished, or completed; undeveloped.

Recharde hermyte reherces a dredfull tale of *vn-perfitte* contreeyone that a haly mane Cesarius tellys in ensample.

Itampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Thine eyes did see mine unperfect substance.
Ps. cxxxix. 16 [R. V.].

Then is there monarchy
Unperfect yet. Middleton, Game at Chess, Ind. 'Tis finished what unperfect was before. Ford, Ben Jonson.

The Pope assofiled hym ther benyngly, When declared hade hys dedes unperfight. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5225. An unperfect actor. Shak., Sonnets, xxiii.

unperfect; (un-per'fekt), v. t. To leave unfinished. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.
unperfection; (un-per-fek'shon), v. [ME. unperfeccioun; \lambda un-1 + perfection.] Imperfection. Wyclif, Ecclus. xxxviii. 31.
unperfectly; (un-per'fekt-li), adv. Imperfectly. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850) p. 207 1850), p. 207.

unperfectness (un-per'fekt-nes), n. Imperfec-

Being of my unperfectness unworthy of your friend-hip. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

unperformed (un-per-formd'), a. Not per-formed; not done; not executed; not fulfilled; hence, not represented on the stage: unacted: as, the business remains unperformed; an unperformed promise; the play remained unperformed.

This voyage, unperform'd by living man Couper, Odyssey, x.

unperishable; (un-per'ish-a-bl), a. Not per-ishable; imperishable. Spectator, No. 537. unperishably; (un-per'ish-a-bli), adv. Imper-

unperishing (un-per'ish-ing), a. Not perishing; lasting; durable.

Her greateire's emperishing abode. Cowper, Iliad, xix.

2. To free or relieve from perplexity. Donne, The Eestasy. [Rare in both uses.] unperplexed (un-per-plekst'), a. 1. Free from

erplexity or complication; simple.

Simple, unperplexed proposition.

Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 39. 2. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embar-

unpersecuted (un-per'sē-kū-ted), a. Free from

persecution. I dare not wish to passe this life unpersecuted of slauderous tongues, for God hath told us that to be generally prais'd is wofull.

Milton, An Apology, etc.

praise is would. Millon, An Apology, etc. unpersonable (un-per'son-a-bl), a. Not personable; not handsome or of good appearance.

unpersonal (un-per'son-al), a. Not personal; not intended to apply to the person addressed,

unpersonality (un-per-so-nal'i-ti), n. The absense of personality (un-per-so-nal'i-ti), n. The absence of personality; the state of being impersonal; absence of reference to a person or persons. Sudney Lamer, The English Novel, p. 91. [Rare.]

unpersuadable (un-per-swa'da-bl), a. Incapa-ble of being persuaded or influenced by motives urged.

Finding his sister's unpersuadable melancholy . . . [he] had for a time left her court. Sir P. Solney, Arcadia, i.

unpersuadableness (un-pér-swā'da-bl-nes), n.
The character of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion. Richardson, Clarissa Har-

unpersuadableness (un-per-swa'si-bl-nes), n. Unpersuadableness. Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet.

ii. [Rare.]
not maying of surer
unpersuasion (un-per-swa'zhon), n. The state
of being unpersuaded. Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet.
ii. [Rare.]
not maying of surer
Dunciad, iii. 107.
Dunciad, iii. 107.
Unpilledt (un-pild'), a. [< un-1 + pilled, pp. of
pill.] Unpillaged. Dr. Dec, Petty Navy Royal
(1576). (Davus.)

I bit my unpersuasire lips, Richardson, Clarlesa Harlowe, V. 215. (Davies.)

unperturbed (un-per-terbd'), a. Not per-turbed; not affected by or exhibiting perturba-dangers or difficulties. Charlotte Bronti', Jane tion, in any sense.

These perturbations would be so combined with the *un-perturbed* motion as to produce a new motion not less regular than the other.

Wheredt,

unperturbedness (un-per-ter/bed-nes), n. The quality or state of being unperturbed. H. Sudgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 172.
unpervert (un-per-vert'), v. t. [\lambda un-2 + pur-

vert.] To reconvert; recover from being a pervert. [Rare.]

His wife could never be unpercented again, but perished in her Judaism. Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 64. (Daries.) I had the credit all over Paris of unpercerting Madame de V.—. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, Paris.

unperverted (un-per-ver'ted), a. Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or

unpetrified (un-pet'ri-fid), a. Not petrified;

not converted into stone, unphilosophic (un-fil-\(\hat{0}\)-sof'ik), a. Same as un-

unphilosophical (un-fil-o-sof'i-kal), a. philosophical: the reverse of philosophical: unpiteous (un-pit'ō-us), a. [< ME. unpitous, not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy: as, an unphilosophical argument; not capable of or not accustomed to philosophy: as, an unphilosophy: as, an unphilosophy: as a unphilosophy: a phizing; not expert in general reasoning; as, an unphilosophical mind.

The more to credit and uphold his cause, he would seeme to have Philosophic on his side, straining her wise dictates to un philosophicall purposes. Millon, Eikonoklastes, vi.

God's unphalosophical children often anticipate H19 ways more accurately than their philosophizing brethren.

E. N. Kirk, Lects, on Revivals, p. 257.

unphilosophically (un-fil-o-sof'i-knl-i), adr. In an unphilosophical manner; irrationally; not

unphilosophicalness (un-fil-o-sof'i-kal-nes), n.

unphilosophize (un-fi-los'ō-fīz), v. t. [< un-2 + philosophize.] To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

Our passions and our interests flow in upon us, and our philosophize us into mere mortals. Pope.

It was she herself who, with very great care, and after a long examination of the silk threads, unpicked the stitches on one side of the letter and sewed them back by means of a hair.

R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, III. 377.

3. To pick out the stitches of; rip.

A robe, half-made, and half unpicked again.

W. Collins.

II. intrans. To pick out stitches.

While we boys *anpicked*, the bigger girls would sew the patchwork covers.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 12.

unpickable (un-pik'a-bl), a. [< un-2 + pick-able.] Incapable of being picked, in any sense.

How wary they are grown! not a door open now, But double-barred; not a window, But up with a case of wood, like a spice-box; And their locks unpickable.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, Il. 2.

unpicked (un-pikt'), a. $[\langle un-1 + picked.]$ 1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.

Whatsoever time, or the heedlesse hand of blind chance, hath drawne down from of old to this present, in her huge dragnet, whether Fish, or Sea-weed. Shells, or Shrubbs, unpickt, unchosen, those are the Fathers.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Unplucked; ungathered, as fruit.

Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence and leave it unpicked.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 397.

3. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

unpierceable (un-pēr'sa-bl), a. Incapable of being pierced. Bp. Hall, Saul in David's Care. unpierced (un-pērst'). a. Not pierced; not penetrated. Byron, Mazeppa. unpillared (un-pil'sird), a. Deprived of pillars; not having or supported by pillars. Popc, Dunciad, iii. 107.

unpillowed (un-pil'od), a. Having no pillow; having the head not supported. Milton, Comus, 1, 353.

unpin (un-pin'), v. t.; pret. and pp. unpinned, ppr. unpinning. [(ME. unpynnen; < un-2 + pin1.] To remove the pin or pins that fasten. (a) To unbolt.

He . . . gan the stowe dore al soft unpunne.

Chaucer, Troilus, III, 693.

(b) To unfasten or unloose by taking out the plus, as, to unpun a ribbon or a gown, hence, to loosen the garments of, undress

Emil. Shall I go fetch your night-gown? Dec. No, unpin me here. Shak, Othello, Iv. 3-35.

Des. No, unpan me here. Shaw, Otherio, is, a con-The peremptory Analysis that you will call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpanne your sprace fas-tidious cratory, to rumple her leves, her firtigles, and her boblins though she wince, and filing never so Peevishly. Millon, Animady ersions.

unpinion (un-pin'yon), v, t. [$\zeta un^2 + pinion^1$.] To loose from punions or manaeles; free from

restraint. Clarke.
unpinked) (un-pingkt'), a. Not pinked; not pierced with cyclet-holes. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 136.

unpiteously (un-pit'é-us-li), adv. [< ME. un-pitously; < unpiteous + -ly².] 1t. Impiously; wiekedly. Wyelif, Eeclus. xlvi, 23.—2. In an unpiteous manner; eruelly.

Oxford, in her sentility, has proved no Alma Mater in thus so unputously cramming her alumni with the shells alone.

Sir W. Hamilton.

E. N. Kirk, Lects. on Rethals, p. 257, unphilosophically (un-fil-6-sof'i-kal-i), adv. In an unphilosophical manner; irrationally; not calmly, unphilosophicalness (un-fil-6-sof'i-kal-nes), n. The character or state of being unphilosophical.

The character or state of being unphilosophical.

The character or state of being unphilosophical. thetic sorrow.

Go, and weep as I dld, And be unpitied.

Beau, and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

Stumbling across the market to his death Unpitied. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

You shall have your full time of imprisonment and your deliverance with an *unpitted* whipping.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.

With his craft the dore unpicketh.

With his craft the dore unpicketh.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v. unpitiful (un-pit'i-ful), a. 1. Having no pity;

2. To pick out; undo by picking: as, to unpick

Future times in love, may nity her:

Future times, in love, may pity her; Sith graces such unpitiful should prove. Sir J. Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage.

unpitifully (un-pit'i-ful-i), adv. In an unpitiful manner; unmercifully; without mercy.

ul manner; unmovers.

Beat him most unpitifully.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 215.

unpitifulness (un-pit'i-ful-nes), n. The state or character of being unpitiful. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

unpitous, etc. See unpitcous, etc. unpity, n [ME., < un-1 + pity.] Impiety. Wyelif, Rom. i. 18. unpitying (un-pit'i-ing), a. Having no pity;

showing no compassion.

Hurrying from his castle, with a cry He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky. *Longfellow*, Torquemada.

unpityingly (un-pit'i-ing-li), adv. In an unpitying manner; without compassion. unplace (un-plās'), v. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + place$.] To

displace.

The papists do place in pre-eminence over the whole church the pope, thereby unplacing Christ, which is the Head of the church.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

unplaced (un-plūst'), a. 1. Not arranged or distributed in proper places; undetermined in regard to place; confused; jumbled.

It is a thousand times more credible that four mutable elements and one immutable fifth essence, duly and eternally placed, need no God, than that an army of infinite small portions, or seeds unplaced, should have produced this order and beauty without a divine marshal.

Bacon, Atheism (ed. 1887).

2. Having no place, office, or employment under government.

Unplaced, unpension'd. Pope, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1. Unplaced, unpension'd. Pope, Imit. of Horace, fi. 1. unplagued (un-plāgd'), a. Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented; not afflicted. Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 19. unplain; (un-plān'), a. [ME. unplain; \lambda un-1 + plain']. Not plain; not simple; not open; insincere. Gower, Conf. Amant., i. unplained; (un-plānd'), a. Not deplored; not hewailed or lamented.

bewailed or lamented.

To die alone, unpitied, unplained. Spenser, Daphnaida.

Spenser, Daphnaida. unplait (un-plūt'), v, t. [\langle ME. unpleiten; \langle un- 2 + plait. Cf. unplight².] 1 \dagger . To unfold; explain.

Unnete may I unpleyten my sentence with wordes, Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 8.

2. To undo the plaits of; unbraid: as, to unplant hair.

One day she even went the length of unplaiting with swift warm fingers all the wavy coils of that rippling hair.

R. Broughton, Not Wisely but Too Well, xxiii.

unplant (un-plant'), v. t. [\(\cup \) un-2 + plant1.]
To remove, as that which is planted; uproot; deprive of plants; hence, to depopulate.

Being inloyned by our Commission not to enplant nor wrong the Saluages, because the channell was so neere the shore where now is Ianues Towne, then a thicke groue of trees, wee cut the adowne.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 99.

unplanted (un-plan'ted), a. 1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth. Waller, Battle of the Islands, i.—2. Not cultivated; unimproved.

Ireland is a country wholy unplanted. The farms have neither dwelling houses nor good offices, nor are the lands anywhere provided with fences and communications.

Burke, On Popery Laws, iv.

wicked. — 2. Pittless; crue:

Myn unpictous lyf draweth a long unagreable dwell, space in me.

Chancer, Boethius, I. meter 1. unplastic (un-plas'tik), a. 1. Not plastie; not unpiteously (un-pit'é-us-li), adv. [(ME. un-readily molded. Enege. Brit., XIX. 637.—2. Not suitable for plastic representation; unsculptural.

Thoroughly unplastic in action and conception. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 244.

unplausible (un-pla'zi-bl), a. Not plausible; not having a fair or specious appearance.

Such unplausible propositions.

Barrow, Sermons, III. My.

unplausibly (un-plà'zi-bli), adv. In an un-plausible manner; not plausibly.

Public suspicions which unjustly (but not altogether unplausibly) taxed them with Popish leanings.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

unplausive! (un-pla'siv), a. Not approving; not applauding; displeased; disapproving.

"Tis like he'll question me
Why such unplausive eyes are bent on him.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 43.

unpleadable (un-plē'da-bl), a. Unfit to be pleaded or urged as a plea. South, Sermons, IX. vi.

unpleaded (un-ple'ded), a. 1. Not pleaded; not meed.—2. Undefended by an advocate.

We have the here and there remarked a little of that supplied to the kern of telling a story by implication and fillion. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Mer of worldly minds, finding the true way of life un-plies int to walk in, have attempted to find out other and easter roads. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 99.

unpleasantly (un-plez'ant-li), adr. In an unpleasant manner; in a manner not pleasing; disagreeably.

unpleasantness (un-plez'ant-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.—2. A slight disagreement or falling out; a petty quarrel; an unimportant misunderstanding. [Colloq.]—The late unpleasantness, the civil war. [fumorous, U.S.]

The weather-boarding in many places is riddled with bullets—cards left by passing visitors during the late un-pleasantness. The Century, XLI, 326.

unpleasantry (un-plez'an-tri), n. 1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheeriulness, humor, or gaiety; disagreeableness. [Rure.]

It would have been well for a man of so many peculiar-ities as Dr. Gower if this were all the unpleasantry to which he subjected himself.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xli.

3. A discomfort. [Rare.]

The minor unpleasantries attending a hasty toilet.
Chamber & Journal, Oct. 9, 1858, p. 235. (Linge, Diet.) unpleased (un-plezd'), a. Not pleased; dis-

My unpleased eye. Shak., Rich. IL, iii. 3, 193, unpleasing (un-ple'zing), a. Unpleasant; of-fensive; disgusting; disagreeable; distasteful. Despiteful tidings! O unpleasing news!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 37.

A patch of sind is unpleasing; a desert has all the awe of ocean.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318. unpleasingly (un-plezing-li), adv. In an un-pleasing manner. Bp. Hall, Death of Absalom. unpleasingness (un-plezing-nes), n. The state or character of being unpleasing. Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

Divorce, ii. 21.
unpleasive (un-ple'ziv), a. [(un-1 + *pleasive, < please + -ne.] Not pleasing; unpleasant.
Grief is never but an unpleasive passion.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 108.

unpleasurable (un-plezh'ūr-a-bl), a. Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure. Coleridge. unpleasurably (un-plezh'ūr-a-bli), adv. So as not to give pleasure; without pleasure.

So, as Lady Jackson rewrites the old story once more, one reads it, if but for its subject, not altogether unprofitably or unpleasurably.

The Academy, May, 1890. unpliable (un-pli'g-bl), a. Not pliable. Hol-

unpliably (un-pli'a-bli), adv. In an unpliable unpoison (un-poi'zn), v. t. $\{ \langle un^2 + poison, \} \}$

nanner; without yielding, unpliant (un-pliant), a. 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.

The unpliant bow. Comper, Odyssey, xxi.

A stubborn, unpliant morality. unpliantly (un-pli'ant-li), adv. In an unpliant

unpliantly (un-pir ant-h), adv. In an unpliant manner; uncompliantly.
unplight¹l, n. [ME. unpligt; \(\chi un^1 \) (intensive) + plight¹.] Peril.
unplight²l, v. t. [ME. unplighten, prop. unpliten, var. of unpleiten, mod. E. unplait, as plight³ is of plait: see plait, plight³.] To open; unfold.

unplitablet, a. [ME., $\langle unplite + -able.$] In-

emption.

anguar. Rargoyne, The Heiress, ii. 2.

anpreasance (un-plez'ans), n. Lack of pleasing leasure.

anguar. Rargoyne, The Heiress, ii. 2.

unplucked (un-plukt'), a. Not plucked; not pulled or torn away. Eletcher (and another),
Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

unplucked (un-pluck'), v. 1. [< un-2 + plug.] To remove a plug from. See unplugged.

The unpleasant'st word:

The unpleasant'st word:

The unpleasant'st word:

Shal., M. of V., iii. 2. 254.

V. interval of the remarked a little of that another in the sund manner with the other end of the cable earthed and m

unplugged (un-plugd'). a. Having the plug removed; also, not plugged: in electrical testing, said of a resistance when the plug which short-circuits the coils of wire forming the resistance in the box of resistance-coils is taken out.

Their turpitude purveys to their malice; and they yn-plumb the dead for bullets to assassinate the living. Burke, To a Noble Lord.

unplumbed (un-plumd'), a. Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

The unplumb'd, salt, estranging sea.

M. Arnold, Switzerland, To Marguerite.

un poco (ön pō'kō). In music, a little; slightly; an poco (on po ko). An minori, somewhat stac-cato; un poco ritardando, retarding a little. unpoetic (un-pē-et'ik), a. Not poetie; unpoet-

ical.
unpoetical (un-pō-et'i-kal), a. 1. Not poetical;
not having or possessing poetical character;
prosaic. T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 444.

—2. Not proper to or becoming a poet. Bp.
Corbet, On the Death of Queen Anne.
unpoetically (un-pō-et'i-kal-i), adv. In an unpoetical younger, prosuically.

unpoetically (un-po-et i-kai-i), aat. In an unpoetical manner; prosaically.
unpoeticalness (un-pō-et'i-kai-nes), n, The character of being unpoetical.
unpointed (un-poin'ted), a. 1. Not having a point; not sharp.—2;. Having the points unfastened, as a doublet.

His doublet loose and unpoynted.
Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.

3. Having no point or sting; wanting point or definite aim or purpose.

The conclusion . . . here would have shown dull, flat, nd unpointed.

B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iv. 3.

4. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses; unpunctuated: as, unpointed writing.—5. Not having the vowel points or marks: as, an unpointed manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.

The reader of unpointed Hebrew . . . supplies for himself the vowels, by means of which alone the consonants can be raised into expressive sound.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

unpoised (un-poizd'), a. 1. Not poised; not balanced.

Oft on the brink

Of ruin . . .

Totter'd the rash democracy ; unpois'd,
And by the rage devour'd. Thomson, Liberty.

2†. Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences.

Selze on revence, grasp the stern-bended front Of frowning vengeance with unpaird clutch. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 1.

To remove or expel poison from; free from poi-

son. [Rare.] Such a course could not but in a short time have unposoned their perverted minds.

South, Sermons, V.

Not readily yielding the will; not cominst.

A stubborn, unplicant morality.

Tatler, No. 114.

Warburton, Divine Legation, i. \(\) 5.—2. Void of policy; impolitic; imprudent; stupid.

That I might hear thee call great Cassar ass Unpolicied! Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 311.

unpolish (un-pol'ish), v. t. [<un-2 + polish.]

1. To remove polish or gloss from, as varnished wood or blackened boots. Howoll, Letters, I. v. 9.—2. To deprive of politeness or elegance; render rough or inelegant.

And rose to rede, and there was delyuerd to hym ye booke of Isaie ye prophete, and as he *unphyhit* the booke he founde the place in the whiche was wryten, etc. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 50.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 50.

In
TME., < unplite + -able.] In
TME., < unplite + -able.] In
TME., | Manual the place in the whiche was wryten, etc. In
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Unpolish'd gems no ray on pride bestow.
Pope, On his Grotto.

2. Deprived of polish.—3. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.

Those first unpolish'd matrons, big and bold.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 12

unpolite (un-pō-līt'), a. Not polite; not refined in manners; uncivil; rude; impolite. Tatler, No. 140.
unpolitely (un-pō-līt'li), adv. Impolitely.

Rather conscious and confused, Arthur asked his pardon if he had stared at him unpolitely.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxiii.

unpoliteness (un-pō-līt'nes), n. 1. Lack of pol-ish; want of refinement; coarseness, as of a

style of writing.

in the box of resistance-coils is taken out.

unplumb¹ (un-plum'), a. [⟨un-¹ + plumb², a.]

Not plumb; not vertical. Clarke.

unplumb² (un-plum'), v. t. [⟨un-² + plumb².]

To deprive of lead; remove the lead from.

[Rare.]

Sad outeries are made of the unposition of Blackwall, Sacred Classics Defended.

2. Impolitie (un-pol'i-tik), a. Impolitic.

unpolled (un-pol'd'), a. 1. Not polled; not registered or counted: as, a large unpolled

The opposite party bribed the bar-maid at the Town Arms to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen unpolled electors.

Dickens.

24. Unplundered; not stripped.

Richer than unpoll'd Arabian wealth and Indian gold. Fanshawe, Poems (1673), p. 314.

unpolluted (un-po-lū'ted), a. Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted; pure; unspotted. Her fair and unpolluted flesh. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 262

unpope (un-pōp'), v. t. [< un-2 + pope¹.] 1. To divest or deprive of the office, authority, and dignities of pope. [Rare.]

So, guilty! So, remains I punish guilt! He is unpoped, and all he did I damn. Browning. Ring and Book, II. 170.

2. To deprive of a pope. [Rare.]

Rome will never so far unpope herself as to part with her pretended supremacy.

Fuller.

unpopular (un-pop'ū-lār), a. Not popular; not having the public favor: as, an unpopular magistrate; an unpopular law.

We never could very clearly understand how it is that crotism, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

unpopularity (un-pop-ū-lar'i-ti), n. The state of being unpopular. Burke, Speech on Econ. Reform

unpopularly (un-pop'ū-lär-li), adv. In an un-

Wherfore the seyd William, nother bese frendes . . . durst not, ne yet ne dar not rydyn ne goo abowte swyche occupacion as he arn used and disposed, to here [their] grete and unportable drede and vexacion.

Paston Letters, I. 17.

unportioned (un-por'shond), a. Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.

Institute with a portion of fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair,
But if unportioned, all will interest wed.

Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

unportuous (un-pōr'tō-us), a. [< un-1 + *portuous, < L. portuosus, full of ports, < portus, port:
see port!.] Having no ports. [Rare.]

An unportuous coast. Burke, A Regicide Pcace, iii. unpositive (un-poz'i-tiv), a. Not positive; not assertive.

A dumb, unpositive life, under the power of the world.

II. Bushnell, Sermons for the New Life, xvil.

unpossessed (un-po-zest'), a. 1. Not possessed; not owned; not held; not occupied.

Such vast room in nature unpossessed By living soul. Milton, P. L., viii. 153.

2. Not in possession: used with of. The mind, unpossessed of virtue, V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 23.

The head is entirely unpossessed of ciliated lobes. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., p. 453. unpossessing! (un-po-zes'ing), a. Having no

Thou unpossessing bastard! Shak., Lear, ii. 1, 69, unpossibility (un-pos-i-bil'i-ti), n. Impossibility. [Rere.]

offity. [Trace.]
It would be a matter of utter unpossibility.
Poe, King Pest.

It is hard with ientlenesse, but *vnpossible* with scuere crueltie, to call them backe to good frame againe.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

A thing unpossible to us This story seems to be. True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

unposted (un-pos'ted), a. 1. Not having a fixed post or situation.

fixed post or situation.

There were also some Queen's officers going out to join their regiments, a few younger men, unposted, who expected to be attached to Queen's regiments, as their own corps were fighting . . . against us. W. H. Russell. unprejudicatef (un-prē-jō'di-kūt), a. Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced.

corps were fighting . . . against us. W. H. Russell.

2. Not posted or informed. [Colloq.]
unpower (un-pou'ér), n. Lack of power; weakness. Halliwell. [Obsolete or provincial.]
unpowerful (un-pou'ér-ful), a. Not powerful;
impotent. ('owley, Davideis, i.
unpracticable (un-prak'ti-kq-bl), a. Not practicable; not feasible; not capable of being performed; impracticable. Barrow, Sermons, III.
xiii.

unpractical (un-prak'ti-kal), a. Not practical, (a) Inclined to give time and attention to matters of speculation and theory rather than to those of practice, action, or utility; careless about things merely profitable; hence, unfitted to deal with realities.

For my own part, I am quite willing to confess that I like him [Spenser] none the worse for being tunpractical, and that my reading has convinced me that being too poetical is the rarest fault of poets.

Local, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

(b) Not dictated by or in harmony with experience in actual work; as, an unpractical scheme, =Syn. See impracticable.

unpracticality (un-prak-ti-kal'i-ti), n. The character of being unpractical.

unpractically (un-prak'ti-kal-i), adv. In an

unpractical manner; not practically, unpractised, unpracticed (un-prak'tist), a. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful.

The French soldiers, which from their youth have been practised and inured in feats of arms, do not crack or advance themselves to have very often got the upper hand and mastery of your new made and unpractised soldier.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

27. Not known; not familiar through use of association.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray Wounded, and flying from unpracticed day. Prior.

3. Not practised; not put into operation or use.

Waragna ordered all his Galla . . . to leave their horses and charge the enemy on foot. This confident step, un-known and unpractised by Galla before, had the desired effect. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 627.

Young.

unpray (un-prā'), v. t. [(un-2 + pray1.] To revoke, recall, or negative by a subsequent prayer having a tendency or effect contrary to that of a former one. [Rare.]

The freedom and purity of his obedience... made him, as it were, unpray what he had before prayed.

Sir M. Hale, Christ Crucified.

unprayed (un-prād'), a. [Early mod. E. un-praied, ME. unpreyed; \(\chi un-1 + prayed. \] 1. Not prayed for; not solicited reverently: with

For yf they leve nothing rapraied for that mai perteine to the pacification of this diviso, then must they peradventure putte into theyr serule both matins, masse, and even song.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 891.

2t. Unsolicited; unasked.

Thow (Death) slest so fele in sondry wyse Agens hire wil, unpreyed day and nyghte. Chaucer, Trollus, iv. 513.

unpreach (un-prech'), v. t. $[\langle un-2 + preach.]$ To preach the contrary of; recant in preaching. [Råre.]

The clergy their own principles denied,
Unpreach'd their non-resisting cant.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, il.

unpreaching (un-preching), a. Not in the habit of preaching.

He is no unpreaching prelate.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough. unprecedented (un-pres'ē-den-ted), a. Having no precedent or example; unexampled.

The necessity under which I found myself placed by a most strange and unprecedented manner of legislation.

D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

unpossible (un-pos'i-bl), a. [< ME. unpossible; unprecedentedly (un-pres'ē-den-ted-li), adv. (un-1 + possible.] Impossible. [Obsolete or rare.]

It is hard with ientlenesse, but unpossible with senere diet.]

Unpredict; (un-prē-dikt'), v. i. [< un-2 + predict.]

To revoke or retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will unpredict, and fail me of the throne.

Milton, P. R., iii. 395.

Aschum, International Miller For us to levy power . . .

Is all unpossible. Shake, Rich. II., ii. 2. 126.

A thing unpossible to us unpregnant (un-preg'nant), a. 1. Not pregnant; not quickened: with of.

Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause, And can say nothing. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 595.

2. Not quick of wit; dull.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom and deliberation. . . . sincere principles and deliberation.

and deliberation, . . . sincere principles and unprejudicate understanding.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 3.

care understanding. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, H. 3. unprejudicateness (un-prē-jū'di-kāt-nes), n. The character or state of being unprejudicate. Hooker, Eccles. Polity. unprejudice (un-prej'ö-dis), n. Freedom from projudica

Mr. Carlyle is an author who has now been so long be-fore the world that we may feel towards him something of the unprejudice of posterity. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 121.

unprejudiced (un-prej'ö-dist), a. [Early mod. E. also unprejudized; $\langle un^{-1} + prejudiced.$] 1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or pression; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial: as, an unprejudiced mind.

The meaning of them may be so plain that any unprejudiced and reasonable man may certainly understand them.

2. Not warped by or proceeding from prejudice: as, an unprejudiced judgment.—3. Not burt; unimpaired; undamaged.

Apair of most dissembling hypocities
Is he and this base Earle, on whom I vowe,
Leaning King Lewis rapeindied in peace,
To spend the whole measure of my Kindled rage,
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 102).

unprejudicedly (un-prej'ö-dist-li), adv. unprejudiced manner; impartially. [Rare.]

Let us consider this evidence as unprejudicedly and carefully as we can.

Amer. Nat., XXIII. 897.

unprejudicedness (un-prej'ö-dist-nes), n. The state of being unprejudiced. Clarke. unprelate (un-prel'at), r. t. To depose from the dignity of prelate; depose from the episcopate. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 120. (Davies.)

unprelatical (un-pre-lat'i-kal), a. Unlike or unsuitable to a prelate. Clarendon, Civil War,

unpractisedness (un-prak'tist-nes), n. [\(\) unpremeditable (un-pr\(\) med'i-ta-bl\), a. [\(\) practised + -ness.] The character or state of being unpractised; want of practice.

unpraiset (un-praz'), v. t. [\(\) un-2 + praise.]
To deprive of praise; strip of commendation.

Vowa (a) 1. 2.n.

unpremeditable (un-pr\(\) med'i-ta-bl\), a. [\(\) un-1 + "premeditable, \(\) premedit(atc) + -able.]

1. Not capable of being premeditated or previously thought of. Imp. Dict.—2. Unforeseen; unlooked for; unexpected.

A capful of wind . . . comes against you . . . with such unpremeditable puffs.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment.

unpremeditate (un-pre-med'i-tat), a. Unpre-

In sudden and unpremeditate prayer I am not always I; and, when I am not myself, my prayer is not my prayer.

Donne, Sermons, xi.

unpremeditated (un-prō-med'i-tō-ted), a. 1.
Not previously meditated or thought over.

My celestial patroness who delgus
Her nightly visitation unimplored,
And dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my unpremeditated verse.

Millon, P. L., ix. 21.

Profuse strains of unpremeditated art.
Shelley, The Skylark.

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design: as, an unpremeditated offense. =Syn. 1. Unstudied, impromptu, offiand, spontaneous. See extemporaneous.

unpremeditatedly (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted-li), adv. In an unpremeditated manner; without premeditation; undesignedly.

unpremeditation (un-pre-med-i-ta'shon), n. Absence of premeditation; undesignedness.

The Anecdotes of Sierra seem to us to fail in that lark-like unpremeditation which belongs to the lyric.

The Atlantic, LXV. 563.

unpreparation (un-prep-a-rā'shon), n. The state of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness. Sir M. Hale, Afflictions. unprepared (un-prepared), a. 1. Not prepared (a) Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready fer future use: as, unprepared provisions. (b) Not brought into a right, safe, or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, accident, attack, danger, or the like; not put

in order; specifically, not made ready or fit for death or eternity.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 31.

(c) Not planned; not worked out in advance; extemporaneous; as, an unprepared speech; unprepared speaking. (d) Not brought into a particular mental state; not trained; as, an unprepared student.

2. In music, specifically of a dissonant tone, not held over from a preceding chord or otherwise prepared; reached by a skip.

unpreparedly (un-prē-pār'ed-li), adv. In an unprepared manner or condition; without due prepared;

unprepared manner or condition; without due preparation.
unpreparedness (un-prē-pār'ed-nes), n. The state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.
unprepossessed (un-prē-po-zest'), a. Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not prejudiced.

unprepossessing (un-prē-po-zes'ing), a. Not prepossessing; not attractive or engaging; unpleasing: as, a person of unprepossessing apbearance.

unprescribed (un-prē-skrībd'), a. Not pre-scribed; not authoritatively laid down; not ap-pointed: as, unprescribed ceremony. Bp. Hall, Letter from the Tower.

unpresentable (un-pre-zen'ta-bl), a. Not presentable; not fit for being presented or introduced to company or society; not in proper trim; unfit to be seen.

I could better cat with one who did not respect the truth or the laws than with a sloven and impresentable person.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 184.

unpressed (un-prest'), a. 1. Not pressed.

My pillow left unpress'd. Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 106. 2. Not enforced. Clarendon, Great Rebellion. unpresuming (un-pre-zu'ming), a. Not presuming; modest; humble; unpretentious.

Modest, unpresuming men.

V. Knox, To a Young Nobleman. unpresumptuous (un-prē-zump'tū-us), a. Not presumptuous or arrogant; humble; submissive; modest.

Lift to Heav'n an unpresumptuous eye.

Couper, Task, v. 746.

unpretending (un-prē-ten'ding), a. Not pre-tending to or claiming any distinction or su-periority; unassuming; modest.

To undecrive and vindicate the honest and unpretending part of mankind.

Pope.

unpretentious (un-prē-ten'shus), a. Not pre-tentious; making no claim to distinction; mod-

unpretentiousness (un-prē-ten'shus-nes), n. The character or state of being unpretentious; unassumingness; modesty.

The fournal is . . . none the less pleasant for its simplicity and unpretentiousness.

Athenaum, No. 3240, p. 322.

unprettiness (un-prit'i-nes), n. The state of being unpretty; want of prettiness.

She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but where is the unprettiness of it?

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 51.

unpretty (un-prit'i), a. Not pretty; lacking prettiness, attractiveness, elegance, or charm.

His English is blundering but not unpretty.

Mmc. D'Arblay, Diary, H. 155. (Davies.) unprevailing (un-prē-vā'ling), a. Of no force; unavailing; vain.

Throw to earth
This unprevailing wee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 107.

unpreventable (un-prē-ven'ta-bl), a. That cannot be prevented.
unpreventableness (un-prē-ven'ta-bl-nes), n. The character or state of being unpreventable; inevitableness. Mind, No. 35, 1884.
unprevented (un-prē-ven'ted), a. 1. Not prevented; not hindered.—2†. Not preceded by

anything.

thing.

Grace . . .

Comes unprevented, unimplored, unsought.

Milton, P. L., iii. 231. unpriced (un-prist'), a. 1. Having no price set

The books offered for sale are unpriced, and customers are invited to make their offers.

Athenæum, No. 3177, p. 355.

2. Priceless; above or beyond price.

Thine ageless walls are bonded
With amethyst inpriced.
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny. unpridet (un-prid'), v. t. To strip or divest of

pride or self-esteem. Be content to be unprided. Feltham, Resolves, i. 33.

unbecoming a priest.

unprince (un-prins'), v, t. [$\langle un-2 + prince$.]

To strip of the character or authority of a prince; deprive of principality or sovereignty. [Rare.]

Queen Mary . . . would not unprince herself to obey his Holiness. Puller, Worthies, Warwick.

unprincely (un-prins'li), a. Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9 unprinciple (un-prin'si-pl), v. t. [< mn-2 + principle.] To destroy the moral principles of; corrupt. [Rare.]

They have been principled, or rather unwrincipled, in such inters.

H. Brooke, lood of quality, 1. 111 unprofitable (un-prof'i-ta-bl), a. [ME, u

unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld), a. [< un-1 + principled.] 1. Not having settled principles; not grounded in principle. [Rare.]

nded in principle.
So unprinciple Un Virtue's book.
Milton, Comus. 1, 267. 2. Having no sound moral principles; desti-tute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate; immoral.

My poor simple, call less Bavae, was trustee to Mrs Dr. Firmin before she married that most vancine pl d man. Thackers, Philip, xvi.

Dr. Fremb before she man.

3. Not resulting from good principles; iniquitous; wicked.

I disclaim all such imprincipled liberties—let me but have truth and the law on my side.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 388, more munerative, fruitless, name.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 389, more munerative, fruitless, name.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 389, more munerative, fruitless, name.

Interpolation of pool; or good; useless
ness; inutility. Addison.

Interpolation of poolity or good; useless
ness; inutility. Addison.

Interpolation or good purpose or ef
feet.

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,

Like hilden lamp in oils sepulchral urns.

Corper, Conversation, 1, 357,

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,

Like hilden lamp in oils sepulchral urns.

Corper, Conversation, 1, 357,

Our wasted o

unprovideged (un-providegel), a. Not privilegel, liberty, or immunity.

Where exists children of the per were unprivilegel, inchemical control of the per were unprivilegel, in unprofit (un-profiting), a. Not profit with profit (un-profiting), a. Not profit (un-profiting), a. Not profit with profit (un-profiting), a. Not profit with profit (un-profiting), a. Not profit with profit (un-profiting), a. Not profit (un-profit (un-profiting), a. Not profit (un-profit (un-profit)), a. Not profit (un-profit (un-profit)), a. Not profit (un-profit (un-profit)), a. Not profit (un-profit), a. Not profit (un-profit), a. Not profit (un-profit), a. unprizables (un-pri'za-bl), a. Incapable of being prized or having its value estimated, as being either below valuation or above or

Your ring pay be stolen too; so of your brace of an primate ext mate as, the one is but frail and the other cased.

Shak, Cymbeline, i. 4, 99, unprized (un-prized), a. Not valued, as being

either below or beyond valuation.

Not all the dukes of waterich Burgandy
C. a bus this unpract pactions mild of me.

Shale, Lear, t. 1. 262

Ints coularly a thing despised:
E. a by the warm and air unpraced.

Wordsvorth, Italian Itinerant.

Spence, F. Q., V. v. 19.

Wordsworth, Italian Itincrant, unprobably: cun-prob'q-bli), adv. 1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly.

To distinct the authority of wise and beowing men, things unjustly as demprobably crept in.

2. Improbably. Imp. Dict.
unproclaimed (un-problimed), a. Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.

Assarthalite, had bested war.

Accessin-like, had levied war, War urproclaimed. Milton, P. L., xi. 222. War unpro-lained. Millon, P. L., xl. 222. unproductive (un-pro-duk'tiv), a. 1. Not productive; barren; more especially, not producing large crops: not making profitable returns for labor; as, unproductive land; in polit, econ., not increasing the quantity or exchangeable value of articles of consumption; as, unproductive later. ductive labor.

This nobleman . . . , desiring that no part of his property or expired should lie approductive during his absence, made the best arrangement.

Arnot, The Parables of Our Lord, p. 621.

I call the min in trade an unproductive laborer who early to grow rich suddenly by speculation, instead of by futhful, legitimate business.

J. P. Clarke, Self-Culture, xil.

2. Not producing some specified effect or result: with of: as, acts unproductive of good. unproductively (un-prō-duk'tiv-li), adv. In an unproductive manner.

unproductiveness (un-pro-duk'tiv-nes), n. The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, etc.

emiste cars.

emiste cars.

nupronounced (un-pro-nounst'), a. Not pro-nounced; not uttered. Millon, Vacation Exercises, iii.

unpriest (un-prēst'). v. t. [\langle un-2 + priest.] unproductivity (un-prē-duk-tiv'i-ti), n. The unprop (un-prop'), v. t. [\langle un-2 + prop.] To deprive of the orders or authority of a priest; unfreek.

Lee historial Porce only unproductiveness. Vineteenth Century, XXIV.

Leo, bi-hop of Rome, only unpriests him.

Milton, Judgment of M. Bucer, xxiv. unprofaned (un-prō-fānd'), a. Not profaned unpriestly (un-prōst'li), a. Unsuitable to or desecrated; not polluted or violated. Dry-

or descerated; not polluted or violated. Drydon, Æneid, xi.

unprofessional (un-prō-fesh'on-al), a. 1. Not pertaining to one's profession.—2. Not belonging to a profession: as, an unprofessional man.—3. Not befitting a certain professional on member of a profession; not in keeping with the rules of a certain profession: as, unprofessional conduct.

unprofessionally (un-prō-fesh'on-al-i), adv. In an unprofessional manner, unproficiency (un-prō-dish'en-si), n. Want of proficiency. *Ep. Hall.*unprofit! (un-prof'it), n. Want of profit; un-profitable(un-prof'it-al-bl), a. [ME unprofitable(un-profitable)] 1. Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful or desired end; useless; profitless; as, an unprofitable business; an unprofitable servant.

Not with grief, for that is unproptable. Heb. viii. 17. Any beast unprefitable for service they kill. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 35.

24. Unimproved; unlearned.

ren; not producing young or fruit; not fertile or fruitful. Sir M. Hale.

unpromising (un-prom'i-sing), a. Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, of interest, etc.; not looking as if likely to turn out well: as, an unpromising youth; an unpromising season.

Even the most heavy, lumpish, and uni romising infants appear to be much improved by it.

Bp. Berkeley, Partier Thoughts on Tar-water.

≈Syn. Inauspicious, unpropitious, unfavorable, unto-

unprompted (un-promp'ted), a. Not prompted; not dietated; not urged or instigated.

My Tongue talks, unprompted by my Heart. Congress, To C

unpronounceable (un-pro-noun'sn-bl), a. 1. Not pronounceable; incapable of being pro-nounced; difficult to pronounce: as, a harsh, unpronounceable word.

unceable woru.

But two, a youth and maiden,
Were left to brave the storm,
With unpronounceable Jutt is names,
And hearts with true love warm.

Halleck, Epistics.

2. Unfit for being pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable as being offensive to

chaste cars.

unproper; (un-prop'er), a. 1. Not proper or confined to one person; not peculiar.

There 's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those unproper beds
Which they dare swear peculiar.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 69.

2. Not fit or proper; not suited; improper. Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, x. unproperly† (un-prop'er-li), adv. Unfitly; improperly.

Vaproperly ascribed to Caucasus.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41. unprophetic, unprophetical (un-pro-fet'ik, -i-kai), a. Not prophetic; not foreseeing or not predicting future events.

Wretch . . . of unprophetic soul. Pope, Odyssey, xxii. unpropitiable (un-prō-pish'i-a-bl), a. That cannot be propitiated.

A noble race is perishing at the hand of that unpropitiable avenger who walts on secular misconduct,

The Academy, March 28, 1891, p. 296.

unpropitious (un-prō-pish'us), a. Not propitious; not favorable; inauspicious.

Now flamed the dog-sta's unpropitious ray, Smote every brain, and wither'd every bay.

**Pope, Duncind, iv. 9.*

unpropitiously (un-prō-pish'us-li), adv. In an unpropitious manner; inauspiciously.

To melt this unproportion'd frame of nature.

11. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

unproposed (un-pro-pozd'), a. Not proposed; not offered for acceptance, adoption, or the like: as, the motion or candidate is as yet un-

nke: as, the motion or endidate is as yet un-proposed. Dryden, unpropped (un-propt'), a. Not propped; not supported or upheld. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. unpropriety (un-pro-pri'e-ti), n. Lack of pro-

priety; error; incorrectness; unsuitableness; impropriety. [Rare.]

The interest of a respectable Englishman may be said, without any unpropriety, to be identical with that of his wife.

Macaulay, Mill on Government.

unproselyte (un-pros e-lit), r. t. [<un-2+proselyte.] To prevent being made a proselyte or convert; win back from proselytism. [Rare.]

This text . . . happily unpreseluted some inclinable to his opinions. Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 5. (Davies.) unprosperous (un-pros per-us), a. Not pros-perous; not attended with success; unfortunate: unsuccessful.

A soldier must not think himself unprosperous if he be not successful as the son of Philip. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

unprosperously (un-pros'pér-us-li), adv. Un-successfully; unfortunately.

Carcticus, flying, secured himself among the Mountains of Wales, where he died after he had unpresperously reigned three Years.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 4.

unprosperousness (un-pros'per-us-nes), n. The state of being unprosperous; want of success; failure of the desired result. Hammond, Works,

unprotected (un-pro-tck'ted), a. Not pro-tceted; not defended; not supported. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unprotectedness (un-pro-tck'ted-nes), n. The state of being unprotected; defenselessness. The Atlantic, LXIV. 353.
unprotestantize (un-prot'es-tan-tiz), r. t. To cause to change from the Protestant religion to some others and the change there are the religion.

to some other; render other than Protestant; divest of Protestant characteristics or features. [Rare.]

To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. To un-protestantize is not to reform it. Kingsley, Life (1851), ix. unprovable (un-prö'va-bl), a. Not eapable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or es-

tablished. Also spelled unproveable. Bp. Hall, Dissuasive from Popery. unproved (un-prövd'), a. [< ME. *unproved; < un-1 + proved.] 1. Not proved; not known by trial; not tested.

A fresh unproved knight.

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

There is much of what should be demonstrated left un-

unprovedness (un-prövd'nes), n. [ME. un-provedness; \(\lambda \) unprovedness; \(\la

in the following quotation, to divest of resolu-

I'll not expostulate with her, lest her body and beauty exprovide my mind again. Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 218. unprovide my mind again.

unprovided (un-pro-vi'ded), a. 1. Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied: with with, formerly of: as, unprovided with money.

Utterly unprovided of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities.

Bp. Sprat.

I shall make the public a present of these curious pieces t such time as I shall find myselt unprovided with other ubjects.

Addison, Frozen Words.

Tears for a stroke unseen afford relief;
But, unprovided for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, v.

3t. Unforeseen. Spenser.
unprovidedly (un-pro-vi'ded-li), adv. In an unprovided manner; without provision; un-

nprovident! (un-prov'i-dent), a. Improvident. Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. unprovoked (un-pro-vokt'), a. 1. Not provoked; not incited.

When all on the sudden, the Smeetymnuaus, a strange generation of men, unprocoked, unthought of, cry out of hard measure, and fly in my face, as men wrongfully accused. Ep. Hall, Ans. to Vindication of Smeetymnuus.

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause: as, an unprovoked attack.

A rebellion so destructive and so unprovoked. Dryden. unprovokedly (un-pro-vo'ked-li), adv. In an

unprovoked manner; without provocation. unprudence; (un-prodens), n. [ME.; < un-1 + prudence.] Want of prudence; imprudence; improvidence.

nprovidence.
The unprudence of foolis (is) erring.
Wyclyf, Prov. xiv. 18.

unprudenti (un-pro'dent), a. Imprudent. unprudential (un-pro-den'shal), a. Imprudent. The most unwise and unprudential act.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxiii.

unpruned (un-prönd'), a. Not pruned; not lopped or trimmed.

Fruit-trees all unpruned. Shak., Rich. II., ili. 4. 45. unpublic (un-pub'lik), a. Not public; private; unqualifiedly (un-kwol'i-fid-li), adv. not generally seen or known. [Rare.]

Virgins must be retired and unpublic.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, il. 3. unpublished (un-pub'lisht), a. 1. Not made public; secret; private.

Unpublish'd virtues. Shak., Lear, Iv. 4, 16, 2. Not published; still in manuscript, as a book.

The finest Turner etching is of an aqueduct with a stork standing in a mountain stream, not in the published series; and next to it are the *unpublished* etchings of the Via Mala and Crowhurst.

Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, 1872.

unpucker (un-puk'er), v. t. $[\langle un-2 + pucker.]$ To smooth away the puckers of; relax.

Let but Tenfelsdrockh open his mouth, Heuschrecke's also unpuckered itself into a free doorway.

Cartyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 3. unquantified (un-kwon'ti-fid), a. Not quanti-

unpuff_t (un-puf'), v. t. [(un-2 + puff)] To take away the vanity of; humble.

We might rapped our heart, and bend our knee, T' appease with sighs God's wrathfull Malestie. Spivester, tr. of Du Bartas & Weeks, 1, 4.

unpunctual (un-pungk'tū-al), a. Not punctual; not exact, especially with reference to unqueen (un-kwēn'), v. t. [< un-2 + queen.] To unquietude; (un-kwī'e-tūd), n. Inquietude.

punished: applied to persons or things. Milton, Answer to Salmasius, v. 157.

Where all offend, the crime's unpunishable.

May, tr. of Lucan, v.

unpunishably (un-pun'ish-n-bli), adv. Without being or becoming liable to punishment. Milton, Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 28. unpunished (un-pun'isht), a. Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.

impunity.

Shall innocence
In her be branded, and my guilt escape
Unpunish'd?
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

Lare.]
unpurely (un-pūr'li), adv. Impurely. Bp. Balc,
English Votaries, ii. [Rare.]
unpureness (un-pūr'nes), n. Impurity. J. Udall,
On Luke ii. [Rare.]
unpurged (un-pėrjd'), a. Not purged. (a) Unpurified.

The rheumy and unpurged air. Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 266. (b) Not cleared from moral defilement or guilt.

I feare it would but harme the truth for me to reason in her behalfe, so long as I should suffer my honest estimation to lye unpure'd from these insolent suspicions.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymmus.

2. Having made no preparation; not suitably unpurposed (un-per'post), a. Not intended; prepared; unprepared.

Accidents unpurposed. Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 84. unpurse (un-pers'), v. t. [SME, unpursen; Sun-2+purse.] 1. To take out of a purse; expend. [Rare.]

Ever was the gold unpursed. Gower, Conf. Amant., v. 2. To rob of a purse or money. Pollok. [Rare.] unpurveyed; (un-per-vad'), a. [ME., < un-1 + purveyed.] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Hem that she [Fortune] hath left in dyspeyre, unpurveyed.

Chaucer, Boethius, II, prose 1.

unqualified (un-kwol'i-fid), a. 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments.

The learned are held unqualified to serve their country as counsellors merely from a defect of opulence.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. Not qualified legally; not having the legal qualifications; specifically, not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a di-ploma or license: as, an unqualified practitioner of medicine.

By the statutes for preserving the game, a penalty is enounced against every unqualified person that kills a arc. Blackstone, Com., I., Int., § ii.

In the course of time, through relaxation of bardic discipline, the profession was assumed by unqualified persons, to the great detriment of the regular bards.

Energe, Brita, VII, 791.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute: as, unqualified praise.

That women and children taken in war, and such men as have not been slain, naturally fall into unqualited servitude, is manifest. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 456.

unqualified manner; without qualification; absolutely.

Him of Cyprus, to whom the Syriac versions unqualifiedly attribute them.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 91. unqualifiedness (un-kwol'i-fid-nes), n. The character or state of being unqualified.

The advertiney and unqualifedness of copiers.

Bibliotheca Bibliot, I. 65. (Energe, Dict.)

unqualify (un-kwol'i-fi), v. t. [< un-2 + qualify.]

To divest of qualifications; disqualify. [Rare.] Deafness unqualifies me for all company.

He is unqualitied with very shame.
Shak., A. and C., Ili. 11. 44.

fied.—Unquantified proposition. See proposition. unquarrelable; (un-kwor'el-n-bl), a. [< un-1 + quarrel¹ + -able.] Incapable of being quarreled with, objected to, or impugned.

Such satisfactory and unquarrelable reasons.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

divest of the dignity of queen. [Rare.]

time. Pope.
unpunctuality (un-pungk-ţū-al'i-ti), n. The state or character of being unpunctual.
Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 285.
unpunctually (un-pungk'tū-al-i), adv. In an unpunctual manner; not punctually.
unpunishable (un-pun'ish-a-bl). a. Not punishable; not capable or deserving of being

Such an extinction of originality in what would be evolutional closure will always be prevented by the feverish activity of the unquenchable passions of human nature.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 168.

II. n. That which cannot be quenched; figuratively, one whose zeal cannot be quenched. [Colloq.] unquenchableness (un-kwen'cha-bl-nes), n.

The state of being unquenchable. Hakewill, Apology, iv. 4.

unquenchably (un-kwen'cha-bli), adv. In an unquenchable manner; so as to be unquench-

That lamp shall burn unquenchably.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii.

unquestionability (un-kwes"chon-a-bil'i-ti), n. The character or state of being unquestionable; also, that which cannot be questioned or doubted; a certainty.

Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high Unquestion-ability. Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 6.

unquestionable (un-kwes'chon-a-bl), a. 1. That cannot be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain: as, unquestionable evidence or truth; unquestionable courage.

King Henry the Seventh being deceased, his only Son Prince Henry . . . by unquestionable Right succeeded in the Crown, at the Age of eighteen Years.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 254.

2. Averse to being questioned; averse to con-

versation. An unquestionable spirit, which you have not. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

unquestionableness (un-kwes'chon-a-bl-nes), The character or state of being unquestion-

n. The character or state of being able; unquestionability.
unquestionably (un-kwes'chon-a-bli), adv.
Without doubt; indubitably.

At fit howr [Anacktus] setts on alone toward the Camp; is mett, examin'd, and at last unquestionably known.

Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

unquestioned (un-kwes'chond), a. 1. Not called in question; not doubted.

It is the sober truth of history, unquestioned, because unquestionable. Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828. 2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined; not examined into.

It prefers itself and leaves unquestion'd Matters of needful value. Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 55.

3. Not to be opposed or disputed.

Their unquestioned pleasures must be served. B. Jonson.

unquestioningness (un-kwes'chon-ing-nes), n. The character of being unquestioning; unquestioning action. [Rare.]

The new men... have come to be accepted ... with ... cordial unquestioningness. The Century, XX. 3. unquick (un-kwik'), a. 1. Not quick; slow. Imp. Dict.—2†. Not alive or lively. Daniel, Civil Wars. iii.

unquiescence (un-kwi-es'ens), n. Disquiet;

unquiet¹ (un-kwī'et), a. [⟨un-¹ + quiet.] Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed; also, causing disturbance.

For almost all the world their service bend To Phæbus, and in vain my light I lend, Gaz'd on unto my setting from my rise Almost of none but of unquiet eyes.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i.

A tumbrell or cucking-stool, set up . . . for the correction of unquiet women.

J. Collins, Hist. of Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

unquiet 2 t (un-kwi'et), v. t. [$\langle un-2 + quiet.$] To disquiet.

Here has fallen a business
Between your cousin and Master Manly has
Unquieted us all. R. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

unqualitied (un-kwol'i-tid), a. Deprived of unquietly (un-kwi'et-li), adv. In an unquiet the usual qualities or faculties.

unqualitied; (un-kwol'i-tid), a. Deprived of unquietly (un-kwi'et-li), adv. In an unquiet manner or state; without rest; in an agitated state: uneasily.

One minded like the weather, most unquietly.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1. 2.

unquietness (un-kwi'et-nes), n. The state of being unquiet; agitation; excitement; uneasiness; restlessness.

3; resuessuess.

Iago, Is my lord angry?

Emilia. He went hence but now,

And certainly in strange unquietness.

Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 133.

Although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 171. unquit; (un-kwit'), a. [< ME. unquit; < un-1 + quit.] 1. Not discharged; not freed from obligation.

enchable (un-kwen'cha-bl), a. and n. I. a. obligation.

Gracinus, we must pray you, hold your guards
Unquit when morning comes.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 5.

2. Unpaid.

The dai Is past, the dette vn-quit.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

unquizzable (un-kwiz'a-bl), a. [$\langle un^{-1} + guiz + -ablc$.] Not capable of being quizzed; not open to ridicule.

Each was dressed out in his No. 1 suit, in most exact and unquizzable uniform.

Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (Davies.)

unraced, a. [ME.. < un-1 + raced, pp. of race⁵.] Unbroken; undestroyed.

The thinges . . . ben kept hoole and unraced.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 1.

unracked (un-rakt'), a. Not racked; not having the contents freed from the lees: as, an unracked vessel. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 306.

unraised (un-rāzd'), a. Not raised. (a) Not clevated.

(b) Not abandoned, as a siege.

The siege shulde nat be unreysed.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccexxxviii.

unraked (un-rakt'), a. 1. Not raked: as, land unraked.—2. Not raked together; not raked up. where fires thou find'st unraked.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 48.

3t. Not sought or acquired by effort, as by rak-

ing. He doubtless will command the People to make good his Promises of Maintenance more honourably unask'd, unrak'd for.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

unransacked (un-ran'sakt), a. 1. Not ransacked; not searched.—2. Not pillaged. Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

unraptured (un-rap'tūrd), a. Not enraptured. enchanted, charmed, or transported.

nchanted, charmed,
Man unraptured, uninflamed.

Young, Night Thoughts, iv. unravel (un-rav'el), v.; pret. and pp. unraveled, unraveled, ppr. unraveling, unravelling. [\(\chi un^2 + ravel.\)\) The prefix is either reversive or intensive, according as ravel is taken to mean 'tangle' or 'untangle.'] I, trans. 1. To disentangle or separate, as threads; especially, to take out the threads of (textile material). to take out

See ravel.

I have talked with my own heart,
And have unracelled my entangled will.

Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

By means of a prism Sir Isaac Newton unravelled the texture of solar light.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 1. 2. To clear from complication or difficulty;

unriddle; unfold. These, with fifty other points left unravelled, you may endeavor to solve, if you have time.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

At the first climpse we see that here there is a mystery be unrarelled.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 74.

3†. To separate the connected or united parts of; throw into disorder.

Unravelling all the received principles of reason and eligion. Tillotson, Sermons, I. i.

4. To unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play. Pope.

II. intrans. To be unfolded; be disentan-

What webs of wonder shall unravel there!
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

unraveler, unraveller (un-rav'el-èr), n. One who or that which unravels.

Mythologists are indeed very pretty fellows, and are mighty unravellers of the fables of the old Ethnicks, discovering all the Old Testament concealed in them.

T. Brown, Works, III. 270. (Davies.)

unravelment (un-rav'el-ment), n. The act or process of unraveling; disentanglement; unfolding.

In the course of the unravelment of the conspiracy against Belle Carlisle we come across many clever touches of character.

The Academy, Nov. 15, 1890, p. 447.

unrazored (un-rā'zord), a. Unshaved.

Their unrazor'd lips. Milton, Comus, 1. 290, unreached (un-recht'), a. Not reached: not

That lofty hill unreached.

unread¹†, n. [ME. unred, unræd, < AS. unræd (= Icel. ūrādh = Dan. uraad), bad counsel, < un-, not (here 'bad'), + ræd, counsel: see read, n.] Bad advice or counsel. unread² (un-red'), a. [< un-1 + read, pp. of read¹, v.] 1. Not read; not perused.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly nread.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

The clown unread, and half-read gentleman.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 408.

unreadable (un-rē'da-bl), a. Not readable.
(a) Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible: as, unreadable manuscript or writing. (b) Not suitable or fit for reading; not worth reading: as, a dull, unreadable book or poem.

Book or poem.

Goethe . . . wasted his time and thwarted his creative energy on the mechanical mock-antique of an unreadable "Achilleis."

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 217.

Books almost unreadable to delicate minds.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 75.

unreadableness (un-rē'da-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being unreadable; illegibility.

Athenæum, No. 3300, p. 113.

unreadily (un-red'i-li), adv. In an unready

manner. (a) Unpreparedly. (b) Not promptly; not quickly. (cf) Awkwardly.

Men being first inforced to write their actes and monuments in beasts skinnes dried, in barkes of trees, or otherwise perchance as vareadily. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 171.

The flat unraised spirits. Shak., Hen. V., Prol., I. 9. unreadiness (un-red'i-nes), n. The character

of being unready, in any sense.
unready (un-red'i), a. [< ME. unredy; < un-1
+ ready.] 1. Not ready; not prepared; not

A dismal picture of the general doom; Where souls distracted, when the trumpet blows, And half unready with their bodies come. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 254.

2. Not prompt; not quick .- 3t. Awkward; ungainly

An unready horse, that will neither stop nor turn.

Bacon, Youth and Age.

4†. Not dressed; undressed.

How now, my lords! what, all unready so?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Enter James, vnready, in his night-cap, garterless.

Stage Direction in Two Maids of Moreclack. (Nares.) To make unreadyt, to undress or unharness.

Come, where have you been, wench? Make me unready. I slept but ill last right. Fletcher, Island Princess, iii. Make unready the horses; thou knowest how.

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

unreadyt (un-red'i), v. t. [(unready, a.] To

Hee remanned with his daughter, to give his wife time funradying herself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 379. (Nares.)

unreal (un-re'al), a. 1. Not real; not substantial; having appearance only; illusive; ideal.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.

2. Unpractical; visionary.

Those who have most loudly advertised their passion for seclusion and their intimacy with nature, from Petrarch down, have been mostly sentimentalists, unread men.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 205.

Fallacy of unreal middle. See fallacy.—Unreal quantity, an imaginary quantity. unrealism (un-re'al-izm), n. The opposite of

unrealism (un-rē'al-izm), n. The opposite of realism.

unreality (un-rē-al'i-ti), n. 1. Lack of reality or real existence. 2. That which has no reality or real existence. 2. That which has no reality or real existence. ality or real existence.

He (Julius Casar) was too sincere to stoop to unreality.
He held to the facts of this life and to his own convictions.

Froude, Casar, p. 549.

3. Unpractical character; visionariness.

The unreality of the optimistic religions of the day was what he attacked unceasingly from youth to age, with an energy as honest in its way as Carlyle's.

The Critic, XIV. 248.

unrealize (un-rē'al-īz), v. t. [<unreal + -ize.]
To take away the reality of; make or consider unreal; divest of reality; present or treat in an ideal form. [Rare.]

The men, the women, . . . the lounger, the beggar, the boys, the dogs, are unrealized at once.

Emerson, Miscellanies, p. 47.

unreason (un-re'zn), n. Lack of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; nonsense; folly; absurdity.—Abbot of unreason. See abbot.
unreason! (un-re'zn), v. t. [(unreason. n.] To
prove to be unreasonable; disprove by argument. [Rare.]

To unreason the equity of God's proceedings. unreasonable (un-rē'zn-a-bl), a. 1. Not reasonable or agreeable to reason; irrational.

For it is an unresonable religioun that hath rigte nounte of certeyne. Piers Plouman (B), vi. 153.

certeyne. Piers Flowman (D), vi. 100.

If he [Henry VIII.] seems to act upon pure self-will, he is able to give a reason for his acts, and that such a reason as we cannot on mere prejudice determine to be unreasonable. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; beyond what is reasonable or moderate; exorbitant; immoderate: as, an unreasonable price.

The pretence was infinitely unreasonable, and therefore had the fate of senseless allegations, it disbanded presently.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

An alarmist by nature, an aristocrat by party, he [Xenophon] carried to an unreasonable excess his horror of popular turbulence.

Macaulay, History.

3t. Not endowed with reason; irrational.

The nature of cientures unreasonable.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii, 3.

Unreasonable creatures feed their young. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 26.

4. Not listening to or acting according to reason; not guided by reason; not influenced by reason.

I must be most unreasonable to be dissatisfied at any thing that he chooses to put in a book which I never shall read.

Trevelyan, in Life of Macaulay, I. 204.

5t. Inconvenient.

We departed to our lodging, desiring to know whether our coming the next day might not be uneasy or unreasonable to her.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

able to her. Penn, Travels in Holland, etc. (See absurd), obstinate, wrong-headed, extravagant, unfair, unjust, extortionate. unreasonableness (un-re'zn-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being unreasonable, in any sense

unreasonably (un-rē'zn-a-bli), adv. In an un-

reasonable manner; contrary to reason; foolishly; excessively; immoderately.
unreasoned (un-re'znd), a. Not reasoned or argued; not due to reason or reasoning; not founded on reason; not thought out.

Old prejudices and unreasoned habits.

Burke, Rev. in France.

The unreasoned denial of a fact is quite as illogical as its blind acceptance. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 586. unreasoning (un-rē'zn-ing), a. Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason.

To these rational considerations there is superadded, in extreme cases, a panic as unreasoning as the previous over-confidence.

J. S. Mill.

unreasoningly (un-re'zn-ing-li), adv. In an unreasoning manner; without reasoning or reflection. N. A. Rev., CXL. 194.
unreavet (un-rev'), v. t. To take to pieces; disentangle; loose.

The worke that she all day did make,
The same at night she did againe unreave.

Spenser, Sonnets, xxiii.

unreaved; (un-revd'), a. Not taken or pulled to pieces.

Could'st thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold tight and unreared?

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

unrebated (un-rē-bā'ted), a. Same as unbated. A number of fencers tried it, with unrebated swords.

Hakewill, Apology.

unrebukable (un-rē-bū'ka-bl), a. Not deserv-

annulled, or recalled.

nnulled, or recalled.

That which is done is unrecallable.

Feltham, Resolves, i. 89. unrecalling (un-re-kal'ing), a. Not to be recalled. [Kare.]

I. [Rare.]
And ever let his unrecalling crime
Have time to wall th' abusing of his time.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 993.

unreceived (un-re-sevd'), a. Not received; not taken; not come into possession; not embraced or adopted. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v.

unreckonable (un-rek'n-a-bl), a. Not capable of being reckoned or counted; immeasurable; immense. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

unreckoned (un-rek'nd), a. Not reckoned, computed, counted, or summed up. Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

unreclaimable (un-rē-klā'ma-bl), a. Irreclaimable. Bp. Hall, Sermons, 2 Pet. i. 10. unreclaimably (un-rē-klā'ma-bl), adv. Irreclaimably. Bp. Hall; Peace-Maker, § 8. unreclaimed (un-rē-klāmd'), a. Not reclaimed. (a) Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed.

A savageness in unreclaimed blood. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 34.

Bullocks unreclaimed to bear the yoke.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

(b) Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue: as, a sinner unreclaimed. (c) Not brought into a state of cultivation, as desert or wild land.

unrecognizable (un-rek'og-nī-za-bl), a. Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable. Coleridge.
unrecognizably (un-rek'og-nī-za-bli), adv. In an unrecognizable manner; without or beyond

recognition.

The opening through which we had come had closed un-recognizably behind us. The Atlantic, LXVII. 499. unrecognized (un-rek'og-nīzd), a. Not recognized, in any sense.

unrecompensed (un-rek'om-penst), a. Not recompensed, rewarded, or requited.

Heaven will not see so true a love unrecompens'd.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

unreconcilable (un-rek'on-si-la-bl), a. Irreconcilable.

Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

unreconcilably (un-rek'on-si-la-bl), adv. Irreconcilably.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, ii. 381.

unreconciled (un-rek'on-sild), a. Not reconciled (valvet seeds). ciled. (a) Not made consistent: as, unreconciled statements. (b) Not restored to friendship or favor; still at ennity or opposition: as, a sinner unreconciled to God. (ct) Not atoned for.

Any crime

Unreconciled as yet to heaven and grace.

Shak., Othelle, v. 2. 27.

(dt) Irreconcilable; implacable.

I'm even he that once all?

I'm even he that once did owe unreconcil'd hate to you.

Beau, and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 2.

mreconciliablet (un-rek-on-sil'i-a-bl), a. Un-reconciliable. Shak., A. and C., v. 1. 47. unreconstructed (un-re-kon-struk'ted), a. Not reconstructed; specifically, in U. S. politics, not yet reorganized as a State of the Union: applied to seeded States after the civil war; also, loosely, to citizens of the South not reconsist. ciled to the results of that war.

On Thursday, Mr. Butler's Committee on Reconstruc-tion reported in favor of extending for a mouth the time during which an unreconstructed Southerner may retain his Government employment. The Nation, VIII. 221.

unrecorded (un-re-kôr'ded), a. 1. Not recorded: unregeneracy (un-re-jen'e-ra-si), n. The state ed: not registered; not made part of any record: as, an unrecorded deed or lease.

South, Sermons.

The unrecorded English words actually in use among an people.

Amer Jour. Philol., X, 290.

2. Not kept in remembrance by writing or by public monuments.

Not unrecorded in the rolls of fame.

unrecounted (un-rē-koun'ted), a. Not recounted; not related or recited. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 48.

unrecoverable (un-rē-kuv'er-g-bl), a. 1. Incapable of being recovered, found, restored, or obtained again; not obtainable from a debtor; irrecoverable: as, an unrecoverable article of property; an unrecoverable debt.

I have a great many debts due to me in America, and I had rather they should remain unrecoverable by any law than submit to the Stamp Act.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 309.

2. Not capable of recovering; incurable; irre-

Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man unrecoverable. Peltham, Resolves, Il. 14. Loss of memory is so commonly associated with unre-coverable cases.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 333,

unrecoverably (un-rē-kuv'er-a-bli), adv. In an unrecoverable manner; irrecoverably; incurably.

Long sick, and unrecoverably.

Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows, il. unrecovered (un-rē-kuv'erd), a. 1. Not re-covered; not found or restored.—2t. Irrecov-erable. (hapman, Iliad, ix. 247. (Davies.) unrecruitable (un-rē-krö'ta-bl), a. Not capa-

unrecruitable (un-re-kro'ta-bl), a. Not capable of being recruited, in any sense. Milton,
On Education.
unrecumbent (un-re-kum'bent), a. Not related (un-re-la'ted), a. Not related, in any sense. Barrow, Sermons, III. 3.
unrelative (un-rel'a-tiv), a. Not relative, in any sense.

Here winter holds his unrejoicing court.
Thomson, Winter.
unrelated (un-re-la'ted), a. Not related, in any sense.
unrelative (un-rel'a-tiv), a. Not relative, in any sense.

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath received some unrecuring wound.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1, 90.

unredeemed (un-rệ-dêmd'), a. 1. Not redecined; not ransomed: as, an unredeemed captive; an unredeemed sinner. Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. ii.—2. Not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money: as, unredcemed bills, notes, or stock.—3. Not fulfilled, as a promise or pledge.

No one takes the trouble to recollect his contrary opinions or his unredeemed piedges.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

4. Not counterbalanced or alleviated by any countervailing quality; unmitigated.

The unredeemed ugliness . . . of a slothful people.

5. Not taken out of pledge or pawn.

Pawnbrokers lose on an average 10 per cent. on unredcemed goods. The Echo, Jan. 14, 1888. (Encyc. Dict.)

Thought unreduct to act
Is but an embryon in the truest sense.

Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 1.

unrecommended (un-rek-o-men'ded), a. Not unreel (un-rel'), v. [$\langle un^{-2} + rcel^{1} \rangle$] I. trans. recommended; not favorably mentioned. I. To unwind from a reel, as a line or thread. Knox, Essays, No. 113.

A measured mile course was laid off, unrecling from an anchored stake buoy one mile of fine wire.

The Engineer, LXVIII. 413.

II. intrans. To become unwound from a reel. The line will unreel faster than it is needed, and get into a snatl.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 103.

n snal.

Tribune Hook of Sports, p. 103.

unreeve (un-rōv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. unreeved,
unrove, ppr. unreeving. [< un-2 + reeva³.]

Naut., to withdraw or take out (a rope) from a
block, thimble, etc.
unrefined (un-rē-fīnd'), a. 1. Not refined;
not purified: as, unrefined sugar.—2. Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like.

These early and unrefined ages, Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

areformable (un-rō-for'nn-bl), a. Not reformable; not capable of being reformed or unrelievedly (un-rō-fo'ved-li), adv. Without relief or mitigation. unreformable (un-rē-fôr'ma-bl), a. Not re-formable; not capable of being reformed or amended. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24. unreformation (un-ref-ôr-mā'shon), n. The unreformation (un-ref-\(\tilde{p}\)-mai'shon), n. The state of being unreformed; want of reformation. Bp. Hall, Sermons, Eccles, iii. 4. [Rare.] unreformedness (un-r\(\tilde{p}\)-for'med-nes), n. The quality or state of being unreformed. Contemporary Rev., LIV. 345. [Rare.] unregarded (un-r\(\tilde{p}\)-gir'ded), a. Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.

Since whose decease, learning lies unregarded.

Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 440.

The rifts where unregarded mosses be.

Lowell, Sen-Weed.

unregenerate (un-rē-jen'e-rāt), a. Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God; in a general sense, wicked; bad.

Unregenerate carnal man,

Bp. Horsley, Sermons, II. xx.

Same

unregeneration (un-re-jen-e-ra'shou), n. The character or state of being unregenerate. Bp. Hall, Repentance, viii. § 4. unregistered (un-rej'is-terd), a. Not regis-

tered; not recorded.

Hours
Unregister'd in vulgar fame.
Shat., A. and C., Ill. 13, 119.

unregretfulness (un-re-gret'ful-nes), n. The quality or state of being unregretful; content. unreignedt, a. An obsolete spelling of unreined. unrein (un-rān'), v. t. [(un-2 + rein'1.]] To loosen the rein of; give the rein to; allow to have four course. have free course.

How negligently graceful he unreins His verse, and writes in loose familiar strains! Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

In unreined (un-rand'), a. [Formerly also un-reigned; \left(un-1 + reined, pp. of rein1, r.] 1. Not restrained by the reins or bridle. Milton, P. L., vii. 17.—2. Not held in proper sway or subjection; unchecked.

This wild unreigned multitude. Daniel, Civil Wars, vl. unrejoicing (un-re-joi'sing), a. Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.

If y, succ.

Here winter holds his unrejoicing court.

Thomson, Winter.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books turelative to it.

Clarendon.

tice to it.

Clarendon.

Conley, Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

Conley, Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

unrelaxed (un-rē-lakst'), a. Not relaxed;
strained; determined.

And even in his best passages, the strained expression, the unrelaxed determination to be vigorous, grows weardsome.

The Academy, April 4, 1891, p. 320.

unrelenting (un-rē-len'ting), a. That does not or will not relent; not being or becoming lenient, mild, gentle, or merciful; continuing to be hard, severe, pitiless, hostile, or cold; inexorable; unyielding.

The ireful arm

Of unrelenting Clifford.

Shak. 3 Hen. VI. ii. 1. 58.

The ireful arm
Of unrelenting Clifford.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., li. 1. 58.

=Syn. Relentless, Implacable, etc. (see inexorable), merciless, hard-hearted, unsparing, unpitying, rigorous, cruel unrelentingly (un-re-len'ting-li), adv. In an unrelenting manner; harshly; inexorably. Contemporary Rev., LII. 688.

unrelentingness (un-re-len'ting-nes), n. The quality or state of being unrelenting; severity;

unreliability (un-rē-lī-a-bil'i-ti), n. Unreliableness; untrustworthiness.
unreliable (un-rē-lī'a-bl), a. Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on. Coleridge. (Imp. Diet)

Alcibiades, who might (chronologically speaking) have been the son of Pericles, was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridee's coinage) unreliable; or, perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable."

De Quincey, Style, iii.

unreliableness (un-rē-lī'a-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being unreliable. Coleridge. (Imp. Diet.)

unrelievable (un-rē-lē'va-bl), a. Admitting of no relief or succor.

No degree of distress is unrelievable by his power.

Boyle, Works, I. 258.

The interest, intense as it is, is from first to lest unre-lievedly painful. The Academy, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 347. unremediable (un-rệ-mẽ'di-ạ-bl), a. Irremedi-

able. Sir P. Sidney.
unremembered (un-rē-mem'bērd), a. Not remembered; forgotten.

Nor must their [Nobles and People of Scotland] sincere and moderate proceedings hitherto be unremember'd.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., il.

unremembering (un-rē-mem'ber-ing), a. Having no memory or recollection.

Unrememb'ring of its former pain. Dryden, Aneid, vi. unremembrance (un-rē-mem'brans), n. Fcr-getfulness; want of remembrance. [Rare.]

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because their negation is unknown: as, am-nesty, an unremembrance, or general pardon. Watts, Logic, 1. 4.

unremitted (un-re-mit'ed), a. 1. Not remitted; not forgiven: as, punishment unremitted.—2. Not having a temporary relaxation: as, pain unremitted.

It is the strongest motive that we can suggest for unremitted diligence in the acquisition of useful knowledge.

Ererett, Orations, I. 268.

unremittedly (un-re-mit'ed-li), adv. In an un-remitted manner; incessantly; continuously. Newport has an advantage which Swansea has been striving for unremittedly. The Engineer, LXVII. 408.

unremitting (un-rē-mit'ing), a. Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued: as, unremitting exertions.

How many a rustic Milton has passed by,
Stiffing the speechless longings of his heart
In unremitting drudgery and care!
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

unremittingly (un-rē-mit'ing-li), adv. In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly. Wordsworth, Excursion, ix. unremittingness (un-rē-mit'ing-nes), n. The character or state of being unremitting; continuousness

unremorseful (un-rē-môrs'ful), a. Feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless.

Unremorseful fate
Did work the falls of those two princes dead.
Niccols, Sir T. Overbury's Vision, 1616. (Davies.)

unremorsefully (un-re-mors'ful-i), adv. Without remorse; unpityingly. Hawthorne, Old Manse, p. 314.

unremorseless (un-rē-môrs'les), a. [\lambda un-1 (here intensive) + remorseless.] Showing or feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless.

His mellifluous breath Could not at all charm unremorseless death.

Couley, Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

not taken away; hence, firm; unshaken.

Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremov'd.

Milton, P. L., iv. 987.

unrenewed (un-rē-nūd'), a. 1. Not made anew: as, an unrenewed lease.—2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit: as, an unrenewed lease.—2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit: as, an unrenewed lease.—3. Not renovat di not restored to freshness. unrent (un-rent'), a. Not rent; not torn asunder. Spanser, F. Q., VI' vi. 40.

unrepzid (un-rē-pād'). a. Not repaid; not companient (un-rē-pād'). a. Not repaid; not recompanient (un-rē-pād'). a. Not requisted: as a kin dness unrepaid. Byron, Corsair, iii. unrepair (un-rē-pād'), n. An unsound state, as al a heilbing; dilapidation.

Al-mai di heilbing; dilapidation.

Munch di heilbing; dilapidation.

unrequisited (un-re-pul'sa-bl), a. Incapable of being repulsed. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

unreputable (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Not reputable; disceputable.

Piety is no unreputable qualification.

An unrequested (un-rē-kwes'ted), a. Not requisted:

unrequisited (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Incapable of being repulsed. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

Park, xxxiii.

unreputable (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Incapable of being repulsed.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

unreputable (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Incapable of being repulsed.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

Piety is no unreputable (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Not reputable; disceputable.

Incapable of being repulsed.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

Piety is no unreputable (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Not requisted (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Not reputable; disceputable.

Incapable of being reputable.

Park, xxxiii.

Piety is no unreputable (un-re-pū-ta-bl), a. Not requisted (un-re

Soi te brilding; compression.

Advice to fell inte neglect and unrepair.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 15. unrepairable (un-) ç-pār'a-bl), a. Irreparable. Innal, Hist. Eng., p. 48. [Rare.] unrepealable (un-re-pē'la-bl), a. Not capable of being repealed.

Ancient and unrepealable Statute.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unrepealed (un-rē-pēld'), a. Not repealed;
not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.

His thought a disgrace to love unrequited.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 198.

unrequitedly (un-rē-kwi'ted-li), adv. Without

I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abilde by all those as is which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 114.

unrepentance (un-re-pen'tans). n. The state of being unrepentant or impenitent; impenitence. Ep. Hall, Contemplations. unrepentant (un-re-pen'tant), a. Not repentant; not penitent; not contrite for sin.

Unhumbled, unrepentant, unreform'd.
Milton, P. R., iii. 429.

unrepented (un-re-pen'ted). a. Not repented of: as, "unrepented sin," Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 1. 163.

unrepining (un-ve-pi'ning), a. Not repining: not pervishly murmuring or complaining. Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

unrepiningly (un-re-pi'ning-li), adr. Without peevish complaints. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquite,

unreplenished (un-re-plen'isht), a. Not re-plenished: not filled; not adequately supplied. Boyle.

unreplenished (un-rē-plen'isht), a. Not replenished: not filled; not adequately supplied.

Boyle.

Boy being replied to; unanswerable. Bp. Gaudon, Tears of the Church, p. 329. (Davies.) [Rare.] unreposing (un-re-posing), a. Unquiet; never resting. [Rare.]

The murmur of the unreposing brooks.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, il. 1.

unreprieved (un-rē-prēvd'), a. Not reprieved; not respited. Milton, P. L., ii. 185. unreproachable (un-rē-prō'cha-bl), a. Irre-

Innocency unreproachable,
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 210. unreproachableness (un-re-pro'cha-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being unreproachable; irreproachableness.

unreproachably (un-re-pro'cha-bli), adv. Ir-

unreprovable (un-re-provable), a. [< ME. un-reprovable; < un-1 + reprovable.] Not reprovable; not deserving reproof; without reproach; unresolve (un-re-zolv'), v. [$\langle un^2 + resolve. \rangle$] not liable to be justly censured. Also spelled To give up or change a resolution. [Rare.] unreproveable.

Unreprovable unto my wyfhood ay.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 691.

unreproved (un-re-provd'), a. 1. Not reproved;

Christians have their churches, and unreproved exercise of religion.

Sandys, Travailes.

2. Not liable to reproof or blame.

The gentlewoman has been ever held Of unreproved name.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2. Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her and live with thee
In unreproved pleasures free.
Mitton, L'Allegro, 1. 40.

3†. Not disproved.

The unreproved witnesse of those men's actions.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 684. (Encyc. Dict.)

unrepulsable (un-re-pul'sa-bl), a. Incapable unrespectable (un-re-spek'ta-bl), a. Not reof being repulsed. Jane Austen, Mansfield spectable; disreputable; dishonorable. of being repulsed. Park, xxxiii.

unrequisite (un-rek'wi-zit), a. Not requisite or necessary; unnecessary. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

unrequitable (un-rē-kwī'ta-bl), a. Not requitable; not capablo of being requited, recompensed, repaid, or the like. Boyle, Works,

unrequited (un-rē-kwî'ted), a. Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.

reciprocation.

reciprocation.

She was fast falling in love violently, and as it now appeared unrequitedly, with a man her superior in station.

R. Broughton, Not Wisely, but Too Well, vi.

Unreserve (un-ré-zérv'). n. Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. T. Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 86.

unreserved (un-ré-zérvd'), a. 1. Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; not withheld in part; without reservation; full; entire: as, unreserved obedience to God's commands.

A complete and unreserved obletion.

A complete and unreserved oblation.

J. A. Alexander, On Ps. II. 21. 2. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free: as, an unreserred disclosure of

Mr. Bright was more unreserved in his language.

The American, VIII 277.

When they met, they were as unreserved as boys.

A. Dobson, Introd. to Steele, p. vl.

unreservedly (un-re-zer'ved-li), adv. In an

unresistance (un-rē-zis'tans), n. Non-resis-

A trembling unresistance. Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, § 66. unrepresented (un-rep-re-zen'ted), a. Not represented, in any sense.
unreprievable (un-re-pre'va-bl), a. Not capable of being reprieved or respited from death.

O, thou unrepretrable, beyond all Measure of grace dambd Immediatile:

Marston, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.
unreprieved (un-re-prevd'), a. Not reprieved;

unreprieved (un-re-prevd'), a. Not reprieved;

A trembing unresistance. up. Hau, Somoques, § co.
unresisted (un-re-zis'ted), a. 1. Not resisted;
not opposed. Bentley.—2‡. Resistless; irresistible of Slak., Lucrece, 1. 282.
unresistedly† (un-re-zis'ted-li), adv. Without resistance. Boyle, Works, III. 685.
unresistible (un-re-zis'ted), a. Irresistible.

Stible (un-re-218 62-52), ...

He will win you,
By unresistible luck, within this fortnight,
Enough to buy a barony.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

unresisting (un-rē-zis'ting), a. Not making resistance; not opposing; submissive; humble. Drydon, tr. of Ovid's Pythagorean Philosophy. unresistingly (un-rē-zis'ting-li), adv. In an unresisting manner; without resistance; submissivaly. sively.

unresolvable (un-rē-zol'va-bl), a. Incapable of being resolved, in any sense. South, Sermons, V. ix.

Tost by contrary thoughts, the man Resolv'd and unresolv'd again. Ward, England's Reformation, iv. 387. (Davies.)

Chaueer, Good Women, 1, 691.

My presumption of coming in print in this kind hath hitherto been unreprovable.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, Ded.

Inreproved (un-re-prövd'), a. 1. Not reproved; not determined. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 436.—2. Not solved; not cleared: as doubt unresolved.

Locke.—3. Not separated, to the eye or other sense, into its constituent parts: as, an unresolved nebula; also, not reduced to a state of of religion.

Sandus. Travalles.

unresolvedness (un-re-zol'ved-nes), n. The state of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution; indecision.

Many grow old in an unresolvedness whether to embrace Christianity or not; and many continue unresolved as long as they live.

J. Edwards, Works, IV. 339.

unresolving (un-rē-zol'ving), a. Not resolving; undetermined. Dryden.
unrespect; (un-rē-spekt'), n. Disrespect; want of respect or reverence; disesteem. Bp. Hall.

He makes no distinction of respectable and unrespecta-le. H. Bushnell, Sermons for the New Life, p. 341. unrespective (un-re-spek'tiv), a. 1. Not regarding circumstances or conditions; devoid of respect or consideration; regardless; unthinking.

Ing.

I will converse with iron-witted fools

And unrespective boys; none are for me

That look unto me with considerate eyes.

Shake, Rich. III., iv. 2. 29.

O too, too rude hand Of unrespective death! Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

2. Not respected; used at random; unheeded; common.

Nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective sleve,
Because we now are full.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 71.

unrespited (un-res'pi-ted), a. 1. Not respited.

—2†. Admitting no pause or intermission.

Milton, P. L., ii. 185.

unresponsali (un-rē-spon'sal), a. Irresponsi-

A tithe or a crop of hay or corn which are ready to be carried away by force by unresponsal men.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 106. (Davies.)

unresponsible (un-rē-spon'si-bl), a. Irresponsible.

His unresponsable memory can make us no satisfaction.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex, i. 370. (Davics.) unresponsibleness (un-rē-spon'si-bl-nes), n. Irresponsibility. Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 349.

unresponsive (un-rē-spon'siv), a. Not respon-

unresponsiveness (un-re-spon'siv-nes), n. The character or state of being unresponsive. unrest (un-rest'), n. [< ME. unreste (= MLG. unreste, unraste = G. dial. unrast); < un-+ rest'.]
Lack of rest or quietude, physical or mental.

"Is this," quod she, "the cause of youre unreste?"

"Is this," quod she, "the cause of youre unreste?"

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 248.

That unrest which men miscall delight

Can touch him not and torture not again.

Shelley, Adonais, xl.

unrestful (un-rest'ful), a. 1. Not restful or at rest; restless. Sir T. More, Works, p. 961.—2. Not affording rest or promotive of rest. unrestfulness (un-rest'ful-nes), n. The character or state of being unrestful; restlessness; disquisted.

disquietude.

Whiche put the said Vortiger to great unrestfulntesse.
Fabyan, Chronicle, lxxxii. (Encyc. Dict.) unresting (un-res'ting), a. Not resting; continually in motion or action; restless. Daniel, Civil Wars, i.

unrestingly (un-res'ting-li), adv. In an unresting manner; continuously; without rest. unrestingness (un-res'ting-nes), n. The state or condition of being unresting; absence of repose or quiet. De Quincey, Roman Meals. unrestored (un-re-stord'), a. 1. Not restored; not given back not given back.

Then does he say he lent me Some shipping unrestored. Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 27. 2. Not restored to a former, and especially a better, state: as, unrestored health; unrestored to favor.

or.

If unrestor'd by this, despair your cure.

Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 637. 3. In the fine arts, remaining, as a work of art, in the condition in which its author left it, save for damage of time, from the elements, etc. Compare restoration, 2.

The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored,
Neglected garment of her widowhood!

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

unrestrained (un-re-strand'), a. 1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered; not limited.

The banquet that followed was generous; . . . mirth unrestrained, except by propriety.

Lord Cockburn, Life of Jeffrey. 2. Licentious; loose.

They say he daily doth frequent With unrestrained loose compa se companions. Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 7.

unrestrainedly (un-rē-strā'ned-li), adv. In an unrestrained manner; without restraint or lim-

She . . . wept unrestrainedly. The Atlantic, LXV, 541.

unrestrainedness (un-re-stra'ned-nes), n. The character or state of being unrestrained.

No men on earth ever have had liberty in the sense of unrestrainedness of action. Pep. Sci. Mo., XXXV, 206. unrestraint (un-rē-strānt'), n. Freedom from

restraint. Carlyle.
unrestricted (un-re-strik'ted), a. Not restricted; not limited or confined. Watts.
unrestrictedly (un-re-strik'ted-li), adv. In an

unrestricted manner; without limitation. unresty; (un-res'ti), a. [ME. unresty, unrusty; unrest + -y¹.] Uneasy; unquiet; troublesome.

Yow write I myn unresty solowes sore. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1355.

unretarded (un-re-tär'ded), a. Not retarded: not delayed, hindered, or impeded. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

unretentive (un-re-ten'tiv), a. Not retentive.

unreturnable (un-rē-ter'ng-bl), a. Incapable of being returned; impossible to be repaid, unreturning (un-re-ter'ning), a. Not returning.

The unreturning brave. Byron, Childe Harold, iii.

Do I hear thee mourn Thy childhood's unreturning hours?

Bryant, Earth unrevealedness (un-re-ve'led-nes), n. The state of being unrevealed; concealment.

unrevenged (un-re-venjd'), a. Not revenged:

unrevenged (un-re-venjed), a. Not revenged: as, an injury unrevenged.
unrevengeful (un-re-venjeful), a. Not disposed to revenge. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 191.
unreverence (un-rev'e-rens), n. [< ME, unreverence; < un-1 + reverence.] Want of revenece; irreverence. Wychf.
unreverend (un-rev'e-rend), a. 1. Not reverend.

-2t. Disrespectful; irreverent. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6, 14.

v. n. o. 14. v. n. unreverent (un-rev'e-vent), a. [< ME, unreverent; < un-1 + reverent.] Irreverent; disrespectful. Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 114. unreverently (un-rev'e-rent-li), adv. [< ME, unreverently; < unreverent + -ly².] Without reverence; irreverently.

They treten unreceently the sacrament of the nuter.

Chaucer, Parson & Tale.

I did unreverently to blame the gods.

B. Jonson, Catiline, iii 2.

unreversed (un-re-verst'), a. Not reversed; not annulled by a counter-decision; not revoked; unrepealed; as, a judgment or decree unreversed. Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 223. unreverted (un-re-ver-ted), a. Not reverted.

Wordsworth. unrevoked (un-re-vokt'), a. [$\langle ME, unrevokid; \langle un^{-1} + revoked. \rangle$] Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.

Also I shall holde, kepe, and meyntene all landable or-dinauncez which hath be made and used afore this tyme be my predecessours, Maires, Aldermen, Sherifs, and the commen counseille of this tonne, rancalelad and variepellel. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

unrewarded (un-re-war'ded), a. Not rewarded; not compensated. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

unrewardedly (un-re-war'ded-li), adv. Without reward or compensation.

out reward or compensation.

He had transfused two months of her life with such a delicate sweetness, so unrecardedly.

Servine's Mag, IV 757

unrewarding (un-re-warding), a. Not rewarding; not affording a reward; uncompensating.

Jer. Taylor, Sermons, I. MX.

unrhythmical (un-rith'mn-kal), a. Not rhythmical invention in derivation.

meat; irregular in rhythm. unriddle (un-red'l), v, i. [$\le un-2 + reddle^1$.] 1. To explain or tell something to.

I pray unriddle us, and teach us that Which we desire to know, where is the English prisoner? Hegwood, Fair Maid of the West (cd. Pearson, H. 381).

2. To read the riddle of; solve or explain; interpret: as, to unriddle an enigma or mystery.

There's somewhat in this world amiss
Shall be unrudded by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

unriddleable (un-rid'l-a-bl), a. [\(\chi nn^1 + rud-\)
\[\dle 1 + -able. \] Not capable of solution; not understandable or explainable.

Trench, On the Parables, p. 372.

Difficulties in Scripture are unriadleable riddles.

Lightfoot, Biblical Museum, p. 159, margin.

unriddler (un-rid'ler), n. One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. Lovelace, Lucasta.

unriddlen (un-rid'ler), n. One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. Lovelace, Lucasta.

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Unriddlen (un-rid'ler), n. One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. Lovelace, Lucasta.

Unriddlen (un-rid'ler), n. One who unriddles unringed (un-ringd'), n. Not having a ring, unroyal (un-roi'al), n. Not royal; unprincely. Sir P. Sidney.

unridiculous (un-ri-dik'ū-lus), a. Not ridicu-lous. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 16. unrified (un-rī'fid), a. Not rified; not robbed; not stripped.

They cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains unrifted, and descends upon their heir.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 717.

Very cheefed have some properties of their necessary and their necessary properties.

unrig (un-rig'), v. t. [<un-2+rig².] Naut., to strip, as a ship, of both standing and running rigging, etc. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv., note ²⁴.

unrigged (un-rigd'), a. Without rigging; not

rigged.

Still unrigg'd his shatter'd vessels lie.

Pitt, Eneid, iv. (Enewe. Diet.)

unright (un-rit'), a. [ME. unright, unritht, unright, unright, < AS. unritht (= OS. unreht = OF ries.

unriucht, onriucht = MLG. unrecht = D. onregt

= OHG. MHG. unreht, G. unrecht = Ieel. ūrēttr

= Norw. urett = Sw. orätt = Dan. uret), wrong.

not right, < un-, not, + riht, right: see un-1 and

right, a.] Not right; unrighteous; unjust;

wrong. wrong.

Late hem neuer ther to have myst

For sikirli hit were enryst.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

A rightful Prince by unright deeds a Tyrant groweth.

Sir P. Sidney, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 566.

unright (un-rit'), n. [ME. unright, < AS. unright (= OS. unreht = OFries. unriucht, onriucht = MLG. unrecht = OHG. MHG. unreht, G. unrecht = Now, unstreed of the Now. recht = Norw. wrett, orett = Sw. orätt = Dan. wret), wrong, injustice, sin, \(\xi\) un-, not, \(+\ri\) right, justice: see un-1 and right, n.] That which is unright or not right; wrong; injustice. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certes, I dide yow nevere unright.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1, 237.

That particular form of unlaw and unright which consisted in abusing the King's authority to wring money out of all classes.

E. A. Preeman, Norm. Conq., V. 10s.

unright; (un-rit'), adv. [ME. unright, \(\chi AS. unright)\); (ab. unright) (ab. unrehte, MHG. unrehte), wrongly, crookedly, unjustly, \(\chi un.\), not, \(\psi rihte\), straight, right; see un-1 and right, adv.] Wrongly.

The sonne wente his course unright. Chaucer, Trollus, v. 661.

unright (un-rit'), v. t. [(ME. unrighten; (unright, a.] To make wrong. Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

unrighteous (un-ri'tyus), a. [\lambda ME. unrihtwis, unrighteos, \lambda AS. unrihtwis (= Icel. \(\bar{u}\)\rac{\tau}{ttviss}\rangle, not righteous, \(\chi m\), not, \(\psi righteous\); see un-1 and righteous.] Not righteous; unjust; not equitable; evil; wicked; not honest or upright: of persons or things.

ight: of persons or charge.

Deliver me out of the hand of the unrighteous.

Ps. lxxl. 4.

=Syn. Ungodly, Impious, etc. (see irreligious); wrong, unjust, unfair, iniquitous, sinful.

unrighteously (un-ri'tyus-li), adv. [(ME. *un-righteously; (unrighteous + -ly².] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sin-

You gods, I see that who unrighteously Holds wealth or state from others shall be curs'd. In that which meaner men are blest withal, Beau, and Pl., Philaster, H. 4.

unrighteousness (un-ri'tyus-nes), n. The character or state of being unrighteous; injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the princi-

ples of justice and equity; wickedness.
unrightful (un-rit'ful), a. [\langle ME. unrihtful, onrightful; unroofed vanishing consonant with justice.

A larger smoke plume ascends from an unroofed oven of stone.

The Atlantic, LXVII. 107.
unroofed (un-röft'), a. [\langle unroof + \cdot ed 2 .] Deprived or stripped of a roof.

Victorie of unryghtful deth Chaucer, Boethius, L. prose 3.

2. Not having right; not legitimate.

And he shall think that thou, which know'st the way To plant unrightful kings, will know acain. Shall, Rich. H., v. i. 63.

unrightfully (un-rit'fûl-i), adv. [\langle ME, unryght-fully; \langle $unrightful+-ly^2$.] Unjustly; unrighteously.

Anoyinge foolk treden, and that unrouthfully, on the nelkes of hooly men. Chauer, Boethius, L. meter 5. unrightfulness (un-rit ful-nes), n. [< ME. unrithfulnesse; < unrightful + -ness.] The character or state of being unrightful. [Rare.]

We must beware of seeking to extenuate his [the un-just Judge's] unrightfulness.

Trench, On the Parables, p. 372.

unrioted (un-ri'ot-ed), a. not disgraced by riot. [Rare.] A chaste, unrioted house.

May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalla, fx.

You should have seen me unrip their noses now, and have sent them to the next barber's to stitching.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

O what a virgin longing I feel on me To unrip the seal, and read it! Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 1.

unripe (un-rip'), a. [\lambda Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 1.

unripe (un-rip'), a. [\lambda ME. unripe, \lambda S. unripe
(= D. onrip = OHG. unrift, MHG. unreife, G.
unreif), not ripe, \lambda un., not, + ripe, ripe: see
un-1 and ripe!] 1. Not ripe; not mature; not
brought to a state of perfection or maturity: as,
unripe fruit; an unripe girl. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.—2. Not seasonable; not
yet proper or suitable. [Rare.]

He fix'd his unrips vengeance to defer.

Dryden, Sig. and Guis., 1. 254.

3. Not fully prepared; not completed: as, an auripc scheme.—41. Too early; premature: as, an unripc death. Sir P. Sidney.—Unripe honey.

see honey.
unripened (un-ri'pnd), a. Not ripened; not matured. Addison, Cato, i. 4.
unripeness (un-rip'nes), n. The state or quality of being unripe; want of ripeness; immaturity. Bacon, Delays.

turity. Bacon, Delays.
unrivalable (un-ri'val-a-bl), a. [<un-1+rival+-able.] Inimitable; not to be rivaled. Southey,
The Doctor, i. A. i. (Davies.) [Rare.]
unrivaled, unrivalled (un-ri'vald), a. 1. Having no rival; having no competitor. Pope, R.
of the L., iv. 105.—2. Having no equal; peerless. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.144.
unrivet (un-riv'et), v. t. [<un-2+rivet.] To
take out the rivets of; loosen, as anything held
by rivets or pins. Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

unrobe (un-rob'), v. $[\langle un-2 + robe.]$ I. trans.

To strip of a robe; undress; disrobe.

II. intrans. To undress; especially, to take

11. Intrans. To undress; especially, to take off robes of state or ceremony.

unroll (un-rôl'), v. [(un-2 + roll.] I. trans.
To open, as something rolled or folded: as, to unroll cloth.—2. To display; lay open. Dryden; Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.—3. To strike off from a roll or register. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

II, intrans. To become straight or loose, as in passing from a rolled condition. Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3, 35.

unrollment (un-rôl'ment), n. [\(\) unroll + -ment.] The act of unrolling. Boardman, Creative Week (1878), p. 124. [Rare.] unromanized (un-rô'man-īzd), a. 1. Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.—2. Freed

from subjection to the authority, principles, or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

unromantic (un-ro-man'tik), a. Not romantie; contrary to romance. Swift. unromantically (un-rō-man'ti-kal-i), adv. In

an unromantic manner. unroof (un-röf'), r. t. [$\langle un^{-2} + roof.$] To strip off the roof or roofs of. Shak., Cor., i. 1.

unroofed¹ (un-röft'), a. $\lceil \langle un-1 + roofed. \rceil$ Not provided with a roof.

prived or stripped of a roof.

The walls of the old church are still standing, unroofed, and crumbling daily. The Century, XXVI. 211.

and crumbling daily.

UNTOOST (un-röst'), r. t. [\(\lambda un-2 + roost \). To drive from a roost.

Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 74.

UNTOOT (un-röt'), r. [\(\lambda un-2 + root^2 \) (confused with root!).] I. trans. To tear up by the roots; extirpate; eradicate: as, to unroot an oak.

Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 6.

II. intrans. To be torn up by the roots.

Fletcher, Bonduen. unrope (un-rop'), $v. t. [(un-2 + rope^1)]$ To

take a rope or ropes from; hence, in some parts of the United States, to unharness: as, to unrope a horse, or loosen or remove the ropes which serve for a harness.

The horse was unroped from the wagon and turned cose. Philadelphia Times, July 30, 1883.

S. Futler, Hudibras, il. 2. unroyalist (un-roi ai), a. Rot royal, any and sir P. Sidney,
S. Futler, Hudibras, il. 2. unroyalist (un-roi al-ist), n. One not of the royal family. Mmc. D'_Irblay, Diary, IV. 56. (Daries.) [Rare.]
unroyally (un-roi al-i), adv. In an unroyal

unrude (un-röd'), a. [< ME. unrude, unrude, unrude, unsalability (un-sā-la-bil'i-ti), n. Unsalable-unsatisfyingness (un-sat'is-fi-ing-nes), n. The unride, countde; < un-1 (in defs. 2 and 3 intensive) + rude.] 1. Not rude; polished; cultiusaleability.

vated. Herrick, Hesperides, p. 156.—2‡. Excessively rude. [Rare.]

unsalable (un-sā'la-bl), a. and n. T. a. Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready unsaturated (un-sat'ū-rā-ted), a. Not saturated (un-sat'u-rā-ted), a. Not saturated (un-sat'u-rā-ted), a. Not saturated (un-sat'u-rā-ted), a. Not saturated (un-sat'u-rā-ted), a.

e how the unrude rascal backbites him! E. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

unruinable (un-16'in-a-bl), a. Incapable of lourz tone, or destroyed. Watts, Remnants of Trace, ix. [Rare.]

unruinatet (un-rö'i-nāt), a. Not brought to

unruinatet (un-rö'i-nāt), a. Not brought to rum; not in ruins. Bp. Hall, Apol. against Browmsts, § 30. [Rare.]
unruined (un-rö'ind), a. Not ruined; not destroyed. Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, § 10. [Rare.]
unruled (un-rö'id'), a. Not ruled. (a) Not gover et in not directed by superior power or authority. Spenses atte of Ireland. (b) Unruly. Fabyan. (c) Not partiod, by means of a rule or other contrivance, with lives, as, unruled paper.
unruling (un-rö'li-li), adv. In an unruly manner; lawlessly. Spr. J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition, unruliment; (un-rö'li-ment), n. [< unruly + -ment.] Unruliness. Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 23. unruliness (un-rö'li-nes), n. The state or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence: as, the unruliness of men or of their passions. South, Sermons.

turbulence: as, the unruntees of men of or their passions. South, Sermons. unruly (un-ro'll), a. [\(\cup un-1 + ruly^2 \). Cf. disruly.] Disposed to resist rule or lawful restraint, or to violate laws laid down; lawless; turbulence to violate laws lawless lawless; turbulence to violate laws lawless; turbulence to violate lawless; turbulence to v lent: ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tu-multuous: as, an unruly child.

Inniet, v. 1. 2-12.

unsanguine (un-sang'gwin), a. Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. Foung, The

The tengue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil.

Jas. iii. 8.

An out-law was this Robin Hood, His life free and unruly, In Shere wel live stout Robin Hood (Child's Ballads,

unrulyt (un-rö'li), adv. [(unruly, a.] Not ne-

unrulyt (un-rö'li), adv. [{unruly, a.] Not according to rule; irregularly.

unrumple (un-rum'pl), r. t. [{un-2+rumplc.}]

To free from rumples; spread or lay even. Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, iv.

unsacrament (un-sak'ra-ment), r. t. To deprive of sacramental character. [Rare.]

The profaneness of a bad man administering it doth

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The profaments of a bad man administering it doth unbordament baptism itself.

Fuller, Holy and Profame State, v. 11.

unsadf (un-sad'), a. [< ME. unsad; < un-1 + sad.] Lacking in seriousness; unsettled; unstailable unsatiably (un-sa'shia-bli), adv. Insatiably.

[Rarc.]

MI believe a feir speaker, I have comfort a little while, though he decrive me, but a froward and peremptory refuser unsaddle me at first.

11. intrany. To take the saddle from a horse:

unsafeness (un-saf'nes), n. The character or

unsafeness (un-sai nes), n. The character or state of being unsafe.
unsafety (un-sāi'ti), n. The state of being unsafe; exposure to danger; insecurity; risk.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.
unsaget (un-sāi'), a. Not sage or wise; foolish. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 305. ish. Hue (Dovies.)

unsaid (un-sed'), a. Not said; not spoken; not uttered: as, unsaid words. Dryden, Cock and Fox. 1. 467.

sale: as, unsalable goods.

II. n. That which is unsalable or cannot be

unsalaried (in-sat a-rid), a. Not provided with or paid a fixed salary: as, an unsalaried office or official; hence, depending solely on fees. unsalted (un-sal'ted), a. 1. Not salted; not pickled; fresh; unseasoned: as, unsalted meat.

O, your unsalted fresh foole is your onely man.

Marston, Autonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2. 2. Not salt; having fresh waters, as a river.

And through the green meadow runs, or rather lounges, a gentle, unsatled stream, like an English river, licking its grassy margin with a sort of bovine placidity and contentment.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 70.

unsaluted (un-sa-lū'ted), a. Not saluted; not greeted. Shak., Cor., v. 3. 50. unsalvable (un-sal'va-bl), a. Without capacity of being saved; not savable.

However, I hope there is still a church in England alive; or else we were all in a sad, yea, in an unsatvable condition. Faller, Appeal of Injured Innocence, ii. 102. (Hall.)

unsanctification (un-sangk'ti-fi-kā'shon), n.
The state or character of being unsanctified.

unsanctified (un-sangk'ti-fid), a. 1. Not sanctified; unboly; profane. F. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxviii.—2. Not consecrated. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1, 252.

unsanitary (un-san'i-tâ-ri), a. Not sanitary; unhealthy; not designed or fitted to secure health. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

unsaponifiable (un-sā-pon'i-fī-a-bl), a. Not

eapable of saponification.
unsapped (un-sapt'), a. Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked. Sterne.
unsatiability! (un-sā"shiṇ-bil'i-ti), n. Unsatia-

unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), a. Not

II. mtrans. To take the saddle from a norse; as, we unsaddled for an hour's rest.
unsadness (un-sad'nes), n. [(ME. unsadnesse; unsadiesse), n. [(ME. unsadnesse; unsadiesse), n. [(ME. unsadnesse; unsadiesse), n. [(ME. unsadnesse; unsatisfiable (un-sat'is-fi-q-b)), a. Incapable of being satisfied: as, unsatisfiable passions. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.
unsatisfied (un-sat'is-fid), a. 1. Not satisfied; unsatisfied to the full: as, unsatisfied appetites or desires. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 55.

—2. Not content; not pleased; dissatisfied.

3. Not fully informed; not convinced or fully persuaded.

Whatsoever the Bishops were, it seems they themselves were unsatisfid in matters of Religion.

Millon, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. Not paid; unpaid; undischarged: as, an unsatisfied bill or account. Shak., L. L. L., ii.

and Fox, I. 467.

unsailable (un-sū'la-bl), a. Not sailable; not navigable. May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

unsaint; (un-sūnt'), v. t. [<un-2+saint!] To deprive of saintship; divest of saintly character; deny sanctity to. South, Sermons.

unsaintly (un-sūnt'li), a. Not like a saint; unholy. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church.

1. 139.

unsatisfiedness (un-sat'is-fīd-nes), n. The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. Winthrop, Hist. New England, H. 31.

unsatisfying (un-sat'is-fīd-nes), n. The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. Winthrop, Hist. New England, H. 31.

unsatisfiedness (un-sat'is-fīd-nes), n. The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. Winthrop, Hist. New England, H. 31.

unsatisfiedness (un-sat'is-fīd-nes), n. The deprive of saintly characteristic or discontented. Winthrop, Hist. New England, H. 31.

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unsatisfiedness (un-sat'is-fīd-nes), n. The deprive of saintly characteristic or discontented. Winthrop, Hist. New England, H. 31.

rated.

The majority of "alloisomerides" are compounds containing unsaturated carbon.

Nature, XXXIX. 119. taining unsaturatea carpon.

taining unsaturatea.

taining unsaturatea.

taining unsaturatea carpon.

t

sions. unsavoriness, unsavouriness (un-sā'vor-ines), n. The character of being unsavory, unsavory, unsavoury (un-sā'vor-i), a. 1. Not savory; tasteless; insipid. Job vi. 6.—2. Disagreeable to the taste or smell. Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 31.—3. Unpleasing; offensive, intellectually or morally; disagreeable. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Thou hast the most unsavoury similes.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 89. =Syn. 2. Unpalatable, ill-flavored, stale. - 3. Disgusting,

nauseous. unsay (un- $s\bar{a}'$), v. t.; pret. and pp. unsaid, ppr. unsaying. [$\langle un^{-2} + say^1 \rangle$] To recant or recall after having been said; retract; take back: as, to unsay one's words.

Scorns to unsay what once it hath delivered. Shak., Rich. II. iv. 1. 9.

Retire a while,
Whilst I unsay myself unto the Duke,
And cast out that ill spirit I have possess'd him with.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Far below, out of sight over the edge, lay the torrent; unscalable the cliff rose above. The Atlantic, LXVII. 370. unscale (un-skāl'), v. t. [$\langle un-2+scale^1 \rangle$] To remove scales from; divest of scales.

Unscaling her long-abused sight. Milton, Areopagitica.

unscaly (un-skā'li), a. Not scaly; having no scales. Gay, Trivia, ii. 416.
unscanned (un-skand'), a. Not scanned; not measured; not computed. Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

unscapable (un-ska pa-bl), a. Not to be escaped.

caped.

of beunscarred (un-skärd'), a. Not marked with
noker,
scarred veteran. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 209.

The unscathed (un-skāthd'), a. Uninjured. Tennyinsason, Princess, iv.
unsceptered, unsceptred (un-sep'tèrd), a. 1.
ably. Having no scepter or royal authority.—2. Deprived of a scepter; unkinged: as, the unsceptered Lear. Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 138.

(Davies)

unsadd (un-sad'), a. [N. M. Marc, substitute] unsaddent (un-sad'), a. [N. Marc, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 11.

To relieve from sadness. Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 483.

unsaddle (un-sad'), v. [(un-2 + saddle.]] unsatisfactorily (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-ii), adv.

trans. 1. To strip of a saddle; take the saddle from: as, to meaddle a horse.—2. To cause to dismount or fall from a saddle; unhorse.

In an unsatisfactoriness (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), n. dismount or fall from a saddle; unhorse.

The character or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. Boyle, Works, III.

Brived of a scepter; unkinged. a., (Davies.)

prived of a scepter; unkinged. a., (Davies.)

tered Lear. Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 138.

(Davies.)

unsatisfactorily (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-ii), adv. ilus, p. 38. (Davies.)

In an unsatisfactory manner. Amer. Jour.

Archwol., VI. 516.

The character or state of being unsatisfactory; unscience; (un-si'ens), n. [(ME. unscience; < nn-1 + science.]] Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

If that any wyht weene a thing to ben oother weyes thanne it is, it is not oonly unscience but it is deceyvable opynyon.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 3.

unscissored (un-siz'ord), a. Not cut with scissors; not sheared. Shak., Pericles, iii. 3. 29, unscottify (un-skot'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. unscottified, ppr. unscottifying. [\lambda un-2 + Scottify.] To deprive of Scotch characteristics.

Examples of great power in Scottish phraseology, . . . which lose their charm altogether when unscottified.

E. B. Ramsey, Scottish Life and Character, p. 91.

unscoured (un-skourd'), a. Not scoured; not

unscoured (un-shourd), a. Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing: as, unscoured armor; unscoured wool. Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 171. unscratched (un-skracht'), a. Not scratched; not torn. Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 225. unscreened (un-skrachd'), a. 1. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. Boyle.—2. Not passed through a screen; not sitted as a unscreened collection.

unscrew (un-skrö'), v. t. [<un-2+screw1.] To draw the screws from; unfasten by taking out screws; also, to loosen (a screw) by turning it so as to withdraw it: often used figuratively.

I should curse my fortune, Even at the highest, to be made the gin To unortee a mother's love unto her son. Fletcher (and another'), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Prelacy was abhorred by the great body of Scottish Protestants, both as an unscriptural and as a foreign institution.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

unscripturally (un-skrip'tū-ral-i), adv. In an

state or character of being unscrupulous; want of scrupulousness.

of scrupulousness.
unscrutable (un-skrö'ta-bl), a. Inscrutable.
unsculptured (un-skulp'tūrd), a. Not sculptured; not covered with sculpture or markings;
specifically, in zoöl., smooth; without elevated
or impressed marks on the surface.

unscutcheoned (un-skuch'ond), a. 1. Not having, or not being entitled to, an escutcheon, as being of humble birth.—2. Not adorned with an escutcheon or armorial bearings, as a tomb

an escutcheon or armoral bearings, as a tomo or a doorway.

unseal (un-sēl'), v.t. [\langle ME. unselen; \langle $un-2+scal^2$.] 1. To open (a thing) after it has been sealed; free from a seal; hence, to open, in a general sense. Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 275.—2.

To disclose. [Rare.]

exemplified a second time.

Strange and unseconded shapes of worms succeeded.

Sir T. Browne.

unsecret¹ (un-sē'kret), a. [\langle un-1+secret.]

Not secret; not close; not trusty. Sir P. Sid-ncy, Areadia, iii.

unsecret² (un-sē'kret), v.t. [\langle un-2+secret.]

My fears forgetting manners, to unscal Their grand commission. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 17. unsealed (un-seld'), a. Not sealed or stamped

with a seal; not ratified; not confirmed; not sanctioned. Shak., All's Well, iv. 2. 30.
unseam (un-sem'), v. t. [(un-2 + scam.] To rip, as a piece of sewing; hence, to split or cleave. Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 22.

anctioned. Shat., ...
assam (un-sem'), s. l. [\[\] \[

character or state of being unseasonable. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

unseasonably (un-se'zn-a-bli), adv. In an unseasonable manner; not at the most suitable time. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 258.
unseasoned (un-se'znd), a. 1. Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use: as, unseasoned

wood, etc.—2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure something by use or habit: as, men unscasoned to tropical climates.—3. Not qualified by use or experience; unripe; imperfect.

An unseason'd courtier. Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 80.

4. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or what gives relish: as, unseasoned meat.

—5†. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed.

Sir, 'tis a sign you make no stranger of me,
To bring these renegadoes to my chamber
At these unseason'd hours.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Like a thicke Coate of *vnscason'd* frieze Forc'd on your backe in summer. *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

6+. Irregular; intemperate; inordinate.

Whilst gods and angels
Make but a rule as we do, though a stricter—
Like desperate and unecason'd fools, let fly
Our killing angers, and forsake our honours.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

unscripturally (un-skrip'tū-ral-i), adv. In an unscripturally (un-skrip'tū-ral-i), adv. In an unscriptural manner; in a manner not founded on or warranted by the Scriptures. Clarke. unscrupulous (un-skrö'pū-lus), a. Not scrupulous; having no scruples; regardless of principle; unprincipled. Godwin. unscrupulously (un-skrö'pū-lus-li), adv. In an unscrupulous manner. unscrupulous manner. unscrupulousness (un-skrö'pū-lus-nes), n. The state or character of being unscrupulous; want unseaworthiness (un-se'wer"THi-nes), n. The

exemplified a second time.

unsecret¹ (un-sē'kret), a. [⟨ un-¹ + secret.]

Not secret; not close; not trusty. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

unsecret² (un-sē'kret), v. t. [⟨ un-² + secret.]

To disclose; divulge. Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

unsectarian (un-sek-tā'ri-an), a. Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect; not characterized by any of the peculiarities or prejudices of a sect.

unsectarianism (un-sek-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [⟨ un-sectarianism (un-sek-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [⟨ un-sectarianism (un-sek-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [⟨ un-sectarianism (un-sek-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [⟨ un-sectarian freedom from sectarianism; unprejudiced attitude in religious matters.

'un-sek'ū-liūr), a. Not secular or

Scalarian + ism.]

A parcel of unsensed characters.

A parcel of unsensed characters.

A parcel of unsensed characters.

J. Levis, Bp. Peccok, p. 292.

I desire gretly that shrewes losten sone thilke unsely-nysses. Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4. Life and sornow are unseparable.

unseely† (un-sē'li), a. [〈ME. unsely, unselig, unceli, unsælig, 〈AS. unsælig, unseparably† (un-sep'a-ra-bli), adv. Inseparably; unseplichered, unsepulchered, unsepulchered (un-sep'ulpy: see seely.] Unhappy; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

"Unhardy is unseely," thus men sayth.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 290.

unseemt (un-sēm'), v. i. [< un-1 + scem¹.] Not to seem. Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 156.
unseemliness (un-sēm'li-nes), n. The character of being unseemly; uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

unseemly (un-sēm'li), a. [< ME. unsemly (= Icel. ūssemiligr); < un-1 + seemly.] Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent: improper.

unserviceable

We have endeavoured to be as far from unseemly speeches, to make your ears glow, as we hope you will be free from unkind reports.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Prol.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestie, Prol. =Syn. Unmeet, unfit indecorous.

unseemly (un-sēm'li), adv. In an unseemly manner; indecently; unbecomingly; improperly. 1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.

unseen (un-sēn'), a. [< ME. unsene, unseien. unsehen, unseie, etc.; < un-1 + scen!.] 1. Not seen; not discovered.—2. Invisible; not discoverable: as, the unseen God. Millon, P. L., xii. 49.—3†. Unskilled; inexperienced.

Not unseen in the affections of the court.

Not unseen in the affections of the court.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

The unseen, that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.—Unsight, unseen. See unsight.

unseaworthiness (un-sē'wer"#Hi-nes), n. The state of being unseaworthy.

unseaworthy (un-sē'wer"#Hi), a. Not fit for a voyage: applied to a ship not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

unseconded (un-sek'un-ded), a. 1. Not seconded; not supported; not assisted: as, the motion was unseconded; the attempt was unseconded. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.34.—2†. Not exemplified a second time.

of spirits; the heeafter.—Unsight, unseent. See unseizet (un-sēz'), v. t. [< un-2 + scizc.] To release; let go of. Quartes, Emblems. I. xii. 2. apprehended; not taken. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.—2. In law, not possessed; not put in possession: as, unseized of land. unseldom (un-sel'dum), adv. Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

unselogation of spirits; the heeafter.—Unsight, unseent. See unseizet (un-sēz'), v. t. [< un-2 + scizc.] To release; let go of. Quartes, Emblems. I. xii. 2. unseized (un-sēzd'), a. 1. Not seized; not apprehended; not taken. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.—2. In law, not possessed; not put in possession: as, unseized of land. unseldom (un-sel'dum), adv. Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

unseloze (un-sēz'), v. t. [< un-2 + scizc.] To release; let go of. Quartes, Emblems. I. xii. 2. unseized (un-sēzd'), a. 1. Not seized; on apprehended; not taken. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.—2. In law, not possessed; not put in possession: as, unseized of land. unseldom (un-sel'dum), adv. Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

unseloze (un-sēz'), v. t. [< un-2 + scizc.] To release; let go of. Quartes, Emblems. I. xii. 2. unseized (un-sēzd'), a. 1. Not seldom; apprehended; not taken. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.—2. In law, not possession: as, unseized of land. unseldom (un-sel'dum), adv. Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

Absence of self-consciousness. The Academy, April 19, 1890, p. 259. [Rare.] unselfish (un-sel'fish), a. Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest; generous;

bly. Milton, Divorce, ii. 9.
unsepulchered, unsepulchred (un-sep'ul-kėrd), a. Having no grave; unburied. Chapman, Iliad, xxii.
unsequestered (un-sē-kwes'tėrd), a. Not sequestered; unreserved; open; frank; free. Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 4. (Davies.)
unservice (un-sēr'vis), n. Want of service; neglect of duty; idleness. [Rare.]
You ter us for unservice ladv.

You tax us for unservice, lady.

Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 5.

unserviceable (un-ser'vi-sa-bl), a. Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless: as, an unserviceable utensil or garment. Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 152.

unserviceableness (un-sėr'vi-są-bl-nes), n. The

unserviceableness (un-ser vi-sq-bl-nes), n. The character or state of being unserviceable; uselessness. Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv. unserviceably (un-ser'vi-sq-bli), adv. Not in a serviceable manner; not serviceably. Woodward, Natural History.

unset cun-set'), a. [< ME. unset; < un-1 + color of the colo

Pro . j unwite poke. Paston Letters, Inventory, I. 477. Not sunk below the horizon, as the sun. Not fixed: unappointed. See steven.

Al long the men at unset stevens Chaucer, Knight's Tale, L 666. 7. Not placed in a setting; unmounted: as, $u \to (2\pi) s = 6$. Not set, as a broken limb. Fulb., Worthies.

unsettle cunset'l), v. [\(\lambda\) unsettle mixed with the?] I, trans. 1. To change from a settled state; make to be no longer fixed, steady, er established; unhinge; make uncertain or the tracing; as, to unsettle doctrines or opin-

H: [John Brown's] ultimate expectation seems to have a to \$1 msettle and disturb slave property that the institution would not be worth maintaining and would collaps. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 249.

isotolered.

Let not my sense unsettle,

Let I should drown, or stab, or hang myself!

Fletcher want another), Two Noble Kimmen, iii. 2

wittled (un-set'ld), a. [< m-1 + settled1

icd with settled2.] 1. Not settled; not fixed out shame; boldly. Wyelif, Prov. xxi. 29.

unshamefastness (un-shamefast-es), n. The state of being un-shamefast; impudence. mixed with selfled?] 1. Not settled; not fixed in resolution; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fielde; fluctuating; of the mind, disturbed; deranged.

An on citled rancy.

to and name of the distance of the state and name of the state and Crabbe, Parish Register (Works, I. 104).

2. Not determined, as something in doubt; not freed from uncertainty; as, an mosethed question.—3. Having no fixed place of abode; not established. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 6; Irraber.—4. Unequal; not regular; changeable; as, mosethed weather. Bentley, Sermons.—5. Not having the bees or dregs deposited; turbid; rolly; as, an mosethed liquid. Shak., W. T., i. 2, 325.—6. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unmodif; as, an mosethed dispute; an insethed bill. Not having the less or dregsses, not having the less or dregsses, an insettled liquid. Shak., w. 2, 2, 25.5—6. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid: as, an insettled dispute; an insettled bill. Chalmers. On Romans viii, 1.—7. Having no inhabitants: not occupied by permanent inhabitants: as, insettled lands.—8. Disturbed: lawless.

In the liquidated in the liquidated; unwhich full into unshapely into at the first race, which full into unshapely into at the first race, which full into unshapely into a the first race, where the first race is a second of the first race, whe

longer seven. [Rare.]

To une in the Suraments of the Church of Rome.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. li. 9. (Davies.)

unsevered (un-sew erd), a. Not severed; not parted; not divided; inseparable. Shak., Cor., in. 2. 42.

unsew (un-5), v. t. [\langle ME. unsewen, unsowen; $\langle un^{-2} + sev^{-1}$.] To rip. [Rare.]

Chidyng and reproche . . . unsoven the semes of freendship in mannes herte. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

unsex (un-seks'), v. t. [< un-2 + sex.] To deprive of sex or of sexual characters; make other-prive of sex or of s wise than the sex commonly is; transform in respect to sex; usually, with reference to a woman, to deprive of the qualities of a woman; make masculine.

Come, you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here.
Shak., Macbeth, t. 5. 42.
unshackle (un-shak'l), r. t. To unfetter;
loose from bonds; set free from restraint. Addison unshackle (un-shak'l), r. t. To unfetter; loose from bonds; set free from restraint. Adunshaded (un-sha'ded), a. 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. Sir W. Davenant, To the Queen.—2. Not having unshafty: an unshift (un-shif'ti-nes), n. The character of being unshifty; shiftlessness. W. Mathews, unshaded (un-sha'ded), a. 1. Not shaded; unshifty shiftlessness. W. Mathews, or other water-craft: as, to unship goods or passored.

unshadowed (un-shad'od), a. Not clouded: not darkened; hence, free from gloom: as, an unshadowed path; unshadowed enjoyment.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Salis the unshadowed main.
O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

unshakable (un-shā'ka-bl), a. Incapable of being shaken. Also spelled unshakeable.

Unshakeable beliefs. II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 317.

unshaked (un-shākt'), a. Not shaken; un-shaken; firm; steady. Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 70. unshaken (un-shā'ku), a. 1. Not shaken; not agitated. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 201.—2. Not shaken; firm; steady. Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 70.
unshaken (un-shā'ku), a. 1. Not shaken; not
agitated. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 201.—2. Not
moved in resolution; firm; steady. Shak.,
Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 199.
unshakenly (un-shā'ku-li), adv. In an
shaken manner; steadily; firmly.
unshale (un-shā'), r. t. [< un-2+ shale1. Cf.
unshall.] To strip the shale or husk from; unshell; expose or disclose. [Rare.]
I wil not unshale the jest before it be ripe.

Marston, The Faune, iv.

Unshamed (un-shūt'), a. Not shawned; not
shorn velvet. Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 94.
—2. Not shaven: as, unshorn lips. Longfellow,
Skeleton in Armor.

I wil not unshale the jest before it be ripe.

Marston, The Fawne, iv. unshamed (un-shāmd'), a. Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii.

the two would not be worth maintaining and state two worth and

We have not wanted this Lent fishe to cate, and also sinnes most not confesse, for the care is come to such o dis-solution and unchannefastnesse that the gentlemen hold it for an estate and admarcement of homour to eate flesh in Lent. Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 85.

unsettledly (un-set'ld-li), adr. In an unsettled manner; unertainly; irresolutely. Nunsettledness (un-set'ld-nes), n. The state of being unsettled, in any sense. Milton. unsettlement (un-set'l-ment), n. 1. The act of unsettling. Imp. Dicl.—2. The state of being unsettled; unsettledness; confusion; disturbance. Harrow, Sermons, III. xv. unsevent (un-sev'n), r. t. To make to be no longer seven. [Rare.] 11. mtrans. To come out from a sneath.
unshed (un-shed'), a. 1. Not divided; unparted, as the hair. Sprase, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.
—2. Not shed; not spilled; as, blood unshed.
Milton, P. L., xii. 176.
unshell (un-shel'), v. l. To divest of the shell;
take out of a shell; hatch; hence, to give birth
to take to release.

to; also, to releasé.

Of him and none but him . . . have I took, sent, or come in the wind of, that ever Yarmouth unshelled or ingendred. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 157). (Davies.)

There (behind a nailed-up chimney-board) I remained till half-past seven the next morning, when the house-mail's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, noshelled me. Dickens, Sketches, Watkina Tottle.

or as from, a shelf.
unshent (un-shent'), a. Not shent; not spoiled;
not disgraced; unblamed. Keats, Lamia, i.
unsheriff; (un-sher'if), v. t. To remove from or deprive of the office of sheriff. Fuller, Worthies, Kent.

unshiftable (un-shif'ta-bl), a. Not shifta-

shades or gradations of light or color, as a picture.

unshadowed (un-shad'od), a. Not clouded; move from a place where it is fixed or fitted: as, not darkened; hence, free from gloom: as, an unship an oar: to unship capstan-bars; to unship the tiller.

unshipment (un-ship'ment), n. The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; dis-

placement.

unshod (un-shod'), a. [< ME. unschod; < un-1 + shod.] 1. Not wearing shoes; barefoot: noting a human being. Jer. ii. 25.—2. Not having shoes, as a horse: noting a young horse never shod, or one from which the shoes have

Skeleton in Armor.

unshot (un-shot'), a. 1. Not hit by shot. Waller.—2. Not shot; not discharged; not fired.

The Scots fled from their ordnance, leaving them unshet. Expedition into Scotland, 1544 (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 125). unshot (un-shot'), v. t. To take or draw the shot

or ball out of: as, to unshot a gun. unshout (un-shout'), v. t. To recall or revoke (what is done by shouting). Shak., Cor., v. 5.4.

unshowered (un-shou'érd), a. Not watered or sprinkled by showers: as, unshowered grass. Millon, Nativity, I. 215. unshown (un-shou'), a. Not shown; not exhibited. Shak., A. and C., iii. 6, 52. unshrined (un-shrind'), a. Not deposited in a shrine. Souther.

unshrinking (un-shring'king), a. Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling or hesitating through reluctance or fear: as, unshrinking firmness. Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 42. unshrinkingly (un-shring'king-li), adv. In an

throw out of form or into disorder, control derange. [Raie.]

This deed unchapes me quite. Shak., M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

unshapen (un-sha'pn), a. Shapeless; misshapen: deformed; ugly.

Thou wild unchapen antic.

Muddleten and Rouley, Changeling, iv. 3.

unshapely (un-shap'li), a. Not shapely; not well-formed; ill-formed.

Well-formed:

"""

Decum, v. v.

unshrinkingly (un-shring'king-li), aav. in an unshrinking manner; firmly.

unshriven (un-shriv'n), a. Not shriven. Clarke.

unshroud (un-shrivd'), v. t. To remove the shroud from; discover; uneover; uneover; uneover; uneover; unshrinking manner; firmly.

unshrinkingly (un-shring'king-li), aav. in an unshriven (un-shrivd'), a. Not shriven. Clarke.

unshrinkingly (un-shring'king-li), aav. in an unshr

unshunnablet (un-shun'a-bl), a. Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 275.

unshunned (un-shund'), a. Not shunned; not avoided; unshunnable. Shak.. M. for M., iii. 2. 63.

unshutt (un-shut'), r. t. [(ME. unschutten, un-schetten; (un-2 + shut.] To open. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 803. unshutter (un-shut'er), r. t. To take down or open the shutters of. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at () ford axii

at Oxford, xvii.

unshy (un-shi'), a. Not shy; familiar; confident. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 50. (Davies.)

unsick† (un-sik'), a. Not sick; well. The Isle of Ladies, 1, 1205.
unsicker† (un-sik'èr), a. [< ME. unsiker (= G.

unsicher); (un-1 + sicker.] Not safe; not secure.

unsickerness! (un-sik'ér-nes), n. [< ME. un-sikernes; < unsicker + -ness.] The state of being insecure.

unsifted (un-sif'ted), a. 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. May, tr. of Virgil.—2. Not critically examined; untried. Shak., Hamlet,

unsight (un-sīt'), a. [Contr. of unsighted.] Not seen.—Unsight, unseen, without inspection or examination: thus, to buy anything unsight, unseen is to buy it without seeing it: now often abbreviated to sight unseen. [Colloq.]

For to subscribe unsight, unseen T' an unknown church's discipline. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 637.

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every put, with a design to purchase, which they were to do unsight, unseen. Addison, Spectator, No. 511.

unsightable (un-si'ta-bl), a. [ME., \(\chi un-1 + sight + -ahle.] Invisible. Wyclif.
unsighted (un-si'ted), a. 1. Not seen; invisible: as, an unsighted vessel. Suckling.—2. Not furnished with a sight or sights: as, an unsighted are. unsighted cum.

unsightliness (un-sit'li-nes), n. The state of being unsightly; disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. Wiseman, Surgery. unsightly (un-sit'li). a. Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed; repulsive. Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 159.

unsignificant (un-sig-nif'i-kant), a. Having no significance or signification.

An empty, formal, unsignificant name.

Hammond, Works, IV. 514.

unsignificantly (un-sig-nif'i-kant-li), adv. Without significance.

The temple of Janus, with his two controversal faces, might now not unsignificantly be set open.

Milton*, Areopagitica.

unsimple (un-sim'pl), a. Not simple, in any

Such profusion of unsimple words.

unsimplicity (un-sim-plis'i-ti), n. Lack of simplicity; artfulness. Kingsley, Westward Ho, vi. unsint (un-sin'), v. t. To deprive of sinful character or quality. Feltham, Resolves, i. 89. unsincere (un-sin-sēr'), a. 1t. Not genuine; adulterated. Boyle.—2. Mixed; alloyed, as a feeling. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 209.—3. Insincere. Shenstone.

unsincereness (un-sin-ser'nes), n. Insincerity.

unsincerity (un-sin-ser'i-ti), n. Want of genunslept (un-slept'), a. Having been without uineness; adulteration. Boyle, Works, I. 350. sleep.
unsinew (un-sin'ū), v. t. To deprive of strength, Pale as man longe unslept. The Isle of Ladies, 1. 1836. might, firmness, vigor, or energy. Shak., Ham-

might, firmness, vigor, or energy. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 10. [Rare.]
unsing (un-sing'), v. t. To recant, recall, or retract (what has been sung). Defoc, True-Born Englishman, ii. (Davies.) [Rare.]
unsingled (un-sing'gld), a. Not singled; not separated. Dryden, Eneid, iv. [Rare.]
unsinning (un-sin'ing), a. Not sinning; committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin: as, unsimning obedience. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 20.
unsister (un-sis'ter), v. t. To deprive of a sister; separate, as sisters. Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1. [Rare.]

unsistered (un-sis'terd), a. Sisterless; having no sister. O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 286. [Rare.]

unsisterliness (un-sis'ter-li-nes), n. The char-

unsisterimess (un-sis ter-h-nes), n. The character or state of being unsisterly. unsisterly (un-sis'ter-li), a. Not like a sister; unbecoming a sister. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 412.

unsitting (un-sit'ing), a. [ME., $\langle un-1 + sit-ting.$] Unbecoming; improper. Chaucer, Troiting.] Ŭni

unsizable (un-sī'za-bl), a. Not of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. Tatler. unsized (un-sīzd'), a. Not sized or stiffened: as, ussized camlet. Congreve, Way of the World, iv.

world, iv. unskilful (un-skil'ful), a. [(ME. unskilful; (un-1+ skilful.] 1. Not skilful; wanting, or not evincing, the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; bungling: said of persons or their acts.

Scorner and *vnskilful* to hem that skil shewede, In alle manere maners. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 26.

2t. Destitute of discernment; ignorant.

Though it make the unskilful laugh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 29.

3t. Unreasonable.

unskilfully (un-skil'ful-i), adv. [\langle ME. un-skilfully; \langle $unskilful+-ly^2$.] 1. In an unskilful manner; without skill.— $2\dagger$. Indiscreetly.

Qwo-so be rebel or vn-buxum ageynz ye aldirman, in tima of drynck or of morwespeche, vnskylfulleche, he xal paye to ye lyht iiij. li. of wax. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

3t. Unreasonably; unwisely. Chaucer, Bosthius, i. prose 4; Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 156. unskilfulness (un-skil'fūl-nes), n. The character of being unskilful. Jer. Taylor. unskill† (un-skil'), n. [< ME. unskil, unskile (= Icel. ūskil); < un-1 + skill.] 1. Lack of discernment or discretion; indiscretion. Genesis and Exodus, l. 3506.—2. Unskilfulness. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. (Davies.)

unskilled (un-skild'), a. 1. Lacking skill; destitute of or not characterized by special skill or trained dexterity.

2. Destitute of practical knowledge; unacquainted; unfamiliar: as, unskilled in chemisunsocket (un-sok'et), v. t. To take from a try.—3. Produced without skill or dexterity; socket. showing no evidence of skill in production.

If their unskilled verses were preserved at all, they must have been preserved by those who repeated them from memory.

G. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 107.

Unskilled labor, labor that does not exhibit or does not require special skill or training: usually confined to the simpler forms of manual labor, as the labor of hod-car-

unsleeping (un-sle'ping), a. Not sleeping; ever

The unsleeping eyes of God.

unsling (un-sling'), v. t. To remove from a position in which it has been slung; specifically (naut.), to take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask,

etc.; release from slings.
unslipping (un-slip'ing), a. Not slipping; not liable to slip. Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 129.
unsluice (un-slös'), v. t. To open the sluice of; open; let flow. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Meta-

morph., viii.

morph., viii.
unslumbering (un-slum'ber-ing), a. Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 275.
unslumbrous (un-slum'brus), a. Not slumbrous; not inviting or causing sleep. Keats, Endymion, i. [Rare.]
unslyt, a. [< ME. unsleig, unsleie, unslegh (= Icel. usleogr); < un-1 + sly.] Not sly. Wyelif, Prov. xxiii. 28.
unsmirched (un-smercht'). a. Not stained.

unsmirched (un-smercht'), a. Not stained; not soiled or blacked; clean: as, an unsmirched

character. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 119. unsmooth (un-smoth), a. Not smooth; not even; rough. Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii, 3.

unsmote (un-smōt'), a. Not smitten. Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib. [Rare.] unsmotherable (un-smuth'er-a-bl), a. Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxviii. unsnare (un-snar'), v. t. To release from a

unsnarl (un-snärl'), v. t. To disentangle. unsneck (un-snek'), v. t. To draw the sneck, latch, or bolt of (a door).

Tip-toe she tripped it o'er the floor; She drew the bar, unsnecked the door. Jamieson's Popular Ballads.

unsoaped (un-sopt'), a. Not soaped; unwashed.

The unsoaped of Ipswich brought up the rear.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxiv.

There was a wild-haired unsoaped boy.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 59. I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so unskilful an opynyon
That of thy we is no curacion.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 790.

There was a wild-haired unscaped boy.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 59.

unsociability (un-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), n. The state

of being unsociable; unsociableness. unsociable (un-sō'shia-bl), a. Not sociable, in

Whom, when Time hath made unsociable to others, we become a burden to ourselves.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 139).

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an unsociable state, that extinguishes all joy.

Addison.

unsociableness (un-so'shia-bl-nes), state or character of being unsociable; unsociability

ciability. unsociably (un-sō'shia-bli), adv. In an unsocial manner; with reserve. Sir R. IDEstrange. unsocial (un-sō'shal), a. Not social; not adapted to society; not tending to sociability; reserved; unsociable. Shenstone. unsocialism (un-sō'shal-izm), n. [< unsocial + -ism.] The state of being unsocial; reserve; unsociability. Congregationalist, Jan. 27, 1887. [Rare.]

[Rare.]

Unionism hitherto has been presented to the unskilled in far too costly and elaborate a form.

Sinctenth Century, XXVI. 728.

Personal Traits of Brit. Authors (Wordsworth),

Personal Traits of Brit. Authors (Wordsworth),

unsoft; (un-sôft'), a. [ME. unsofte, < AS. unsofte, hard, severe, < un-, not, + sōfte, soft, mild: see un-1 and soft.] Hard; harsh.

Thilke brustles of his berd unsofte.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1, 580.

Inskilled labor, labor that does not exhibit or does not require special skill or training: usually confined to the simpler forms of manual labor, as the labor of hod-carriers, etc.

Inskilled labor, requiring only brawny muscle, cannot equitably claim the wages of skilled labor, which taxes the brain, and requires the drill of a long apprenticeship.

In Baillie.

In

The renon his neyther over-old ne unsolempne.

Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

Milton, P. L., v. 647. unsolemnize (un-sol'em-nīz), v. t. [\(\) unsolemnize (been vithout + -izc.] To divest of solemnity; render un-

unsolicited (un-sō-lis'i-ted), a. Not solicited.
(a) Not applied to or petitioned.

Not a god left unsolicited. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 60.

Not a god left unsolicited. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 60. (b) Not asked for; not requested: as, unsolicited interference. Lord Halifax.
unsolicitous (un-sō-lis'i-tus), a. Not solicitous.
(a) Not deeply concerned or anxious. A. Tucker. (b) Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude: as, unsolicitous hours. Johnson.
unsolid (un-sol'id), a. Not solid. (a) Not having the properties of a solid; liquid or gaseous. Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 4. (b) Not sound, substantial, or firm; empty; weak; vain; ill-founded.
unsolidity (un-sō-lid'i-ti), n. The character or state of being unsolid, in any sense. The Atlantic, LXIII. 655.
unsolved (un-solvd'), a. Not solved, explained,

unsolved (un-solvd'), a. Not solved, explained, or cleared up: as, an unsolved riddle. Dryden, Virgil Ded

virgil, Dea.
unsonsy, unsoncy (un-son'si), a. 1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or good-looking.
[Scotch.]—2. Bringing or boding ill luck; unlucky; ill-omened; unpropitious. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled unsonsic, unsoncic.

unsoott, a. An obsolete variant of unsweet.

And cast hem out as rotten and unsoote. Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

unsophisticate (un-sō-fis'ti-kāt), a. Unsophis-

Nature, unsophisticate by man,
Starts not aside from her Creator's plan.
Cowper, Conversation, 1. 451.

unsophisticated (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), a. Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; unmixed; pure; genuine; not artificial; simple; artless.

It is the only place in England where these stuffs are made unsophisticated. Evelyn, Diary, July S, 1656.

Sidney had the good sense to feel that it was unsophisticated sentiment rather than rusticity of phrase that hefitted such themes.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 135.

unsophisticatedness (un-so-fis'ti-ka-ted-nes), The character or state of being unsophisti-

cated; genuineness; artlessness. unsophistication (un-sō-fis-ti-kā'shon), n. Sim-

plicity; artlessness; unsophisticatedness. unsorrowed (un-sor od), a. Not sorrowed, grieved, or mourned (for); not lamented or regretted: sometimes followed by for.

Transgressions . . . unsorrowed for and repented of.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Die, like a fool, unsorrowed.

Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

unsorted (un-sôr'ted), a. 1. Not sorted; not arranged or put in order; not assorted or classified. Watts, On the Mind, xix.—2t. Ill-sorted; ill-chosen. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13. unsought (un-sât'), a. [< ME. unsouht; < un-1 + sought.] Not sought. (a) Not searched for; not sought after.

Hopeless to find, yet loath to leave unsought. Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 136.

My friends have come to me unsought. The great God ave them to me.

Emerson, Friendship.

(b) Unasked for; unsolicited.

Love sought is good, but given unsought is better. Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 168.

unsoult (un-sōl'), v. t. To deprive of mind, soul, or understanding; deprive of spirit.

Your sad appearance, should they thus beloid you, Would halt unsould your arms.

Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

Thus bodies walk unsould 1 Ford, Love's Sacrifice, 1.2.

unsound (un-sound'), a. [< ME. unsound, 1.2.

Thus bodies walk unsould 1 Ford, Love's Sacrifice, 1.2.

unsound (un-sound'), a. [< ME. unsound, 1.2.

unsound (un-sound'), a. [< ME. unsound, 1.2.

unsound inher; unsound fruit. (b) Not solid, firm, strong, compact, or the like; not whole or entire as, unround deed from the recompendation of the like; unsound recompendation of the

Store Artaure (E. E. T. S.), L 4225.
Of unsound mind, insane. = Syn. Defective, imperfect, impaired, infirm.

of unsound mind, insane. Syn. before, injeries, impaired, intrin.
unsoundable (un-soun'da-bl). a. Not soundable; deep; profound; unfathomable. Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. ii.
unsoundlyt (un-sound'li), adv. In an unsound

unsparely! (un-spär'li), adr. [< ML. unsparely, unsparely, unsparliche (= Icel. usparliga); < un-1 + sparely,] Not sparely; unsparingly.

Chefly thay asken
Spreez, that rn-eparely men speded hom to bryng,
the wynne-lych wyne ther with vehe tyme.
Sir Gaucayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), L 979.

unsparing (un-spār'ing), a. 1. Not sparing; liberal; profuse; abundant: as, the unsparing use of money.

Heaps with unsparing hand.

Milton, P. L., v. 344.

2. Not merciful; unmerciful: as. unsparing publicity.

ublicity.
The unsparing sword of justice.
Milton, Eikonokiastes, Pref. unsparingly (un-sparingle, li), adr. In an un-sparing manner; profusely; also, mercilessly. The birch rod had to be unsparingly applied before he could be induced to enter the school-room. The Allantic, IXVI. 451.

unsparingness (un-spār'ing-nes), n. The character or state of being unsparing, unspatial (un-spā'shāl), a. Not spatial; not occupying space; having no extension. Also

beth, iv. 3. 123. unspeakable (un-spē'ka-bl), a. 1. Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; inef-fable; inexpressible.

Joy unsteadable and full of glory. 1 Fet. I. 8.

The day unspeakable draws nigh,
When bathed in unknown flame all things shall lie.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 217.

Yes eres that ne monen ne ben unspedsut ne wanted effect.

Chaucer, Boethins, v. prose 6.

Unspeedy (un-spē'di). a. Not speedy; slow.

Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 92.

Unspeell (un-spē'). r. t. To release from the power of a spell or enchantment; disonchant.

Dryden.

Unspeel (un-spēnt'). c. 1. Not spent; rs., money unspent (un-spent'). c. 1. Not spent; rs., money unspent (un-Dryden. unspent (un-spent'), a. 1. Net spent; rs, money unspent; not used or wasted; as, water in a eistern unspent,—2. Net exhausted; as, strength or force unspent,—3. Not having lost its force of motion; as, an unspent ball, unsphere (un-sier'), r, t. To remove from a soliere.

Shat., W T., i. 2, 48. To une here the stars

ton, Com. on 1 Pet. ii.

unsoundly! (un-sound'li), adv. In an unsound
manner.

Discipline unroundly tancht.

Heaker, Eccles. Polity, Pret., § 5.

unsoundness (un-sound'nes), n. The state or
character of being unsound, in any sense.

The unroundless of his own judgment.

Millom, Ans. (a Eichon Easilide, § 7.

unspar (un-spiir'), r. t. [K ML unsparred, unsperen; (un-2+ sparl.] To withdraw or remove
the spars or bars of; unbolt; unfasten; open.

Loke if the gate be unsparred.

And let the drawbridge fall.

Sout, Marmion, i. 4.

To unsphere the star

unspied (un-spid'), a. 1. Not spieled in or narrowly
unspike (un-spik'), i. t. To remove a spike
from, as from the vent of a cannon.
unspilled, unspill (un-spild'), spill(), a. 1†.

Not spoiled: not marred. Tusser, September's
Husbandry.—2. Not spilled; not shed: as,
blood unspill. Hudam, Cooper's Hill.

unspin (un-spin'), v. t. To undo, as something
that has been spun.

Oh, cruel fates! the which so some
His vitall thred unspoine.
Quoted in the Unstance of the All and let the drawbridge fall.

Sout, MT (un-spir'), v. t. To depress in spir-

Vouchsafe one unspleen'd chiding to my riot. Ford, Lady's Trial, il. 4.

unspoil (un-spoil'), v. t. To undo or destroy the effect of spoiling or over-indulgence in; cure of being spoiled or over-indulged. [Rare.]

"I am quite spolled, I beliere," said Helen; "you must unspoil me, Esther." Miss Edgeworth, Helen, Mill. unspoiled (un-spoild'), a. 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not having lost its naturalness and simplicity: as, an unspoiled charac-

Bathurst! yet unspoil'd by wealth.
Pops, Moral Essays, iii. 226.

2. Not despoiled or plundered; not pillaged.

Dryden, Eneid, x.
unspoken (un-spo'kn), a. Not spoken or uttered; hence, unconfessed.
What to speak, . . . what to leave unspoken. Bacon.

sey, XX.
unsportful (un-sportful), a. Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad; uncheerful; melancholy. Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 4.
unspotted (un-spot'ed), a. 1. Not spotted or stained; free from spots. Emerson, Misc., p. 41.—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; immaculate. Jas. i. 27.—3. Free from ceremonial uncleanness.

By the secules of an unrested lampe.

By the sacrifice of an unepotted lambe,

J. Udall, On Mark ix.

4. Unblemished; faultless; pure; perfect. Cresar's Commentaries, . . . wherein is seene the unspotted proprietie of the Latin tongue.

Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 263. (Latham.)

2. Extreme; extremely bad: as, an unspeakable fool; an unspeakable play. [Colloq.] unspeakable play. [Colloq.] unspeakably (un-spē'ka-bli), adv. In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 54. unspeaking (un-spē'king), a. Without the power or gift of speech or utterance. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 178. unspecified (un-spes'i-fid), a. Not specified; not specifically mentioned. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel [have the excellency, R. V.].

Gen. xlix. 4.

unstable equilibrium. See equilibrium, 1. unstabled (un-stabled), a. Not put up in a

Behold the branchless tree, the unstabled Rosinante!

Charlotte Bronte, Villette, xxxix.

unstableness (un-stā'bl-nes), n. Instability.

Sir M. Hale, On Eccles. xii. 1.

unstack (un-stak'), v. t. To remove from a stack; undo from a stacked position: as, to unstack hay; to unstack guns.

unstaid (un-stād'), a. Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile; fielde: as, unstaid youth. Naske, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.

unstaidness (un-stād'nes), n. 1. The state or character of being unstaid.—2t. Uncertain or motion; unsteadiness.

A kind of shaking unstaidness over all his body.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. unstained (un-stand'), a. 1. Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored: as, an unstained character; unstained religion. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1. unstamped (un-stampt'), a. Not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp impressed or affixed: as, an unstamped deed, receipt, or letter. unstanch, unstaunch (un-stanch', -stänch'), a. Not stanch; not strong and tight. Hakluyts Foyages, I. 463. unstanchable, unstaunchable (un-stan'chabl, -stän'chg-bl), a. [ME. unstaunchable; <un-1 + stanch' + -able.] 1; Inexhaustible; illimitable.

Eternite that is unstaunchable and infynyt.

Eternite that is unstaunchable and infynyt.

Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 7.

2. Not capable of being stanched, as a bleeding wound. unstanched,

ing wound.

unstanched, unstaunched (un-stäncht',
-stäncht'), a. [< ME. unstaunched; < un-1 +
stanched, staunched.] 1. Not stanched; not
stopped, as blood.—2. Unsatisfied; unsated. Rychesse may nat restreyne avarice unstaunched.

Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 6.

unspoken (un-spoken, unconfessed.

What to speak, ... what to leave unspoken. Eacon.

These black weeds have sprung up out of a buried heart, to make manifest an unspoken crime.

Hauthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 160.

unspontaneous (un-spon-tā'nō-us), a. Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced; artificial: as, unspontaneous laughter. Cowper, Odyscial: as, unspontaneous laughter. Cowper, Odyscial: as, unspontaneous laughter. Cowper, Odyscial: as, unspontaneous fully, a. Not sportful, gay, sey, xx.

One that weighs

One that weighs

One that weighs

reserve, formality, price, haughtness, of the like; relax.

One that weighs

His breath between his teeth, and dares not smile Beyond a point, for fear t'unstarch his look.

B. Jonson, Crithia's Revels, iii. 2.

unstate (un-stāt'), v. t. 1. To deprive of state or dignity. Shak., Lenr, i. 2. 108.—2. To deprive of statehood; cause to cease to be a state.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 23.

unstatutable (un-stat'ū-ta-bl), a. Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. Swift, On the Power of the Bishops.

unstatutably (un-stat'ū-ta-bli), adv. In an unstatutable manner; without warrant of statute. Encyc. Brit., V. 223.

unsteadfast, unstedfast (un-sted'fast), a. [<
] ME. unstedfast, unstedfast; < un-1 + steadfast.

1. Notstendfast; not firmly fixed or established.

A fooles displeasure to a wyse man is found profytable;

A fooles displeasure to a wyse man is found profytable; For his good will is ensted/ast. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose; inconstant; irresolute.—3. Insecure; unsafe. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 193.

unsteadiness (un-sted'i-nes), n. The state or character of being unsteady.
unsteady (un-sted'i), a. Not steady. (a) Not irmly established or settled. (b) Not firm; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; trembling; fluctuating: as, an unsteady hand; an unsteady flame. (c) Not constant in mind or purpose; flekle; chanceable; unstable; unsettled; wavering; as, an unsteady mind. (d) Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying in force, direction, etc.: as, unsteady winds. (c) Irregular in habits; dissipated.

Unsteady (in cted'i)

unsteady (un-sted'i), r. t. [\(\sqrt{unsteady}, a.\)] To make unsteady: cause to be fluctuating. The make unsteady; cause to be fluctuating. Engineer, LXX, 506.

Engineer, LXX, 506.
unsteel (un-stēl'), v. t. To make unlike steel;
disarm; soften. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe,
V. 310. (Davies.) [Rare.]
unstep (un-step'), v. t. To remove, as a mast, unstuff; (un-stuf'), v. t. [< ME. unstuffen.] To empty; hence, to depopulate.

Versida be wolde not lete the reame be unstuffed of

out stitches: rip. unstock (un-stok'), r. t. 1. To deprive of stock. -2. To remove from the stock, as the barrel of a gun. -3t. To remove from the stocks, as a ship; launch.

The Trovans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to unstee!
High rigged ships.
Surren, Elicid, iv. stockings. Scott. Kemlworth, vii. [Rate.] unstooping (un-sto'ping), a. Not stooping; not bending; not yielding.

unstopper (un-stop'er), r. t. To open, as a unsubmitting (un-sub-mit'ing), a.

bottle, by taking out the stopper, unstopple (un-stop'l), i.t. To remove a stopple

unstowed (un-stod'), a. Not stowed. (a) Not compartly placed or arruged as motored cargo or cables (6) Not filled by close packing, also, emptled of goods or cargo.

When they found my hold unstone L they went all hands

unstrain (un-strain'), v. t. To relieve from a strain; relax; loose. B. Jonson, Love Freed from Folly.

unstrained (un-strand'), a. 1. Not strained;

unstrange; cun-strange; d. [ME. unstrange; cun-1 + strange;] Not strange; well known. Chancer. Astrolabo, u. 17.
unstratified (un-strat'i-fid), a. 1. In bot., not stratified; not arranged in clearly definable

layers or strata; applied to the thall of certain hyers of strata; applied to the thath of certain lichens.—2. In geol., not strattfied.—Unstratified rocks, tooks which have not been deposited from water, in estive tooks, tooks which have been formed by the action of fire, or were originally part of the earth's crust. unstrength; (un-strength'), n. [\langle ME. unstrength, unstrength; \langle \lan

[Rare.]

unstressed (un-strest'), a. Not pronounced with stress, as a vowel; unaccented.

The n, it should be added, is not French h, but an un-stressed form of the Old English preposition on. The Academy, March 14, 1891, p. 200.

unstretch (un-strech'), v. t. To become unstretched; relax tension. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV, 169.

unstriated (un-stri'ā-ted), a. Not striated; un striped: as, unstriated muscular fiber.

unsteadfastly, unstedfastly (un-sted'fast-li), unstring (un-string'), r. t. 1. To deprive of adv. In an unsteadfast manner; unsteadily. unsteadfastness, unstedfastness (un-sted'-fast-nes), n. [< ME. unstedfastness (un-sted'-fast-nes), n. [< ME. unstedfastnesse; < unsteadfast + -ness.] The state or character of being unsteadfast; inconstancy; fieldeness. To take from a string: as, to unstring unsucceeded (un-suk-se'ded), a. Not succeeded unsuk-se'ded), a. Not succeeded unsuk strings; also, to relax or untune the strings of: as, to unstring a harp. Cowper, Task, ii. 728.

—2. To loose; untie. Dryden, Eclogues, \vi. 28.—3. To take from a string: as, to unstring beads.—4. To relax the tension of; loosen; weaken as to unstring the records.

being unsteadfast; inconstancy; fickleness.

Bp. Hall, An Humble Remonstrance.
unsteadily (un-sted'i-li), adv. In an unsteady
manner; without steadiness.

Unsteadily they rove,
And, never fix'd, are Fugitives in Love.
Congree, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.
unsteadiness (un-sted'i-nes). n. The state or
character of being unsteady.
unsteady (un-sted'i), a. Not steady.

(a) Not
triply established resttled.
(b) Not firm; subsking: star; unstudied (un-stud'id) a. 1 Not studied; not

unstudied (un-stud'id), a. 1. Not studied; not unsuccessive (un-suk-ses'iv), a. Without sucpremeditated.

Premeditated.
Ready and unstudied words.

2. Not labored; easy; natural: as, an unstudied style; unstudied grace.—3. Not having studied; unnequainted; unskilled; unversed.

Not so unstudied in the nature of councils as not to know, etc.

Ep. Jewell, Life (1085), p. 30.

Not clovoted to or occupied by study; not

Duration boundless, unsuccess.

Bp. Ken, The Monk and the Bird.

unsuccorable, unsuccourable (un-suk'or-a-bl),

a. Not capable of being succored or remedied.

Sir P. Sidney, Areadia, iv.

unsucked (un-sukt'), a. Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth.

The teats, . . . unsuck'd of lamb or kid.

Millon, P. L., iv. 583.

unstercorated (un-stér'kō-rā-ted), a. Not stercorated or manured. Scatt, Pirato, iv. unstick (un-stik'), r. t. To free, as one thing stuck to another: loose. Ruchardson, Clarisa Harlow, VII. 380. (Davies) unsting (un-sting'), r. t. To disarm of a sting; deprive of the power of giving acute pain. South. (Rare) souther (souther depopulate). He seide he wolde not lete the reame be instanced to peple, but their myght hem well deficide yet my enimy is cutted in to the londe. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 38. unstiffed (un-stuft'), a. Not stuffed; not crowded. Mak., R. and J., ii. 3, 37. unsubduable (un-sub-dū'a-bl.), a. Not capable of being subdued or conquered; unconquerant in the properties of the power of giving acute pain. Souther Souther Kebanga viji 5

unstuffed (un-stuft'), a. Not stuffed; not crowded. Shak., R. and J., ii. 3, 37.
unsubduable (un-sub-dū'a-bl), a. Not capable of being subdued or conquered; unconquerable; invincible. Souther, Kehama, xviii. 5.
unsubdued (un-sub-dūd'), a. Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered: as nations or passions unsubdued.

Considered [Considered**] [Cons [Rare.] ble; myincible, Southen, Kehama, xviii. 5. unstitch (un-stich'), r. t. To undo by picking unsubdued (un-sub-dud'), a. Not subdued; not

By flyd deerces, unsubject to her will. unstockinged (un-stok'ingd), a. Not wearing unsubmission (un-sub-mish'on), a. Unsubmission (un-sub-mish'on),

not bending; not yielding.

Custor prior firmness: Stat., Rich. H., i. t. 121.

unstop: unsubmissive (un-sub-mis'iv), a. Not submissive (un-sub-mis'iv), a. Not submissive disobedient. South, Sermons, X. v. unstop (un-sub-mis'iv-li), adv. In an

mitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. Thomson, Seasons, Summer. unsubordinate (un-sub-or'di-nāt), a. Not sub-ordinate; not of inferior rank, dignity, class,

or order. A certaine unque stionable Patriarchat, independent and untuberdinate to the Crowner $Mdten_i$ Reformation in Eng., ii.

When they found my hold uniform I, they went all hands to shooling and begsing.

Mate n, Reformation in Eng., it. Smollet. Rodern & Rundom Al. (D true)

unstrain (un-strain'), v. t. To relieve from a strain; relax; loose. B. Jonson, Love Freed from Folty.

unstrained (un-straind'), a. 1. Not strained; unstrained (un-straind'), a. 1. Not strained; imaginary; illusive; as, vinsubstantial (un-substantial), a. 1. Not substantial (un-substantial), a. Not substantia not strengthening or invigorating.

Like them [coconnuts] probably they yield a nutriment that is watery and unsubstantial,

Cost, First Voyage, III. iv.

unsubstantiality (un-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), u.

1. The state or character of being unsubstantial, in any sense.

Something of unsubstantiality and uncertainty had beset my hopes. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, XXIV.

2. An unsubstantial or illusive thing.

A thing of witcheraft, a tort of fungus growth out of the grave, an unsubstantiality altogether. Hauthorns, Septimius Felton.

unsubstantialize (un-sub-stan'shal-īz), v. t. {Cunsubstantial + -ize.} To render unsubstantial. Wordsworth, Excursion, ix.

unsubstantiation (un-sub-stan-shi-a'shon), n. A depriving of substantiality.

He [Berkeley] would probably have been satisfied with this acknowledgment, as a sufficient unsubstantiation of matter.

A. C. Praser, Berkeley, p. 201.

unsucceedablet (un-suk-sō'da-bl), a. [\(\) un-1 ligion, ii. 7. + succeed + -able.] Not capable of succeed-unsupportably (un-su-pōr'ta-bli), adv. Insupport or of bringing about the desired effect or portably. South, Sermons, II. 5.

Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.
unsucceeded (un-suk-sē'ded), a. Not succeeded or followed. Millon, P. L., v. S21.
unsuccess (un-suk-ses'), n. Lack of success; failure. Browning, Ring and Book. II. 144.
unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'ful), a. Not successful construction the second construction of the second construction.

unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'fül), a. Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. Milton, P. L., x. 35.
unsuccessfully (un-suk-ses'fül-i), adv. In an unsuccessful manner; without success; unfortunately. South.
unsuccessfulness (un-suk-ses'fül-nes), n. The state of being unsuccessful. Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 18.
unsuccessive (un-suk-ses'iv), a. Without suc-

r drained by the mourn.

The teats, . . . unsuck'd of lamb or kid.

Millon, P. L., ix. 583. unsufferable; (un-suf'ér-a-bl), a. [< ME. un-suftrable; < un-1 + sufferable.] Insufferable; intolerable.

Tormented with the unsufferable load of his Tather's wrath.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 295.

unsufferably† (un-suf'er-q-bli), adv. Insuf'era-

The sprightly twang of the inclodious lute Agrees not with my voice; and both unsuit My untun'd fortunes. Quarles, Emblems, IV. xv. ausuomission (un-suo-misa on), n. Casuomis-siveness; disobedience. Passy, Eirenicon, p. 21. [Rare.] unsuitability (un-sū-ta-bil'i-ti), n. The char-acter or state of being unsuitable; unsuitable-

not bending; not yielding.

Unstorping firmless

Unstorping firmless

Instop

Unstorping firmless

**Shall, Rich. II., L. 1.21.

Unsubmissive

Unsubmissive

Unsubmissive

Unsubmissive

Unsubmissive

Unsubmissive

**Institle rôle was taken by ______, a capable artist, whose came strengthes compensated to some extent for her natural unsubmissive; of the put. Alternation, No. 3181, p. 420.

Unsubmissive

Unsubmissive

Unsubmissive

**Institle rôle was taken by _______, a capable artist, whose came strengthes compensated to some extent for her natural unsubmissive; of the put. Alternation (unsubmissive) in the put. A

or character of being unsuitable; unfitness; incongruity; impropriety. South. unsuitably (un-sū'ta-bli), adv. In an unsuitable manner; unfitly; inadequately; improperly; incongruously. Tillatson. unsuited (un-sū'ted), a. Not suited. (a) Not suitable or adapted; unfit. (b) Not accommodated or fitted, unsupplied with what is wanted. Eurke, Letter to a Noble Lord.

unsullied (un-sul'id), a. Not sullied. (a) Not stand; not traished.

Maida honour... pure
As the unsullied Hij. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 352.

(b) Not discraced; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless. Pop., Dunchal, i. Its.

unsung (un-sung'), a. 1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song; as, "half yet remains unsung," Milton, P. L., vii. 21.—2. Not celebrated in verse or song. Whittier, Dedication unsunned (un-sund'), a. Not exposed to the sun; not lighted by the sun; dark; hence, figuratively, not cheered; gloomy. Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 5, 13.

unsunny (un-sun'i), a. Not sunny; not bright,

unsunny (un-sun'i), a. Not sunny: not bright, dazzling, or radiant, as with pleasure or joy;

We marvel at thee much,
O damsel, wearing this unsumy face
To him who won thee glory,
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

nounsuppliable (un-su-pli'n-bl), a. Not capable
n, of being supplied. Chillingworth.
unsupportable (un-su-por'tn-bl), a. Insupith portable. Bp. Hall, Sermon on Gal. v. 1.
of unsupportableness (un-su-por'tn-bl-nes), n.
Insupportableness. Bp. Wilkins, Natural Ret-1 ligion ii 7.

unsupported (un-su-por'tod), a. Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not aided.

not counfenanced; not aided, unsupportedly (un-su-pōr'ted-li), adv. In an unsupportedly (un-su-pōr'ted-li), adv. In an unsupported (un-su-prest'), a. Not suppressed (un-su-prest'), a. Not suppressed it not held or kept under; not subdued; not put down; as, unsuppressed a nother or applause; unsuppressed rebellion, unsure (un-shor'), a. [< ML unsure, unsewer; < u-1 + sair.] Not sure; not fixed; not certein. Safr. T. N. ii. 3, 50. unsured un-si ri', a. Not made sure; not sure unsured un-si ri', a. Not made sure; not sure unsured un-si ri', a. Not made sure; not sure unsured un-si ri', a. Not made sure; not sure unsured un-si ri', a. Not made sure; not sure unsured un-si ri', a. Not made sure; not sure unsured un-si ri', a. Not made sure; not sure unsured uns

unsurely (un-shor'li), adv. In an unsure manner: unsafely; uncertainly. Dame', Civil manı.: r: Wars, ii.

wars, ii.
unsuretyt (un-shör'ti), n. Uncertainty; doubt.
No I. More, Works, p. 319.
unsurmountable (un-ser-moun'ta-bl), a. Insermountable. Warburton, Divine Legation,

unsurpassable (un-sér-pás'a-bl), a. Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. That leave the consumption of the surpassable manner or degree: so as not to be surpassed. Attentum, No. 3263, p. 599. unsurpassed (un-sér-pást'), a. Not surpassed, excelled exceeded.

excelled, exceeded, or outdone. Byron, Childe

Harold, iv.
unsurrendered (un-su-ren'derd), a. Not surtendered; not given up or delivered; ns. an
unsurrendered prize. Conput, Hind, vii.
unsusceptibility (un-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), a. The
quality or state of being unsusceptible.
unsusceptible (un-su-sep'ti-bl), a. Not susceptible; insusceptible; as, unsusceptible of
state. Surjet.

unsuspecti /un-sn--pekt'), a. Unsuspected.

ansuspect (un-sn-spekt'), a. Unsuspected.

Milion, P. L., in, 771.

unsuspected (in-sn-spekt'ted), a. Not suspectcl. (i) the sheet is likely to have done an extract
critor of a serious first earlier, a person money stell
of critories as positive terminated to the stellar of the stellar of

unsuspectedly (un-sus-pek'ted-li), adv. In an

state of hearg unsuspected. Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 27. (Darie).)

To even ment an unsuspection wight, Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

unsuspectingly (un-sus-pek'ting-li), adr. In an unsuspecting manner; without suspicion. unsuspectingness (un-sus-pek'ting-nes), n. The state of being unsuspecting; freedom from suspeim.

Her am level unan pertionness only makes her the nerve operator) delic the entertainment.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 253

unsuspicion (un-sus-pi-h'on), n. Lack of suspicion; un uspeioneness,

Old need now come here, through their own healtest ness and teny green. Declara-

unsuspicious (un-sus-pish'us), a. Not suspicions. (a) Not inclined to suspect or imagine cvil; unsu per thus.

When a wazon-load of valuable merchandise had been emigrated r lore, at monday, perhaps, and directly bemath their memory close mosts.

Hauthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 31.

(b) Not raising, or tending to raise, suspicion: as, unsuspicion conduct. (c) Not passed in suspicion; free from anything hiely to cause suspicion. [Raise.]

B. fire well now to unsuspicious nights Courper, Task, Iv. 565.

unsuspiciously (un-sus-pish'us-li), adv. In an unsuspicious manner; unsuspectingly; without

unsuspiciousness (un-sus-pish'us-nes), n. The

dling-bands from, as a young child; by exten-

sion, to unswathe; release from bandages, or the like.

Clay. Puppy has scarce unswaddled my legs yet.
Turfe. What, wisps on your wedding day?
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

unswathe (un-swāth'), v. t. [(un-2 + swathe!] To take a swathe from; relieve from a bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to unswathe me.

Addison, Spectator, No. 90,

unswear (un-swar'), r. I. trans. To recent, revoke, or recall by a subsequent oath; retract by a second oath; abjure.

No more than he'll unswear. Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 31.

unsweating (un-swetting), a. Not sweating or

perspiring; as, an unsweating brow. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, iii. 117.
unsweet (un-swet'), a. [Formerly also in var. unswet, q. v.; (ML unswet, \(AS, unswete, \) not sweet, \((nn-, not, + swete, \) sweet; see un-1 and sweet.] Not sweet, in any sense.

Lete, That is a flood of helle unsucte Chancer, House of Fame, 1, 72.

Were all my 1 ws essential, and so mighty As the affected world believes I taste, This object were enough to unservete all Charman and Sharley, Chabot, Admiral of I rance, v.

unswep perted manner; without suspicion. Mid-unswell! (un-swel!), r. r. [CME, unswellen, Con. Touching Hirelings.
unsuspectedness (un-suspick (ted-nes), n. The

Ebbergan the welle

Ebben gan the welle
Of line teres and the horte unswille,
Chamer, Troilus, iv. 1140.

X. it. 27. (Darrer.)
unsuspecting (unsus-pek'ting), a. Not suspecting; unsuspicting; unsuspicting; not imagining that any ill is designed

To even ment an unsuspecting wight.

To even ment an unsuspecting wight.

To even ment an unsuspecting wight.

The statement of the word of passed over with a sweeping motion of the statement of the statemen

Foam unswept by wandering gusts. Cowjer, Hind, M. unswerving (un-swer'ving), a. Not deviating

unsworving (un-swer ving), a. Not deviating from any rule, standard, or course; undeviating; unwavering; firm.

unswervingly (un-swer ving-li), adr. Without swerving; undeviatingly; firmly.

unsworn (un-swern'), a. Not sworn. (a) Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, an unsworn witnes. (b) Not sole and pronounced or taken. Her solemn oath remained unsworn, Couper, Odyssey, x.

Dictions. unsyllabled (un-sil'g-bld), a. Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced; not divided into syllables.

unsymmetric (un-si-met'rik), a. Same as unsummetrical.

unsymmetrical (un-si-met'ri-kal), a. ing symmetry; asymmetrical: specifically, in botany, said of such flowers as lack numerical symmetry—that is, have the parts in the different yeles of unequal number. See symmetrical, 5.

unsymmetrically (vn si-met'ri-kal-i), adv. In an unsymmetrical manner; without symmetry. unsymmetry (un-sim'e-tri), n. Want of symmetry; disproportion; asymmetry.

Each momber of a plant will display unsummers.

Cach momber of a plant will display unsummers.

Cach momber of a plant will display unsummers.

The partial of a plant of a plant of a partial of a chief departure from a balance of surrounding actions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Blol. (Amer. ed. 1872), § 220.

character or state of being unsuspicious, unsustainable (un-sus-tā'na-bl), a. Not capable of being sustained, maintained, or supported. Barrow, Sermons, I. xviii.

unsustained (un-sus-tā'nd'), a. Not sustained; not maintained, uphold, or supported. Dryden, Educid vi

not maintained, upheld, or supported. Dryden, unsympathizable (un-sim'pg-thi-zg-bl), a. In-Æneid, xi. unswaddle (un-swod'l), r. t. To remove swad-unsympathy (un-sim'pg-thi), n. Lack of sym-

How true the unsumpathy as well as the sympathy of nature. Wilberforce, in Life by R. G. Wilberforce, II. 305. ((Encyc. Dict.)

unsystematic (un-sis-te-mat'ik), a. Not systematic; not founded upon or in accord with a system; not having a defined system or plan; lacking regular order, distribution, or arrangement.

Sir, the little adoc which me thinks I find in untacking these pleasant Sophismes puts mee into the mood to tell you a tale ere I proceed further. Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

No more than me a account of recall on oath.

II. intrans. To recant or recall on oath.

For who would not oft sweare,
And oft unsware, a blad me to beare?

Spense. Mother Hub. Tale.

unsweat! (un-swe!'), i. i. To remove or reduce the sweating of; case or cool after exercise or the sweating of; case or cool after exercise or and interesting the sweating of; case or cool after exercise or and interesting the sweating of the interesting the sweating of the sweating of the interesting the sweaters.

Narcissus pining o'er the untainted stream.

Narcissus pining o'er the untainted stream.

Narcissus pining o'er the untainted stream.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished.

What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., 11l. 2. 232.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence: as,

untainted meat.
untainted2; (un-tān'ted), a. [(un-1 + tainted, pp. of taint3, r.] Not attainted; not charged with a crime; not accused.

Within these five hours lived Lord Hastings, Untainted, unexamined, free, at liberts. Shak., Rich. III., iil. 6, 9.

untaintedly (un-tan'ted-li), adr. In an untainted manner; in a manner free from taint, stain, or blemish. South, Sermons, V. i. untaintedness (un-tăn'ted-nes), n. The state

of being untauted; freedom from taint, stain, or blemish. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 1 John i. 5. untaken (un-tā'kn), a. Not taken, in any sense.

It cannot stand with the love and wisdom of God to leave such order untaken as is necessary for the due government of his Church. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ill. 11.

untalented (un-tal'en-ted), a. Not talented; not gifted; not accomplished or clever.

This is the sort of stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor unfalent d girl.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, vii. 6 (Davies.)

untalked (un-takt'), a. Not talked or spoken.

-Untalked of, not talked or spoken about; not made the subject of talk. Shak, R. and J., id. 2, 7.

untamable (un-ta'ma-bi), a. Not capable of being tamed, domesticated, subjugated, or subducd; not to be rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought viceable to man; incapable of being brought from a wild, savage, barbarous, rude, or violent state: as, an untamable tiger; an untamable savage; untamable passions. Barrow, Sermons, I. iii. Also untameable.
untamableness (un-ta'rma-bl-nes), n. The quality or state of being untamed. Also untameableness

untame (un-tam'), a. Not tame; wild.

Idn, . . . nurso of beasts untame.

Chapman, Iliad, viii. 41.

untamed (un-tāmd'), a. [< ME. untamed, un-temid, untemed; as un-1 + tamed.] Not tamed. (a) Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man; as, an untamed beast. Locke.

And her eye has a glance more sternly wild Than even that of a forest child In its fearless and untaned freedom should be. Whitties, Mogg Megone.

(b) Not subdued; not brought under control: as, a turbulent, untained mind.

A people very stubborn and untained.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

untamedness (un-tamd'nes), n. The character

or state of being untamed. Leighton, Com. on 1 Peter v. (Energe, Diet.) untangibly (un-tan'ji-bii), adv. Intangibly. untangle (un-tany'gi), v. t. To loose from tangles or intriency; disentangle; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, or uncertainty; resolve; clear un; coolain. solve; clear up; explain.

Untangle but the conel chain. Prior, False Friend, iii.

If Leonora's innocent, she may untangle all.

Vanbrugh, Love Disarmed.

untappice; (un-tap'is), v. [$\langle un^{-2} + tappice, tappish.$] I. intrans. To come out of concealment.

Now I'll untappice.

Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5. II. trans. To drive out of concealment, as

untarnished (un-tär'nisht), a. Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished: as, untarnished sill; an untarnished reputation. untastef (un-tāst'), v. t. To take away a taste from; cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

Could not by all means might be devis'd Untaste them of this great disgust.

Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

untasted (un-tās'ted), a. Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue; hence, not experienced

Better unfedde then vn-taughte.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

(b) Unskilled; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
... untaught to plead for favour.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 122.

(c) Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

With untaught Joy Pharaoh the News does hear, And little thinks their Fate attends on him, and his so near.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 12.

(d) Not having learned by experience; ignorant.

Not having learned by experience, really transfer to pursue

Vain war with heaven; and, by success untaught,
His proud imaginations thus displayed.

Milton, P. L., ii. 9.

untax (un-taks'), v. t. To remove a tax from.

Untax the clothing of sixty million people.

Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. lvii.

untaxed (un-takst'), a. Not taxed. (a) Not charged with or liable to pay taxes. T. Warton. (b) Not charged with any fault, offense, etc.; not accused. ith any fault, offense, etc.; not accurate
Common speech, which leaves no virtue untaxed.
Bacon, Learning, i.

unteach (un-tech'), v.t. 1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.

If they chanc't to be taught any thing good, or of their own accord had learn't it, they might see that presently untaught them by the custome and ill example of their elders.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymmuus.

2. To make forgotten; make to cease from being acquired by instruction.

But we, by art, unteach what nature taught.

Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 1.

unteachable (un-tē'cha-bl), a. Not teachable or docile; indocile. Milton, Tetrachordon.

unteachableness (un-tē'cha-bl-nes), n. The character or state of being unteachable; absence of decility.

sence of docility.
unteam (un-tem'), v. t. To unyoke a team from; take a team, as of horses or oxen, from.

Justice and authority laid by the rods and axes as soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot.

Jer. Taylor (ed. 1835), Works, I. 212.

as the sun unteamed his chariot.

as the sun unteamed his chariot.

Jer. Taylor (ed. 1835), Works, I. 212.

untell (un-tel'), v. t. To recall, as what has been told; make as if not told or enumerated.

That time could turne up his swift sandy glasse
Travited the days and to redeem these house.

To untell the days and to redeem these house.

That time could turne up his swift sandy glasse
To untell the dayes, and to redeeme these hours.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and untempering effect of my visage.

Skak., Hen. V., v. 2. 241.

The study of sciences does more soften and untemper the courages of men than any way fortile and incite them. Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xix. (Daries.)

untemperatet (un-tem'per-āt), a. Intemperate. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 58. untemperatelyt (un-tem'per-āt-li), adv. In-

temperately:
untempered (un-tem'perd), a. Not tempered.
(a) Not duly mived for use: as, untempered line.
So it was not long that this untempered mortar would hold together these buildings.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

(b) Not brought to the desired state of hardness: as, untempered steel. (c) Not brought to a fit or proper state generally; not regulated, moderated, or controlled; not mollified: as, untempered severity. Johnson, Life of Waller.

The untempered spirit of madness.

Burke, Appeal from Old to New Whigs.

untemptible (un-tempt'i-bl), a. Not capable of being tempted.

Absolute purity is untemptible, as in God.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, xiv.

untemptibly (un-tempt'i-bli), adv. So as not

untemptibly (un-tempt'i-bi), adv. So as not to be tempted. Bushnell.
untenability (un-ten-a-bil'i-ti), n. The quality or state of being untenable; indefensibleness. untenable (un-ten'a-bi), a. 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession: as, an untenable post or fort. Clarendon.—2. That cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible: as, an untenable doctrine.

All others give up such false opinious as untenable.

All others give up such false opinions as untenable.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

or enjoyed.

untaught (un-tât'), a. [< ME. untaught, unacter or state of being untenable; untenablity.

taght; < un-1 + taught1.] Not taught. (a) Not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate.

To deprive of a tenant or tenants; expel or re-

move a dweller from; evict; dislodge.

He gets possession of their affections, whence all the power of man cannot untenant him.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 202. (Davies.)

untenantable (un-ten'an-ta-bl), a. Not fit to be tenanted or occupied as a dwelling; uninhabitable.

Frozen and untenantable regions.

untenanted (un-ten'an-ted), a. Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. Sir W. Temple. untender (un-ten'der), a. 1. Not tender; not soft.—2. Wanting sensibility or affection.

Lear. So young, and so untender? Cor. So young, my lord, and true. Shak., King Lear, i. 1. 108.

Untaught that soon such anguish must ensue.

Wordsworth, Female Vagrant.

Untendered (un-ten'derd), a. Not tendered;

not offered: as, untendered money or tribute.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 10. untenderly (un-ten'der-li), adv. In an untender manner; without affection.
untent (un-tent'), v. t. [< un-2 + tent1.] To bring out of a tent. [Rare.]

Why will he not upon our fair request
Untent his person, and share the air with us?

Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 178.

Shak, T. and C., ii. 3. 178. untented (un-ten'ted), a. 1. Not inclosed in or provided with a tent or tents: as, an untented army.—2. Having no tents erected upon it: as, an untented field.—3. Not having a medical tent applied; hence, not having the pain lessened. [Rare.]

The untented woundings of a father's curse Pierce every sense about thee!

Shak., Lear, i. 4. 322.

untenty (un-ten'ti), a. Incautious; careless. Scott. [Scotch.] unterminated (un-ter'mi-nā-ted), a. Without

end; having no termination.

Any unterminated straight line extending in the same direction as this last one which intersects one of the two former, shall also intersect the other. Nature, XLIII. 554. untetchet, n. [ME., < un- + tetche, tache.] An evil habit; a disgraceful act.

That time could turne up his swift sandy glasse
To untell the days, and to redeeme these hours.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Untemper (un-tem'per), v. t. To remove the temper from, as metal; hence, to soften; mollify.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and untempering effect of my visage.

Thus elects from a tether; set free, as an aniall confined to a certain range by a rope or chain. Athenæum, No. 3277, p. 226.

unthank! (un-thangk'), n. [< ME. unthank, unthonk, unthonc, < AS. unthank, unthonk, unthonk, thank, or undank), ingratitude; cun-, not, + thanc, thank, gratitude; see un-land thank.]

1. Nothanks; ingratitude; ill will.

Thus shal Ich have unthonke on every syde.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 699.

2. Harm; injury; misfortune.

Unthank come on his hand that boond hym so.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 162.

unthank2† (un-thangk'), v. t. [< un-2 + thank.]

To recant or recall, as one's thanks; unsay, as what has been said by way of acknowledgment.

Duke. We are not pleas'd she should depart.
Seb. Then I'll unthank your goodness.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, iii. 3.

ceived with thankfulness. [Rare.]
Unwelcome freedom, and unthanked reprieve.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 387.

unthankest. [ME., also unthonkes, gen. of unthank, used adverbially with the possessive pronouns, 'not of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our

untempter (un-temp'ter), n. [ME., < un-1 + accord': see unthank, and cf. thankes.] A form used only in the phrases his, thy, etc., unthankes, not of his, thy, etc., accord; involuntarily.

Wyclif, Jas. i. 13.

Wyclif, Jas. i. 13.

ful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. Luke vi. 35.—2. Not repaid with thanks; unacceptable.

One of the most unthankful offices in the world.

Goldsnith, The Bee. No. 8.

3. Giving no return; unproductive.

The husbandman ought not, for one unthankful year, to forsake the plough. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1. unthankfully (un-thangk'ful-i), adv. In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks; ungratefully. Boyle. unthankfulness (un-thangk'ful-nes), n. Un-

gratefulness; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favours breed first unthankfulness, and afterward hate.

Sir J. Hayward. unthink (un-thingk'), v. t. $\lceil \langle un^{-2} + think \rangle \rceil$ To retract in thought; remove from the mind or thought; think differently about.

To unthink your speaking,
And to say so no more.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 104.

Shak, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 104.
That the same thing is not thought and unthought, resolved and unresolved, a thousand times in a day.
J. Howe, Works, I. 71.
unthinkability (un-thing-ka-bil'i-ti), n. [< un-thinkable + -ity (see-bility).] The character of being unthinkable.

But genuine determinism occupies a totally different ground; not the impotence but the unthinkability of free-will is what it affirms.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 574.

unthinkable (un-thing'ka-bl). a. That cannot be made an object of thought; that cannot be

thought; incogitable. What is contradictory is unthinkable. Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph. and Logic, III. v.

Sir W. Hamiton, Lectures on Alexapia, and Logic, III. v. unthinker (un-thing ker), n. One who does not think, or who is not given to thinking; a thoughtless person. [Rare.]

Thinkers and unthinkers by the million are spontaneously at their post, doing what is in them.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1. (Davies.)

unthinking (un-thing'king), a. 1. Not thinking; heedless; without thought or care; thoughtless; inconsiderate: as, unthinking

It is not so easy a thing to be a brave man as the un-thinking part of mankind imagine.

Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

She has such a pretty unthinking Air, while she saunters round a Room, and prattles Sentences.

Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

unthinkingly (un-thing'king-li), adv. In an unthinking manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly. Popc.

unthinkingness (un-thing'king-nes), n. The character of being unthinking or thoughtless. haracter of being unthinkingness.

Lord Halifax.

unthorny (un-thôr'ni), a. Not thorny; free from thorns. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5. unthought (un-thôt'), a. Not thought; not imagined or conceived; not considered: often followed by of, formerly by on. The unthought-on accident is guilty.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 549.

This secure chapelry,
That had been offered to his doubtful choice
By an unthought-of patron.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

To hold one unthought longt, to hold one's attention so as to keep one from wearying.

And I will go to jail-house door, And hold the prisoner unthought lang. Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

And ay as he harpit to the king,
To haud him unthought lang.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

unthoughtfulness (un-thôt'fùl-nes), n. The state or character of being thoughtless; thoughtlessness.

A constant equable serenity and unthoughtfulness in outward accidents. Bp. Fell, Hammond, § 2.

unthanked (un-thangkt'), a. 1. Not thanked; unthread (un-thred'), v. t. 1. To draw or take not repaid with acknowledgments.—2. Not reading a thread from: as, to unthread a needle. out a thread from: as, to unthread a needle.—
2. To relax the ligaments of; loosen. [Rare.] He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints, And crumble all thy sinews. Milton, Comus, 1. 614.

3. To find one's way through.

They soon unthreaded the labyrinth of rocks.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 16.

For youthe set man in alle folye, In unthrift and in ribaudie. Rom. of the Rose, .. 4926.

A hater of folly, idleness, and unthrift.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 805. 2t. Folly.

He roghte noght what unthrift that he seyde. Chavcer, Troilus, iv. 431.

3. A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by ex-

S. A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by eatravagance; one without thrift.

Haun, his some and heire a notable rathrift, & delighting in nothing but in haukes and hounds, and gay appurell.

Pritankam, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 235.

To behold my door

Beset with unthrifts, and myself abroad?

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 1.

II.t a. 1. Profuse; prodigal.

What man didst thou ever know unthrift that was beloved after his means? Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 311. 2. Poor; unthrifty.

[He] litth much adoo (poore penniciather) to keepe his unthrift elbowes in reparations.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. S.

unthriftihead† (un-thrif'ti-hed), n. [\langle unthrifty + -head.] Unthriftiness.

Unquiet Care and fond Unthriftyhead. Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 25.

unthriftily (un-thrif'ti-li), adv. [< ME. unthriftily; < unthrifty + -ly².] 1. Poorly.

They been clothed so unthriftily.

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 340.

2. In an unthrifty manner; wastefully; lavish-

ly; prodigally. Why will you part with them [names] here unthriftily?

B. Jonson, Epigrams, vii.

unthriftiness (un-thrif'ti-nes), n. The state or character of being unthrifty; prodigality.

· Staggering, non-proficiency, and unthriftness of profession is the fruit of self. Rogers, Naman the Syrian unthrifty (un-thrif'ti), a. [\langle ME unthrifty; \langle un-1 + thrifty.] 1. Profitless; foolish; wretched. Swich unthrifty wayes newe. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1530.

2. Not thritty; not careful of one's means; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

To first four schees, and your rethrifty Sons
To Genthlize with proud possessions.
Spirester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.
A unthrifty knave.
Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 177. An unthrifty knave. 3. Not thriving; not in good condition; not

vigorous in growth. Grains given to a hide-bound or unthrifty horse recover him.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

At the base and in the rear of the row of buildings, the track of many languid years is seen in a border of untirify grass.

Hauthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 3.

4. Preventing thrift or thriving; mischievous; wicked. Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 35. unthrivet (un-thriv'), v. i. [< ME. unthriven, unthryven, onthryven; < un-2 + thrive.] 1. To fail of success.

For lovers be the folke that ben on lyve, That most disease han and most unthrire, And most enduren sorowe, wo, and care.

Cuckoo and Nightingale, 1. 142.

For upon trust of Calles promise, we may soon onthryve.

Paston Letters, 11. 237.

2. To fail to thrive or grow vigorously.

Quyl. lime, lite of that, lest it unthryre.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

unthrone (un-thron'), v. t. To remove from a throne or from supreme authority; dethrone. [The Pope] Thrones and *Unthrones* Kings.

Milton, True Religion, Heresy, Schlsm.

untidiness (un-ti'di-nes), n. The character or state of being untidy; lack of neatness; sloven-

The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and unti-diness. Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 330.

untidy (un-ti'di), a. [(ME. untidy, untydy, untydi; (un-1+tidy\).] 1. Untimely; unseasonable.—2. Improper; dishonest.—3. Nottidy; not neat; not orderly or clean.

[She shall] have mo solempne cites and semliche casteles Than ge treuly have smale tounes o[r] ratifd houses.

Filliam of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1455.

She omits the sweeping, and her house and furniture become untidy and unattractive.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 368. untie (un-ti'), v. [\ ME. unteizen, untigen, \ AS. untigan, untigean, untie, \ un., back, + tigan, etc., tie: see un-2 and tie-1.] I. trans. 1. To undo, as a knot.

Bruted it was amongst the Phrygians, that he which could waite it should be Lord of all Asia.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 826.

unthrift (un-thrift'), n, and a. [(ME. unthrift; thrift-lessness; prodigality.

For youthe set man in alle folye,

[(ME. unthrift; thrift-wrappings of; loosen and remove the tyings from: as, to untie a bundle; hence, to let or set loose; dissolve the bonds of; liberate.

All the evils of an untied tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.

Jer. Taylor.

3. To loosen from coils or convolutions.

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink Her snakes, untied, sulphureous waters driuk. Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

4. To resolve; unfold; clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities untic. II. intrans. To come untied; become loose.

Their promises are but fair language, . . . and disband and untic like the air that beat upon their teeth when they spake the delicious and hopeful words.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 887.

untied (un-tid'), a. 1. Not tied; free from any fastening or hand.—2t. Figuratively, morally unrestrained; dissolute.

There were excesses to many committed in a time so entired as this was. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 114. (Davies.) until (un-til'), prep. and conj. [Formerly also untill; < ME. until, until, until, ontil, ontil; < un-, as in unto, + till²: see till² and unto.] I. prep. 1†. To; unto: of place.

Hire wommen soon untyl hire bed hire broughte.

Chaucer, Trollus, ii. 914.

Also zit gert he mak tharin Propirtese by prené gyn, That it was like untill a henyn. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

He rousd himselfe full blyth, and hastned them untill.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

or degree that: preceding a clause.

'Tis held a great part of Incivility for Maidens to drink Wine until they are married. Howell, Letters, in. 54.

Wine until they are married. Howell, Letters, in. 54.

Until that day comes, I shall never believe this boasted point to be anything more than a conventional fiction.

Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

We sat and talked until the night, Descending, filled the little room.

Longfellow, The Fire of Drift-Wood.

The English until with the subjunctive often has a distinctly final sense, and in fact the subjunctive holds is own at that point better than at any other in English.

B. L. Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Philol., No. 16, p. 422.

B. L. Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Philol., No. 16, p. 422. untile (un-til'), v. t. To take the tiles from; uncover by removing tiles; strip of tiles. Beau. and Fl., Women's Prize, i. 3. untillable (un-til'a-bl), a. Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; barren. Cowper, Iliad, i. untilled (un-tild'), a. [\[\text{ME. untiled}; \(\text{un-1} + tilled. \] Not tilled; not cultivated, literally or figuratively.

There liues the Sea-Oak in a little shel; There growes vntill'd the ruddy Cochenel. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, Eden.

His beastly nature, and desert and untilled manners.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 4.

untimbered (un-tim'berd), a. 1. Not furnished with timber; not strongly or well timbered.

Where 's then the saucy boat
Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now Co-rivall'd greatness?

Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 43.

2. Not covered with timber-trees. untimet (un-tim'), n. [ME. untime, untyme, ontyme; < AS. untima, untime; as un-1 + time1.] Unseasonable time.

A man shal nat ete in untyme. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. untimeliness (un-tim'li-nes), n. The character of being untimely; unseasonableness.

The untimeliness of temporal death.

Jer. Taylor, To Bishop of Rochester. untimely (un-tim'li), a. [< un-1 + timely, a.] Not timely. (a) Not done or happening seasonably.

Death lies on her like an untimely frost Upon the sweetest flower of all the field. Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 28.

It [Brook Farm] was untimely, and whatever is untimely is already doomed to perish.

O. B. Frothingham, Reply, p. 188.

(b) Ill-timed; inopportune; unsuitable; unfitting; im-

Some untimely thought did instigate His all-too-time less speed. Shak., Lucrece, l. 43. He kindles anger by untimely jokes.

Crabbe, Tales, Works, IV. S.

Can she be dead? Can virtue fall untimely? Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2. untimeous, untimeously, adv. See untimous,

untimous (un-ti'mus), a. [Also untimeous; < un-1 + timous.] Untimely; unseasonable: as, untimous hours.

Of untymous persons: He is as welcome as water in a rivin ship. He is as welcome as snaw in harvest.

Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 377.

His irreverent and untimeous jocularity. Scott, Quentin Durward, I. 304.

[The knock] was repeated thrice ere . . . [he] had presence of mind sufficient to inquire who sought admittance at that untimcous hour.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 72.

untimously (un-ti'mus-li), adv. [Also untime-ously; < untimous + -ly²] In an untimous manner; untimely. Scott, Kenilworth, xv. untin (un-tin'), v. t.; pret. and pp. untimed, ppr. untinning. To remove tin from: as, to untin waste tin-plates. The Engineer, LXXI. 42. untinctured (un-tingk'tūrd), a. Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected; unimbued.

Many thousands of armed men, abounding in natural courage, and not absolutely untinetured with military discipline.

Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. To; unto; up to: of time.

From where the day out of the sea doth spring, Untill the closure of the Evening.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 27.

II. conj. Up to the time that; till the point or degree that: preceding a clause.

Until I know this sure uncertainty, I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.

Salak, C. of E., ii. 2. 187.

See ye dinna change your cheer, Untill ye see my body bleed.

Friunton (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

Tis held a great part of Incivility for Maidens to dink fine until they are married.

Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Until that day comes, I shall never believe this boasted oint to be anything more than a conventional fiction.

Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

We sat and talked until the pight.

Vourage, and not absolutely untinterted with military discipline.

Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

untinged (un-tinjd'), a. 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored: as, water untinged; untinged beams of light.—2. Not infected; unintinged (un-tin'a-bl), a. Incapable of being tired; unwearied. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'a-bl), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tin'd'), a. Not tinged; not asined; not discolored: as, water untinged untinged beams of light.—2. Not infected; unintinged (un-tin'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'a-bl), a. Incapable of being tired; unwearied. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), a. Not tired; not exhausted. Shak., T.

False Duessa, now untitled queene.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 42.

(b) Having no title of honor or office.

The king had already dubbed half London, and Bacon found himself the only untitled person in his mess at Gray's Inn.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

unto (un'tö), prep. and conj. [< ME. unto (not found in AS.), < OS. untō, untuo, unte = OFries. ont ti, until, = OHG. unze, unzi, unza, MHG. unze, untze = Goth. unte, up to, until, < OS. und, unt = OFries. und, ont = OHG. MHG. unz = Icel. unz, unuz, unst = Goth. und, up to, as far as, until; prob. another form and, up to, as far as, until; prob. another form of the prep. which appears as the prefix and, an-2, and with a reversive or negative force as an-2. The same first element appears in until, q.v.] I. prep. To: now somewhat antiquated, but much used in formal or elevated style.

Thare men gon un to the See, that schal goon un to youe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

A semely man to be a kyng,
A graciose face to loke vnto.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 151.

Lawes ought to be fashioned unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment. Spenser, State of Ireland.

God made flowers sweet and beautiful, that being seen and smelt unto they might so delight.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

Mat. xi. 28.

I'll follow you unto the death Shak., K. John, i. 1. 154.

They also brought a full intelligence in reference unto the particulars they were sent about.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 69.

N. Morton, New Lingmin.

Let the North unto the South

Speak the word befitting both.

Whittier, Texas.

To go in untot. See go.—To look unto. See look.
II., t conj. Up to the time or degree that; until;

Almighty quene, unto this yer be gon.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 647.

In this place abide into that ye see Ho being hym best and ho better have. Ram of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 4131.

untoiling (un-toi'ling), a. Without toil or labor.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 19.
untold (un-told'), a. [\(\text{ME. untold}; \(\text{vun-1} + \)
told.] 1. Not told; not related; not revealed.

Dryden.—2. Not numbered; uncounted; that

untowardness (un-to'iird-nes), n. The state untraveled, untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.
Not traveled; not trodden by passengers:
an untraveled forest.

Untravelled parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. I
untohe, \(\text{AS. ungetogen} (= \text{MLG. untogen, MHG.} \)
2. Not having traveled; not having gained of the state untraveled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot traveled untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot traveled parts.

Untravelled parts.

2. Not having traveled; not having gained of the state untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot traveled parts.

Virtually passengers:
an untravelled forest.

Untravelled parts.

2. Not having traveled; not having gained of the state untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot traveled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled forest.

Untravelled parts.

2. Not having traveled; not having gained of the state untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot traveled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled intravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not trodden by passengers:
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an untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not trodden by passengers:
an untravelled (un-trav'eld), a.

Vot travelled; not tro

Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe, lengit he noght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1822.

untooth (un-töth'), v. t. To deprive of teeth.

untooth (un-toth), v. t. To deprive of teeth. Cowper, Odyssey, xviii.
untoothsome (un-töth'sum), a. Not toothsome;
unpalatable. Sharley, Hyde Park, ii. 4.
untoothsomeness (un-töth'sum-nes), n. The
quality of being untoothsome or unpalatable.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iii. 287.
untormented (un-tôr-men'ted) a. Not tor-

untormented (un-tôr-men'ted), a. Not tormented; not subjected to torture.

Of his wo, as who seyth, unformented.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1011.

untorn (un-torn'), a. Not torn; not rent or

forced asunder. Courper. untouchable (un-tuch a-bl), a. Not capable of being touched; intangible; unassailable.

Untouchable as to prejudice. Feltham, Resolves, in 66. untouched (un-tucht'), a. 1. Not touched, in any physical sense; left intact.

2. Not mentioned; not treated; not examined.

We are carried forward to explore new regions of our souls as yet untouched and untrodden.

H. S. Holland, Logic and Life, p. 50. 3. Not affected mentally; not moved; not ex-

cited emotionally. Wholly untouched with his agonies. Sir P. Sidney

His heart's untouch d and whole yet.

Time, which matures the intellectual part,
Hath tinged my hairs with gree, but left untouched my heart.

Souther (Read's Brit. Poets, H. 188).

I, untouched by one adverse circumstance,
Adopted virtue as my rule of life.

Browning, Ring and Book, H. 219.

untoward¹ (un-tō'jird), a. [(un-1 + toward.]
1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.

This untoward generation. Acts ii, 40. What means this scorn, thou most untoward knave? Shak., K. John, i. 1. 243.

Nay, look, what a rascally untoward thing this poetry is.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. Inconvenient: troublesome; vexatious; ununtransformed (un-trans-formd'), a. Not fortunate; unlucky: as, an untoward event; transformed; unmetamorphosed. fortunate; unlucky: as, an untoward event; an untoward vow.

An untoward accident drew me into a quarrel.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1. =Syn. 1. Wilful, Contrary, etc. (see wayward), intractable.

untoward2t, prep. [ME., < unto + -ward.] To-

Whan I am my ladic fro,
And thynke untowarde hir drawe,
Gover, Conf. Amant., iv.
The char
The carried the conf. Amant., iv.
The char
The char-

untowardly (un-to'jird-li), a. Awkward; perverse; froward.

Untowardly tricks and vices. Locke, Education. untowardly (un-to'ard-li), adv. In an untoward,

froward, or perverse manner; perversely.

cannot be reckoned: as, money untold.

In the number let me pass untold.

Slak, Sonnets, exxvi.

Anility and Puerility after all are forces, and might do untold mischief if they were needlessly provoked.

J. R. Sceley, Nat. Religion, p. 120.

untolerablet (un-tol'e-ra-bl), a. Intolerable.

Bp. Jewell, Defence of the Apologic, p. 618.
untomb (un-tōim'), v. t. To take from the tomb; disinter. Fuller.

untonality (un-tō-nal'i-ti), v. The state of here.

untonality (untoneta, untogen, MHG. untogen, MHG. untogen, MHG. untogen, and ted, untangen, (untogen, MHG. untogen, uninstructed, untangen, (un-togen, MHG. untogen, MHG. untogen, and ted, untangen, (un-togen, untogen, uninstructed, untangen, (un-togen, MHG. untogen, untogen,

mntomb (un-töm'), v. t. To take from the tomb; disinter. Fuller.

untonality (un-tō-nal'i-ti), n. The state of being without definite tonality. Amer. Jour. Psynchol., I. 91. [Rare.]

untonguet (un-tung'), v. t. To deprive of a tongue or of a voice; silence.

Such who commend him in making condemn him in keeping such a diary about him in so daugerous days. Especially he ought to antongue it from talking to his prejudice.

Antenor entomly turnet his way Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe, length the noght.

Destruction of Troy (B. E. T. S.), 1, 1822.

And now the fiery horses of the Sun Were from their golden-flaming car untrace'd.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

untraceable (un-tra'sa,-bl), a. Incapable of being traced or followed. South.

untraced (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps. Denham, Cooper's Hill.—3. Not marked out.

untracekd (un-trast'), a. 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps; pathless: as, untracked woods. Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.—

2. Not followed by tracking.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceble (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceble (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceble (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked out.

untraceable (un-trast'), a. 1. Not traceable.

Especially le ought to autongue it from talking to his marked by footsteps; pathless: as, untracked woods.

untractable (un-trak'ta-bl), a. 1. Not tracta-

Intractable (un-trans and to say you the truth, they blo; intractable.

To speak with libertic, and to say you the truth, they say all in this Court that you are a verie good christian, and a verie untractable bishop.

Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 224.

The high-spirited and untractable Agrippina.

Gifford, note on Jonson's Sejanus.

**Charlet Court actable irregulations of these hitherto untractable irregulations."

There was room among these hitherto untractable irregularities for the additional results of the theory. Whereell. 2t. Difficult; rough.

Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forced to ride The untractable abyss. Milton, P. L., x. 476.

untractableness (un-trak'ta-bl-nes), n. Intrac-

tableness.
untraded; (un-trā'ded), a. 1. Not resorted to or frequented for the sake of trading: as, an untraded place. Haklant's Voyages, iii. 682.—
2. Unpractised; inexperienced.

Hir gilte heres with a golden threde Ybounden were, untressed as she lay.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 268.
untried (un-trīd'), a. 1. Not tried; not attempted.

By subtil Stratagems they act their Game,

comie; ludicrous.

Emblems not a few of the tragle and the untragic sort.

Cartyle, French Rev., IL v. 12. (Davies.)

Not trained; not

untrained (un-traind'), a. Not trained; not disciplined; uneducated; uninstructed.

My wit untrain'd in any kind of art.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 73.

I cannot say that I am utterly untrain'd in those rules which best Rhetoricians have giv'n.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

Not only is the multitude fickle, but the best men, unless urged, tutored, disciplined to their work, give way; untrained nature has no principles.

J. H. Neuman, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

untrammeled, untrammelled (un-tram'eld),
a. Not trammeled, hampered, or impeded.
untrampled (un-tram'pld), a. Not trampled;
not trod upon. Shelley.

Heta.
untriffing (un-trī'fling), a. Not triffing; not indulging in levities. Savaye.
untrim(un-trim'), v. t. To deprive of trimming; strip; disorder.

not trod upon. Shelley. untransferable (un-trans-fer'g-bl), a. pable of being transferred or passed from one to another: as, power or right untransferable. Howell, Pre-eminence of Parliament.

Shak., Sonnets, xviii. untrimmed (un-trimd'), a. 1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not pruned; not pruned; not put in or-

transformed; unmetamorphosed.
untranslatability (un-trans-lā-ta-bil'i-ti), n.
The quality of being untranslatable. G. P.
Marsh, Leets. on Eng. Laug., xxviii.
untranslatable (un-trans-lā'ta-bl), a. Not capable of being translated; also, not fit to be
translated. Gray, To West, April, 1742.
untranslatableness (un-trans-lā'ta-bl-nes), n.
The character of being untranslatable. Colerulae.

untranslatably (un-trans-la'ta-bli), adv. In an untranslatable manner; so as not to be capable of translation. Atheneum, No. 3238, p. 671. untransmutable (un-trans-ma'ta-bl), a. Incapable of being transputed.

It [an old castle] is not particularly "kept up," but its quite rustiness and untrimmedness only help it to be familiar. II. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 167. untransmutable (un-trans-ma'ta-bl), a. Incapable of being transputed. untowardliness (un-to'fird-li-nes), n. The character or state of being untowardly.

untranslatably (un-trans-la'tg-bli), adv. In an untranslatable manner; so as not to be capable

capable of being transmuted. Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and untransmutable. Hume.

Matters go untovardly on our Side in Germany, but the King of Denmark will shortly be in the Field in Person.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

Matters go untovardly on our Side in Germany, but the transparent (un-trans-par'ent), a. Not transparent; opaque: literally or figuratively.

Boyle, Works, I. 735.

Not traveled; not trodden by passengers: as, an untraveled forest.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

They found the bed untreasured of their mistress. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 7.

2. To bring forth, as treasure; set forth; display. [Rare in both uses.]

The quaintness with which he untreasured . . . the stores of his memory.

J. Mitford.

untreatable (un-trē'ta-bl), a. [< ME. untreta-ble; < un-1 + treatable.] 1†. Unmanageable; in-exorable; implacable.

Thow shalt nat wenen, quod she, that I bere untretable batayle ayenis fortune. Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 8.

batayle ayenis fortune. **Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 8. 24. Not practicable. **Dr. II. More.**—3. Incapable of being treated, in any sense. untrembling (un-trembling), **a. Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. **J. Philips, Cider; i

untremblingly (un-trem'bling-li), adv. In an untrembling manner; firmly.

untrespassing (un-tres'pas-ing), a. Not trespassing; not transgressing.

Others were sent more cheerefull, free, and still as it were at large, in the midst of an untrespassing honesty.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

untressed (un-trest'), a. [ME., \(un-1 + tressed, \)
pp. of tress¹.] With hair unarranged; not done
up in tresses, as hair.

By subtil Stratagems they act their Game, And leave untry'd no Avenue to Fame. Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

The generous past, when all was possible,
For all was then untried.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Not yet felt or experienced: as, untried sufferings.

Remains there yet a plague untried for me?
Brau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2. 3. Not subjected to trial; not tested or put to

the test.

By its perfect shape, its vigor, and its natural dexterity in the use of all its untried limbs, the infant was worthy to have been brought forth in Eden. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 114.

4t. Unnoticed; unexamined.

I slide
O'er sixteen years and leave the growth untried,
Shak., W. T., iv. 1. 6.

5. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law: as, the cause remains untried

By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd.

Shak., Sonnets, xviii.

der: as, an untrimmed wick; untrimmed leaves of a book.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind, Untrimmed hang about thy bared neck. Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii. 221. (Nares.)

2†. Virgin.

The devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new untrimmed bride.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 209.

3. Not furnished with trimmings. untrimmedness (un-trimd'nes), n. The state of being untrimmed. [Rare.]

untriumphablet (un-tri'um-fa-bl), a. Admitting no triumph; not an object of triumph. S. Butter, Hudibras.

Not untrodden, untrod (un-trod'n, un-trod'), a. vely. Not having been trod; not passed over; unfrequented. Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 136.

What path untrod
Shall I seek out to scape the flaming rod
Of my offended, of my angry God?
Quartes, Emblems, iii. 12.

The path from me to you that led,

*Cntrodden long, with grass is grown.

Lowell, Estrangement.

Corell, Estrangement.

Cuntroth; (un-trôth'). n. [A var. of untruth, as troth is of truth.] 1. Untruth; falsehood.

If you find my words to be untroth,
Then let me die to recompense the wrong.

Greene, Alphonsus, il.

2. An untruth: a falsehood.

There will be a " and of dissimulation at least, city-measure, and cut up in an untroth or two.

I defer and Rouley, Maid in the Mill, is. 1.

untroublet (un-trub'l), v. t. To free from trouble; disabuse, Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. v. untroubled (un-trub'ld), a. 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; unmoved; unruffled; not confused; free from passion: as, an untroubled mind.

Quiet, untroubled soul, awake! Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 149. 2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples: as, an *untroubled* sea.—3. Not foul: not turbid: as, an *untroubled* stream.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1.962.

Untrust, a. [VE., also untriste (= Icel. utraustr), faithless: see untrust, n.] Faithless; distrustful.

Bodies clear and untroubled

untroubledness (un-trub'ld-nes), n. The state of being untroubled; freedom from trouble; unconcern. Hammond, Works, IV. 479.
untrowablet (um-trō'a-bl), a. [ME., \(\cup un^1 + trac + -able.\)] Not to be credited; incredible. While the first trace of being untrusty: unfaithfulness in the dis-

untruced (un-tröst'), a. Not interrupted by a

Instruceur (unitable), and fruee: truceless.

All those four [elements]

Maintain a natural opposition

And unitard was the one against the other.

Middleton, Now it like a Woman's, iii. I.

untrue (un-trö'), a. [< ME. untrewe, ontrewe untrustworthy (un-trust'wer' mi), a. Not (= MLG. untrewe = G. untrew = Icel. ūtryggr); { un-1 + true.} 1. Not true to the fact; contrary to the fact; false.

It wants it [sliting] all the more because it is so closely

And he she wed him tree tidyings and ratione, for he made him below howe all the countre of Wales wolde gladly elane hym to be their lorde.

Berners, it, of Proissait's Chron., I. 322.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction untrue?

Hooler, Eccles, Polity.

2. Not true to one's duty; not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, friend, etc.; not to be trusted; false: disloyal.

Lete vs take hede to saue the peple and the londe fro these rn-terne and misbelevying Sarazins that thus sod-enly be entred vpon vs. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

For further I could say this man's untrue.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1, 169.

3. Not true to a standard or rule; varying from a correct form. pattern, intonation, alinement, or the like: incorrect.

Henry chastysed the olde untrewe mesure, and made a yerde of the 1 neth of his owne arme.

Fabyan, Chronyele, cexxvi. (Eneye. Diet.)

The milliounds must be squared truly, or the volume will stand unevenly and the finisher's design be untrue.

W. Mathews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Groller Club), p. 35.

In the case of crank-pins wearing untrue, there is nothing for it but bling to callper.

The Engineer, LXIX. 159.

untrue; (un-trö'), adv. [(ME. untrewe; (un-true, a.] Untruly.

Elle: he moot telle his tale untrewe. Chaveer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 735. untrueness (un-tro'nes), n. [< ME. untrue-nesse; < untrue + -ness.] The character of

nesse; \ untre

untruism (un-trö'izm), n. [< untrue + -ism.]
Something obviously untrue; the opposite of a truism. [A nonce-word.]

Platitudes, truisms, and untruisms.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, vi.

Master More untruly reporteth of me in his dialogue. Tymdale, Ans to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14. Untruss (un-trus'), v. t. To untie or unfasten; untruss (un-trus'), r. t. To untie or unfasten; loose from a truss, or as from a truss; let out; specifically, to loose, as to let down the breeches by unitying the points by which they were held up; undress.

Give me my nightcap, so!
Quick, quick, untruss me.
Fietcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.
Our Muse is in mind for thi untrussing a poet.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.
The Clerk of Chatham was untrussing his points preThe Clerk of Chatham was untrussing his points pre-

untrussi (un-trus'), n. Same as untrusser.

Thou grand scourge, or second untruss of the time.

E. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

untrussed (un-trust'), a. Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. Fairfax, Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii.

Behold the sacred Pales, where with haire Untrust she sitts, in shade of yonder hill. L. Bryskett, Pastorall Aeglogue.

untrusser (un-trus'èr), n. One who untrusses; hence, one who unmasks and scourges folly; one who prepares others for punishment by untrussing them.

trussing them.

Keither shall you at any time, ambitiously affecting the itile of the untrusers or whippers of the age, suffer the iteh of writing to ever-run your performance in libel.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3. unturned (un-ternd'), a. Not turned.—Toleave no stone unturned. See stone.

Year-frust'), n. [\lambda ME. untrust, untrist unturned (un-ternd'), a. Uninstructed; unturned (un-turned), a. Uninstructed; unturned (un-turned), a. Shak, Sonnets, exxviii. untrust! (un-trust'), n. [< ME. untrust, untrist (= Icel. ūtranst); < un-1 + trust!.] Lack of trust; distrust.

Ye have noon oother countenance I leeve, But speke to us of *untrust* and represse. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, I. 962.

Why hastow made Troylus to me untriste [var. untruste]?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 830.

of being untrusty; unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. Sir T. Hayward.
untrustworthiness (un-trust wer Thi-nes), n.

The character of being untrustworthy.

Much has been said about untrustworthiness of historical evidence.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., p. 75.

It wants it [slifting] all the more because it is so closely connected with the early Venetian history, than which no history is more utterly untrustworthy.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 228.

Instery is more utterly untrustworthy.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 228.

untrusty (un-trus'ti), a. [< ME. untrusty, ontwisty, ontwisty; < un-1 + trusty.] Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.

Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 14).

untruth (un-tr\(\tilde{O}\)therefore is Eng. Garner, I. 14).

untruth (un-tr\(\tilde{O}\)therefore is Eng. Garner, I. 14).

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Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 14).

untruth (un-tr\(\tilde{O}\)therefore is in the opposite direction.

Each coll of the cable in the tank as it comes out receives a twist in the opposite direction, or unitvist.

Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 467.

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Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 467.

Elect. Re

Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness; disloyalty.

Untruth has made thee subtle in thy trade.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

3. A false assertion; a falsehood; a lie.

Mot cover, they have spoken untruths: . . . and, to conclude, they are lying knaves. Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 220. untruthful (un-tröth'ful), a. Not truthful; wanting in veracity; contrary to the truth.

For some, untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat. Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 31.

untuckered (un-tuk'erd), a. Wearing no tucker: said of a woman.

untufted (un-tuf'ted), a. Without tufts or pro-

Platitudes, truisms, and untruisms.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, vi.

untruly (un-trö'li), adv. In an untrue manner;
not truly; falsely.

Master More untruly reporteth of me in his dialogue.

Timdale, Ans to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

Then in dumb silence will I hary mine [news], For they are harsh, untuneable, and bad. Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 208.

unusefully

Naught untures that Infant's voice; no trace Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek. Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 16.

2. To disorder; confuse.

Shak., Lear, iv. 7, 16, Untuned and jarring senses. untuned (un-tūnd'), a. Not tuned; unmusical; unharmonious.

al; unharmonious.
With bolsterous untuned drums.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 134.

unturf (un-terf'), v. t. To remove turf from; deprive of turf. Nature, XLIII. 80, unturn (un-tern'), v. t. To turn in the reverse way, as in a manner to open something. [Rare.]

untwine (un-twin'), v. I. trans. 1. To untwist; open or separate after having been twisted; untie; disentangle; hence, figuratively, to explain; solve.

This knot might be untwined with more facilitie thus. Holinshed, Sundrie Invasions of Ireland. (Encyc. Dict.)

On his sad brow nor mirth nor wine Could e'er one wrinkled knot untwine Scott. Rokeby, iii. 22.

2. To unwind, as a vine or anything that has been twined around something else: literally or figuratively.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to untwine the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old.

Sir W. Hamilton.

II. intrans. To become untwined.

His silken braids untwine, and slip their knots.

Milton, Divorce, i. 6.

untrustworthy (un-trust wer "Fili), a. Not trustworthy, in any sense: as, an untrustworthy untrustworthy in any sense: as, an untrustworthy servant; an untrustworthy boat.

It wants it fallting all the more because it is so closely being twisted. Swift.—2. Figuratively, to disentangle; solve: as, to untwist a riddle. Fletcher, A Woman Pleased, v. 1.

ununderstood (un-un-der-stud'), a. Not understood; not comprehended. Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 50. [Rare.] ununiform (un-u'ni-fôrm), a. Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Rare.]

An ununiform plety. Decay of Christian Piety. ununiformness (un-ū'ni-fôrm-nes), n. The character or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity. [Rare.]

A variety of parts, or an ununiformness.

Clarke, Answer to Sixth Letter.

Clarke.

Clarke.

Clarke.

Clarke. Answer to Sixth Letter.

In truthfully (un-tröth'fùl-i), adv. In an untruthful manner; falsely; faithlessly.

untruthful manner; falsely; faithlessly.

untruthfulness (un-tröth'fùl-nes), n. 1. The character or state of being untruthful; falseness; unveraeity.—2. Inaccuraey; incorrectness: as, the untruthfulness of a drawing.

untuck (un-tuk'), v. t. To unfold or undo; release from being tucked up or fastened.

For some, untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat

Every some, untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat

Every some, untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat

Every some, untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat

Unusualness; infrequency.

Chaucer, Answer to Sixth Letter.

unurged (un-érjd'), a. Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited; voluntary; of one's own accord. Shak., K. John, v. 2. 10.

Unusualness; infrequency.

Chaucer, Boethus, ii. prose 7.

2. Want of use.

Hallivell.

Unusualness; untrecommentation one's own accord. Shak., K. John, v. 2. 10.

Unusualness; infrequency.

Chaucer, Boethus, ii. prose 7.

2. Want of use.

Hallivell.

2. Want of use. Halliwell.
unused (un-ūzd'), a. 1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused. Shak., Sonnets, iv.—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; not habituated: as, hands unused to labor; hearts unused to deceit.

Unused to the melting mood. Shak., Othello, v. 2. 349. Her gaoler's torches fill with light The dreary place, blinding her unused eyes. Willians-Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

4. Unusual; unwonted.

Bitter pain his vexed heart wrought for him, And filled with unused tears his hard wise eyes. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 145.

unusedness (un-u'zed-nes), n. Unwontedness; unusualness. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, vii.

unuseful (un-ūs'fùl), a. Useless; serving no purpose. Jcr. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 292. Those hands that gave the casket may the palsy For ever make unuseful, even to feed thee! Fletcher, Wite for a Month, i. 2.

unusefully (un-ūs'fùl-i), adv. In a useless manner. Jer. Taylor. Works (ed. 1835), I. 236.

unusefulness (un-ūs'fūl-nes), n. The character unvascular (un-vas'kū-lūr), a. Non-vascular; unvoiced (un-voist'), a. 1. Not spoken; unut-of being unuseful. N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 304.
unusual (un-ū'zhō-nl), a. Not usual; not frequent; not common; rare; strange: as, an unusual season; a person of unusual erudition.

Some comet or unusual prodigy.

Shak. T. of the S. iii. 2. 98.

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Some comet or unusual prodigy.

Shak. T. of the S. iii. 2. 98.

Univascular; unvoiced (un-voist'), a. 1. Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. Emeracy of the season of unusual tered; not articulated or pronounced. Emeracy of unvoiced (un-voided), a. 1. Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. Emeracy of unuvasial (un-vis'al), v. t. [< un-2 + vasal.]

To cause to be no longer a vassal; release from vasalage. [Rare.]

unvoidable (un-voi'da-bl), a. Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

Unvoidable (un-voi'da-bl), a. Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

Some comet or unusual prodigy.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 98. The territory to whose free population Roman citizenship was now extended was of very unusual size according to the measure of ancient cities.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

=Syn. Uncommon, unwonted, singular, remarkable, odd. unusuality (un-ū-zhō-al'i-ti), n. [\lambda unusual + -ity.] The state or character of being unusual; unwontedness; rarity.

rareness of occurrence; rarity.
unutterability (un-ut*er-a-bil'i-ti), n. 1. The
character of being unutterable; unspeakableness.—2. Pl. unutterabilities (-tiz). That which cannot be uttered or spoken.

They come with hot unutterabilities in their heart.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 3.

unutterable (un-ut'ér-a-bl), a. Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; unspeakable: as, unutterable auguish; unutterable joy.

The most unutterable coward that c'er nature
Bless'd with hard shoulders.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, if. 4.

He with sighs unutterable by any words, much less by a stinted Liturgie, dwelling in us makes intercession for us.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

unutterably (un-ut'er-a-bli), adv. In an unutterable manner; unspeakably; beyond ex-

pression. There would have been something sad, unutterably sad, in all this.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 43.

unvaccinated (un-vak'si-nā-ted), a. Not vaccinated; specifically, having never been successfully vaccinated.

unvaluable (un-val'ū-a-bl), a. 1. Being above price; invaluable; priceless.

I cannot cry his caract up enough;
He is unvaluable.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. Valueless; worthless.

If nature . . . deny health, how unvaluable are their riches! Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 424.

unvalued (un-val'ūd), a. 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 19.— 2†. Inestimable; not to be valued.

Each heart Hath, from the leaves of thy unvalued book, Those Delphick lines with deep impression took. Milton, Epitaph on Shakspere.

Art or nature never yet could set A valued price to her untalued worth. Muddleton, Family of Love, 1, 2.

3. Not estimated; not having the value set; not appraised: as, an estate unvalued. unvanquishable (un-vang'kwish-a-bl), a. capable of being conquered. J. Udall, On John

unvanquished (un-vang'kwisht). a. Not conquered; not overcome. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 141.

unvariable (un-va'ri-a-bl), a. Not variable; invariable; constant. Norrus. unvaried (un-va'rid), a. Not varied; not altered; not diversified; unchanged.

The same unvary'd chimes.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 348. Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 318.

So far as its [Salem's] physical aspect is concerned, with its flat unvaried surface, covered chiefly with wooden houses.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 231.

unvariegated (un-vä'ri-e-gä-ted), a. Not variegated; not diversified; not marked with different colors. Edinburgh Rev.

unvarnished (un-vär'nisht), a. 1. Not over-tollier, p. 231.

unvarnished (un-vär'nisht), a. 1. Not over-tollier, p. 232.

unvisibly (un-viz'i-bli), alv. Invisible. Chaucer.

unvisibly (un-viz'i-bli), adv. Invisibly. Bp.

Gardiner.

unvital (un-viz'tal), a. Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal. [Rare.]

unvarnished (un-viir nisht), a. 1. Not over-laid with varnish.—2. Not artfully embellish-

A round unvarnish'd tale. Shak., Othello, i. 3. 90. unvarying (un-vā'ri-ing), a. Not altering; not liable to change; uniform; unchanging.

unvaryingly (un-va'ri-ing-li), adv. In an unvarying manner; uniformly. George Eliot, Silas Marner, xvii.

To cause to be no longer a vassal; release from vassalage. [Rare.]
unveil (un-vai'), r. [Early mod. E. unvail; (unvoi'da-bl), a. Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

un-2 + roil.] I. trans. To remove a veil from; uncover; disclose to view; reveal: as, to unveil a statue. Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 200.

II. intrans. To become unveiled; be disclosed to view; remove a veil; reveal one's self.

distinct from breath; unintonated; surd. unvoidable (un-voi'da-bl), a. Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

He will from on high pronounce that unvoidable sentence.

Railey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 173. (Davics.)

unvoluntary; (un-voi'un-tā-ri), a. Involuntary.

Fuller.

Unveil, O Lord, and on us shine
In glory and in grace.
J. H. Newman, The Two Worlds.

It is to be said of Sallust, far more plausibly than of Carlyle, that his obscurity, his unusuality of expression, and his Laconism . . . bore the impress of his genius, and were but a portion of his unaffected thought.

unusually (un-ū'zhṇ-nl-i), adr. In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely; unwontedly. Paley.

unusualness (un-ū'zhṇ-nl-nes), n. The state of being unusual; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence; rarity.

Also unvail.

unveiledly (un-vā'led-li), adv. Plainly; without disguise. Boyle, Works, IV. 18. [Rare.] unveiler (un-vā'ler), n. One who unveils; lence, one who expounds. Boyle, Works, IV. 18.

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Inveiledly (un-vā'led-li), adv. Plainly; without disguise. Boyle, Works Also unrail.

the not worthy of veneration; contemptible. unvowed (un-voud'), a. Not vowed; not conShak., W. T., ii. 3. 77.

Secrated by solemn promise. unvenomed (un-ven'umd), a. Having no venom; not poisonous: as, a toad unvenomed. Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

Hall, Satires, Postseript.

Unvenomous (un-ven'um-us), a. Same as unvenomous (un-ven'um-us), a. Same as unvenomed. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 297. (Davies.)

unvented (un-ven'ted), a. Not vented; not uttered; not opened for utterance or emission.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. [Rare.]

unventilated (un-ven'ti-lā-ted), a. Not ventilated. Sir R. Blackmare.

unveracious (un-vē-rā'shus), a. Not veracious; not having a strict regard for truth; untruthful; dishonest; false.

ful; dishonest; false.
unveracity (un-ve-ras'i-ti), n. Want of veracity; untruth; falsehood.

A certain very considerable finite quantity of Unveracity and Phantasin. Carlyle,

unverdant (un-ver'dant), a. Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. Congrere, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

unveritable (un-ver'i-ta-bl), a. Not veritable; not true. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21. unversed (un-verst'), a. 1. Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.

A mind in all heart-mysteries unversed.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Not put in verse: as, thoughts unversed. unvesselt (un-ves'el), r. t. To empty. [Rare.] unvexed (un-vekst'), a. Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed; not agitated or disquieted. Donne, Anatomy of the World, i. Also unrext.

In the noon now woodland creatures all Were resting 'neath the shadow of the trees, Patient, unreard by any memories. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 174.

unvicar (un-vik'jir), r. t. To deprive of the office or position of vienr.

If I had your authority, I would be so bold to unricar im. Strupe, Cranmer, II, vii. (Davies.) unviolable (un-vi'o-la-bl), a. Not to be violated or broken. Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 27. [Rare.]

unviolated (un-vi'o-la-ted), a. 1. Not violated; not injured.

Th' unviolated honour of your wife. Shak., C. of E., III. 1. 83.

2. Not broken; not transgressed: as, an unriolated vow. Milton, S. A., I. 1144. unvirtue (un-ver'tū), n. Absence of virtue;

vice. [Rare,]

and yet they reek with uncirtue.

II. W. Beccher, Christian Union, March 3, 1887.

unvirtuous (un-ver'tū-us), a. Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 232.

Lavoisier showed that the atmospheric air consists of pure or vital, and of an unrital air, which he thence called Whewell.

unvitiated (un-vish'i-ā-ted), a. Not vitiated; not corrupted; pure. B. Jonson. Magnetick Lady, iv. 3.
unvizard (un-viz'jird), r. t. [< un-2 + rizard.]

To divest of a vizard or mask; unmask.

O what a death it is to the Prelates to be thus un-vis-arded, thus uncas'd. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

unvoluptuous (un-vō-lup'ṭū-us), a. Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

unvote (un-vot'), v. t. To retract, annul, or undo by vote.

This was so sacred a rule that many of those who voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of parliament, if things might be thus voted and unvoted argain from day to day. Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

If vnuoved to another Order, . . . he vows in this order.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 229. (Davies.) unvoyageable (un-voi/āj-a-bl), a. 1. Incapable of being navigated; innavigable. De Quincey.—2. Not to be crossed or passed over; im-

passable.

This unroyageable gulf obscure.

Milton, P. L., x. 366.

unvulgar (un-vul'gär), a. Not vulgar or com-

Heat my brain

With Delphic fire,
That I may sing my thoughts in some unculgar strain.
E. Jonson, Underwoods, xliv.

unvulgarize (un-vul'gār-īz), v. t. To divest of vulgarity; make not vulgar or common. Lamb. unwaited (un-wā'ted), a. Not attended: with

To wander up and down unwaited on. Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii.

unwakeful (un-wāk'fūl), a. Sleeping easily and soundly; characterized by sound sleep. unwakefulness (un-wāk'fūl-nes), n. The quality or state of being unwakeful; sound sleep. unwakened (un-wā'knd), a. Not wakened; not roused from sleep or as from sleep. Milton, P. L., v. 9.

unwallet (un-wol'et), v. t. To take from a wal-

The lacquey laughed, unsheathed his calabash, and un-scalleted his cheese.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 14. (Davies.)

unwandering (un-won'der-ing), a. Not wandering; not moving or going from place to place. Couper, Iliad, xiii.
unwappered; (un-wop'erd), a. Not caused or not having reason to tremble; not made tremulated.

lous; unpalsied; hence, fearless and strong through innocence.

We come towards the gods, Young and untrapper'd, not halting under crimes Many and stale. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

unwarded; (un-war'ded), a. Unwatched; un-guarded. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, guarded. fol. 81.

unwaret (un-wär'), a. [\langle ME. unwar, onwar, \langle AS. unwar, unheeding, unheeded, unexpected, \langle un-, not, + war, heedful: see un-1 and warc1.]
Unexpected; unforeseen.

Upon thy glade day have in thy mynde The unwar wo or harm that comth bihynde, Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, 1. 329.

They think their children never do unvirtuous things; unwaref (un-war'), adv. [ME. unwar; prop. d yet they reek with unvirtue.

H. W. Beecher. Christian Union. March 3, 1887. predicate use of unware, a.] Unawares; unexpectedly.

edly.
On thee, Fortune, I pleyne,
That unwar wrapped hast me in thy cheyne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1, 628.

He put vp his goode swerde for doute leste he slough eny man vn-war. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

unwarely (un-war'li), adv. [<unwarely, unwar-ly, unwarliche, < AS. unwarliche, unwarely, unwarely, unware, unexpected; see unware, a.] Unnwares; unforeseen; unexpectedly.

Elde is comen unwarly upon me.

Chaucer, Bobthius, i. meter 1. unwareness! (un-wār'nes), n. [< unware + -ness.] The condition of being unexpected. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 201.
unwares! (un-wārz'), adv. [< ME. *unwares, < AS. unwæres, < unwær, unexpected: see unware.] Unawares; by surprise.

A great sort of Turks entred into the bulwarke of Spaine, . . . and droue our men out, I can not tell how, unwares or otherwise. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 84.

unwarily (un-wā'ri-li), adv. In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly; unexpectedly. Shak., K. John, v. 7.63. unwariness (un-war'ri-li), adv. The character of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness; recklessness. unwarlike (un-wâr'lik), a. Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

The normalite disposition of Ethelwelf gave encounted in the not doubt, and easter entrance to the Danes. Militan, Hist. Eng., v. unwarm (un-warm'), r. i. [<un-2 + warm.]
To lose warmth; become cold. [Rare.]

With a rid chil each little heart unrearry and (un-warred), a. Not warned: not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. Loef c.

unwarned (un-warne'), a. Not warned: not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. Loef c.

nuwarnedly (un-war'ned-li). adv. Without

unwarnedly (un-war'ned-li), adv. Without unwaveringly (un-wa'yer-ing-li), adv. In an warning or notice. [Rare.]

They be suddenly and unuarnedly brought forth.

Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 88.

unwarp (un-warp'), v. t. [\(\chi un^2 + warp.\)] To reduce from the state of being warped. Evelyn. unwarped (un-warpt'), a. Not warped; not biased; impartial; unbiased. Thomson, Spring. unwarrantability (un-wor an-ta-bil'i-ti), n. The character of being unwarrantable; unwarrantableness.

rantableness, unwarrantable (un-wor'an-ta-bl), a. Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. South, Sermons, unwarrantableness (un-wor'an-ta-bl-nes), n. The character or state of being unwarrantable. Bp. Hall, Ans. to Vind. of Smeetynnuus, § 3. unwarrantable inanner; in a manner that cannot be justified. Bp. Hall.
unwarranted (un-wor'an-ted), a. 1. Not warranted; not authorized; unjustifiable; as, an unwarranted interference.
What do we weaklings so fur presume upon our abili-

What do we weaklings so far presume upon our abili-ties or success as that we dare thrust ourselves upon temp-tetions unbidden, unwarranted Ep. Hall, Contemplations, iv. 221.

2. Not guaranteed; not assured or certain. Upon hope of an unwarranted conquest,

3. Not guaranteed to be good, sound, or of a

certain quality: as, an unicarranted horse, unwarrantedly (un-wor'an-ted-li), adv. In an unwarranted manner; without warrant; un-

unwarrent, v. t. [< ME. unwarrynen; < un-2 + warren.] To deprive of the character of a war-

That alle the warryn of Stanes with the apertinaunce be rinearcained and vaforested for euermore, so that alle the forsayd citezins of London her eyers and successours have alle the francheses of the warryn and forest inblemyeshyd. Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 19.

unwary (un-wa'ri), a. [\(\sigma un-1 + wary.\) (f. notater, the earlier form.] 1. Not wary; not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate; headless; careless. Milton, P. L., v. 695 .- 2f. Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood At suddenness of that unwary sight.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

unwashed (un-wesht'), a. Not washed. (a) Not cleaned by vater; fifthy; unclean: as, unwashed vool; hence, vulgar

Another lean unwash'd artificer. Shak., K. John, iv. 2, 201.

Such foul and unwashed bawdry as is now made the food of the seem. B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

(b) Not overflowed by water; as, a lock unwashed by the waves.—The unwashed, the great unwashed, the lower class of people. The latter phrase was first applied to the artisan class, but is now used to designate the lower classes generally—the mob, the rabble.

unwashent (un-wosh'n), a. [\(\text{ME}. unwaschen, \) unicaschan, (AS. uniwascen, not washed; as un-1+na ben.] Not washed; unwashed. Mat.

Whan the I have eten, their putter hire Dissches un-vare then in to the Pot or Cawdroin, with remeant of the Flessche and of the Brothe, till their wole eten zen. Mandeville, Travels, p. 250.

unwasted (un-was'ted), a. 1. Not wasted or lost by extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.—2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, or other means. Sir R. Blackmore.—3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

The most southerly of the unwasted provinces.

Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

4. Not emaciated, as by illness. unwatchful (un-woch'ful), a. Not vigilant. Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. 20.

unwayering manner; steadfastly.
unwayed; (un-wād'), a. [< ME. unwaied; < un-1
+ wayed.]

1. Not used to the road; unaccustoned to the road.

Colts unwaved and not used to travel.

2. Having no roads; pathless.

unweakened (un-we'knd), a. Not weakened; not enfeebled. Boyle.
unweaned (un-wend'), a. Not weaned; hence, not withdrawn or disengaged.

The heathen Angle and Saxon, still unweaned from his fierce Teutonic creed. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128. unweariable (un-wö'ri-a-bl), a. That cannot be tired out or wearied. *Hooker*, Eecles. Pol-

unweariably (un-we'ri-a-bli), adv. In an un-weariable manner; indefatigably. Bp. Hall, Christian Assurance of Heaven. unwearied (un-we'rid), a. 1. Not wearied; not

Inweaties (....
fatigued.

The unicerted sun from day to day
Does his creator's power display.

Addition, Ode.

2. Indefatigable; assiduous: as, unwcarted perseverance; of persons.

wince: of persons.
Would you leave me
Without a farewell, Hubert? By a friend
Unicerted in his study to advance you?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, 1, 2.
To an un-

unweariedly (un-we'rid-li), adv. In an un-wearied manner; indefatigably; assiduously. Chesterfield

unweariedness (un-we'rid-nes), n. The state of being unwearied. Baxter.
unweary¹ (un-we¹ri), a. [< ME. unwery, < AS.
unwery, oot weary; as un-¹ + weary.] Not

Weary.
I noot ne why, unucry, that I feynte.
Chaucer, Trollus, 1. 410.

unweave (un-wev'), v. t. 1. To undo or take to pieces (that which has been woven, as a textile tabrie).

Uniceare the web of fate. Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 4. 2. To separate; take apart, as the threads which

compose a textile fabric.
unwebbed (un-webd'), a. Not webbed; not web-footed. Pennant.

unwed (un-wed'), a. Unmarried. Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 26.

unwedgeable (un-wej'a-bl), a. Not to be split unwedgeable (un-weigh-bl), a. Not to be split with wedges; in general, not easily split; not fissile, as pepperidge. Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 116. unweeded (un-weided), a. Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 135. unweenedt (un-wend), a. [ME. unwend, AS. unwind, unhoped; as un-1 + weened.] Unthought of unwarrents.

thought of; unexpected.

Unhoped or unuened. Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6. unweeping (un-we'ping), a. Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears: as, unweeping eyes. Drayton, Duke Humphrey to Elenor Cobham. [Rare.]

unweeting (un-we'ting), a. A variant of unwitting. Spenser.

The unnecting Child
Shall by his beauty win his grandsire's heart.
Wordsworth, Vandracour and Julia.

norasworta, Vandracour and Julia. unweetingly! (un-wō'ting-li), adv. A variant of unwittingly. Milton, S. A., l. 1680. unweighed (un-wād'), a. 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

Solomon left all the vessels unweighed. 1 Kl. vil. 47.

We shall be much unwelcome.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 35.
The unwelcome news of his grandson's dangerous state. induced him to set out forthwith for Holland.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 203.

unwelcome (un-wel'kum), v. t. To treat as being unwelcome; be displeased with. [Rare.]

She can soften the occasional expression of half-con-cealed ridicule with which the poor old fellow's sallies are liable to be welcomed—or unvelcomed. The Atlantic, LXV. 550.

unwelcomely (un-wel'kum-li), adv. In an unwelcome manner; without welcome.

Garcio is come unwelcomely upon her. unwelcomeness (un-wel'kum-nes), n. The state of being unwelcome. Boyle, Works, VI. 43. unwell (un-wel'), a. 1. Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.

Whilst they were on this discourse and pleasant tattle of drinking, Gargamelle began to be a little unwell.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

The mistress, they told us, was sick, which in America signifies what we should call being unwell.

Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, I. 46.

2. As a euphemism, menstruant; having courses. 2. As a eupnemism, menstruant; having courses. Compare sick¹, a., 6. = Syn. 1. Atting, etc. See sick¹. unwellness (un-wel'nes), n. The state of being unwell or indisposed. Chesterfield, Letter, 1755. [Rare.] unwemmedt, a. [ME., < AS. unwemmed; as un-1 + wemmed.] Unspotted; unstained.

Thus hath Crist unwemmed kept Constaunce. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, 1. 826.

unwept (un-wept'), a. 1. Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. Scott, L. of L. M., vl. 1.

2. Not shed; not wept: as, unwept tears. unwet (un-wet'), a. Not wet; not moist or humid; not moistened; dry.

Though once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmoved and eyes unneet.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., 1. 673.

unwhipped (un-hwipt'), a. Not whipped; not punished. Also unwhipt.

punished. Also unichipt.

Tremble, thou wretch.

That hast within thee undivulged crimes.

Unwhipp'd of justice. Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 53.

unwholet (un-hōl'), a. [< ME. unhol, unhal, <
> AS. unhāl (= OHG. unhal) = Icel. ūheill = Goth.

unhacls), not whole, not sound, < un-, not, +

hāl, whole: see whole.] Not whole; not sound; infirm; unsound. Todd.

unwholesome (un-hōl'sum), a. [< ME. *unholsum, onholsom (= Icel. ūheilsamr); < un-1 +

wholesome.] 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; unhealthful: as, unwholesome air; unwholesome food.

A certaine Well . . . had once very foule water, and

A certaine Well . . . had once very foule water, and unwholesome to drink. Coryat, Crudities, I. 138. 2. Not sound; diseased; tainted; impaired; defective.

Prithee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome. Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 125.

3. Indicating unsound health; characteristic of or suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental; hence, repulsive.

One from whom the heart recolled, who was offensive to every sense, with those white, unwholesome, greasy hands, the powder, the seent, the masses of false hair, the still falser and more dreadful smile.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

unwholesomely (un-hôl'sum-li), adv. In an

unwholesome manner; unhealthfully. .leademy, April 12, 1890, p. 249. unwholesomeness (un-hol'sum-nes), n.

state or character of being unwholesome, in any sense; insalubrity; unhealthfulness: as, the unwholesomeness of a climate.

The more he preyseth Eelde, Though he be croked and unweelde. Rom. of the Rose, l. 4886.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4886.
unwieldily (un-wēl'di-li), adv. In an unwieldy
manner; cumbrously. Dryden.
unwieldiness (un-wēl'di-nes), n. The state of
being unwieldy; heaviness; difficulty of being
moved: as, the unwieldiness of a person having
a corpulent body. Donne, Love's Diet.
unwieldsomet (un-wēld'sum), a. [< un-1 +
wieldsome.] Unwieldy. North, tr. of Plutarch,
p. 582.

n. wieldy (un-wel'di), a. [Early mod. E. also unweldte; $\langle un-1 + wieldy.$] Movable or moving with difficulty; unmanageable from size, shape, or weight; lacking pliability: as, an unweldy helbs are a size of the state of the size of t wieldy hulk; an unwieldy rock.

Bestow on him some more heart, for that grosse and so

emectaic a body.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 340. Public business, in its whole unwieldy compass, must always form the subject of these daily chronicles.

De Quincey, Style, i.

unwild+ (un-wild'), r. t. [\(\sup \text{un-2} + wild^1\)] To tame. Sylvester. tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Handie-Crafts. [Rare.]
unwilful (un-wil'fal), a. Not wilful; not char-

aeterized by or done through wilfulness: as, an unwiful slight. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

He who unwills what he has willed Longfellow. unwilled (un-wild'), a. 1. Deprived of the faculty of will; bereft of the power of volition. [Rare.]

2. Not willed; not purposed; involuntary; un-

intentional; spontaneous, Clarke, unwilling (un-wil'ing), a. 1. Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant: as, an unwilling

If the sun rise unwilling to his race. Druden.

The next came Nedham in on lusty horse, That, angry with delay, at trumpet's sound, Would snot, and stamp, and stand upon no ground, Unwilling of his master's tarriance. Peele, Polyhymnia.

2†. Undesigned; involuntary.

Patience, I pray you; 'twas a fault unwilling. Shak., T. of the 8., iv. 1, 159.

free from entanglement.

In regard of them who desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to unwind themselves where the snates of glossing speech do lie to cutangle them.

Hanker, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

II. intrans. To admit of being unwound; become unwound: as, a skein that unwinds easily. Mortiner

unwinkt (un-wingk'), v. i. [ME. unwynken; < un-2 + wink.] To open; unclose.

When that their cen grunnth forto unwink And that to braunche, into the lande let synk A reede right by. Pulladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

unwinking (un-wing'king), a. Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or

watch. Unwinking vigilance. V. Knor, Essays, No. 17.

[Rare.]

I must unwire that cage and liberate the captive.
Walter Colton, Ship and Shore, p. 88.

unwield† (un-wöld'), a. [< ME. unweelde, un-unwisdom (un-wiz'dum), n. [< ME. unwisdom, welde, < un-1 + welde, < AS. wylde, powerful, onwisdom; < un-1 + wisdom.] Lack of wisdom; < wealdan, wield: see wield.] Weak; impotent. or speech.

Let us not commit the unwisdom, rebuked ages ago by the highest voice, of disputing among ourselves which should be the greatest. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 98.

The state of culty of being serious Diet.

[Constant of Plutarch]

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E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects. p. vs.

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[Constant of M. E. anwis, Amer. Lects. p. vs.

[Constant of M. E. anwis, A. S. unwis

[Constant of M. E. anwis

[Constant of M. E. adapted to the desired end; injudicious;

prudent: as, unwise measures; unwise delay. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.
unwisely (un-wiz'li), adv. [< ME. unwisely, unwisely, unwisely, unwisely, unwisect, unwisely; as unwise + -ly².] In an unwise manner; injudieiously; indiscreetly; not wisely; not prudently: as, unwisely rigid; unwisely studious.

ly: as, unwisely rigid; unwisely stations.

Saue thes fonnet folke, the frigies of troy,
That rangisely has weight with wyttis full febil,
And offendit our frenchyp thurgh foli of hom schupn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4207.

unwisht (un-wish'), r. t. [<un-2+wish.] To wish not to be; make away with by wishing. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 76. unwished (un-wisht'), a. Not wished for; not sought; not desired; unwelcome. Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 81. Unwont with heards to watch, or pasture sheepe.

M. S. D., 1. 1. 51.

I. S. (Durus.)

unwill (un-wil'), r. t. [< un-2 + will1.] To will
the reverse of; reverse one's will in regard to.

M. S. D., 1. 1. 51.

unwist (un-wist), a. [ME. unwist, unwyst; < Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 40.

un-1 + wist.] 1. Unknown; without being unwonted (un-wun'ted), a. 1. Not wonted;
not common; unusual; infreknown.

Unwist of every wyght but of Pandare.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 603.
2. Unknowing; ignorant.

He shal the e-e, unwyst of it hymselve. Chaucer, Trollus, il. 1400.

Now, your will is all unwilled.

Mrs. Browning, Duchess May. unwith (un-wit'), v, t. [\langle ME. unwiten; \langle un-1 + wit, v.] To be ignorant.

Whan that God knoweth anything to be, he ne unucot nat that thilke wantith necessite to be.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

n.] Lack of wit; folly.

Hym wyte I that I dye,
And myn unwit, that ever I clomb so hye.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, L. 271.

unwitch (un-wich'), v. t. [(un-2+witch.] To free from the effects of witcheraft; disenchant.

R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

Hym wyte I that I dye,
Shak... Sonnets, liv.
unwoof (un-wöi'), v. t. To remove the woof of. [Rare.]
inworded (un-wer'ded), a. Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned; also, not speaking; silent.

unwithdrawing (un-with-dra'ing), a. Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

Such a full and unwithdrawing hand.

Milton, Comus, 1, 711.

unwithstood (un-with-stud'), a. Not opposed or resisted. J. Philips, Cider, i. unwitnessed (un-wit'nest), a. Not witnessed;

unwittily (un-wit'i-li), adv. [< ME. unwittili; < unwitty + -ly².] Without wit; not wittily.

unwitting; (un-wit'ing), n. [< ME. unwittinge; < un-1 + witting, n.] Ignorance.

And now, bretheren, I woot that by unwiting see diden.

Wyclif, Acts iil. 17.

unwitting (un-wit'ing), a. [Formerly also un-world (un-world'), v. t. To cause not to be weeting; \(\lambda\) ME. unwittyng, unwityng, unwityng, worldly or to belong to the world. [Rare.] onwittinde, \(\lambda\) AS, unwitend (= OHG, unwizzende = Icel. \(\bar{u}vitandi\)); as un-1 + witting, a.] Not knowing; ignorant.

Unwinking (un-win'ing), a. Not winning; not adapted to win or gain favor; unconciliatory.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 7.

unwiped (un-wipt'), a. Not wiped; not cleaned by rubbing. Shak., Maebeth, ii. 3. 108.

unwire (un-wir'), r. t. [< un-2 + wire.] To remove the wire of; take out the wire from.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 208.

Scott, L of the L. til. 200.

unwittingly (un-wit'ing-li), adv. [< ME. unwittungly, unwettandli; < unwittingly, unwettandli; < unwittingly, unwettandli; Chaucer.

They run from my pen unwittingly, if they be verse.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

They run from my pen unwittingly, if they be verse.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

unwitty (un-wit'i), a. [ME. unwitti (= OHG. unworn (un-worn'), a. Not worn; not impaired. unwizzig = Icel. $\bar{u}vitugr$); $< un^{-1} + witty.$] 1†. Burke.

Not knowing; not wise; foolish. Wyclif, Wisdom iii. 12.—2. Not witty; destitute of wit: as, unwitty jokes. Shenstone, A Simile. unwived; (un-wivd'), a. Having no wife.

Selden.

unwoman (un-wum'an), v. t. To deprive of the qualities of a woman; unsex. Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii. unwomanly (un-wum'an-li), a. Not womanly;

unbecoming a woman; unfeminine.

A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread.

Hood, Song of the Shirt.

unwomanly (un-wum'an-li), adv. In a manner unbecoming a woman.

For your poor children's sake, do not so unwomanly cast away yourself. Bunyan, Filgrim's Progress, ii. unwonder† (un-wun'der), v. t. To deprive of wonder; explain so as to make no longer a wonder or marvel.

Whilest Papists crie up this his incredible continency, others easily unwonder the same, by imputing it partly to his impotence afflicted with an infirmitie, partly to the distaste of his wife.

Fuller, Church Hist., II. vi. 17. (Davies.)

unwondering (un-wun'der-ing), a. Not wondering; incurious.

Unwont with heards to watch, or pasture sheepe.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 40.

quent; rare: as, an unwonted sight; unwonted changes. Dryden.

And joy unronted, and surprise,
Gave their strange wildness to his eyes.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 5.

2. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice: as, a child unwonted to strangers.

unwontedly (un-wun'ted-li), adv. In an un-

unwitt (un-wit'), n. [< ME. unwit, nucitt, oncit. unwontedness (un-wun'ted-li), adv. wonted or unnecustomed manner.

\(\text{AS. unquevit}, unwisdom, folly; as un-1 + wit, of being unwonted; uncommonness n.} \) Lack of wit; folly. of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness, Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 121. unwooed (un-wöd'), a. Not wooed; not courted.

You should have found my thanks paid in a smile If I had fell unworded. Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

So, still uncorded, save in memory mute,
Rest thou, sweet hour of viol and of lute.
R. W. Gilder, Lyries, Music and Words.
unwork (un-werk'), r. t. To undo.

unwillingness (un-wil'ing-nes), n. The state of being unwilling; loathness; disinelination; reluctance. Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.
unwily (un-wi'li), a. Not wily; free from eunning. Eclectic Rec.
unwind (un-wind'), v. [< ME. unwinden, on-wind(, un-, back, + winden, wind: see un-2 and wind-2.] I. trans.
1. To wind off; loose or separate, ns what is wound or convolved; set free or loose; as, to unwind thread or a ball.—2. To disentangle; free from entanglement.

Milton, Comus, 1. 711.
Not withered (un-with(red), a. Not withered (nu-wirk(red), coronation, v. unwork (un-werk'), v. t. To undo.
If they light in the mildide or bottom of a dead hedge, your best way is softly to unwork the hedge till you come to them. C. Butler, Fem. Mon., p. 02. (Energe. Diet.)
unwithheld (un-with-held'), a. Not withheld; not kept or held back; not hindered. Thomson,
To Sir Isaac Newton.
To Sir Isaac Newton.
unwithstood (un-with-stud'), a. Not opposed or resisted. J. Phalms. Cider. i.

I think it would be difficult to find a body more unwork-able, or more difficult to bring together or to manage. Lancet, No. 3522, p. 505.

moder. In without wit; not wittily. In working (un-werking), a. Living without labor: as, the unworking classes. J. S. Mill. unworking (un-werking), a. Not workmanlike; unlike what a good workman C contents f without wit; not wittily. would make or do.

Some of the most inartistic and unworkmanlike of the products have proudly been pointed to by school commissioners as proofs of the success of the manual-training course.

New York Evening Post, April 25, 1891.

unworldliness (un-werld'li-nes), n. The state

unworldliness (un-werld in-nes), n. The state of being unworldly.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 208.

Children that, unwitting why,
Lent the gay shout their shrilly cry.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 20,

ngly (un-wit'ing-li), adr., [CME_unwit-line]

unworldly (un-werld'in-nes), n. The state of being unworldly.

unworldly (un-werld'in, a. Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives; spiritual.

unwormed (un-wernd'), a. Not wormed; not having the more like that any order than

having the worm-like lytta cut from under the tongue: said of a dog.

She is mad with love, As mad as ever unicorn'd dog was.

Beau, and Fl., Woman Pleased, iv. 3.

"Inworship: To dishonor; treat with dishonor.

+ worship.] To dishonor; treat with dishonor.

Wyclif, Rom. ii. 23.

unworshiped, unworshipped (un-wer'shipt),

a. Not worshiped; not adored. Milton, P. L.,

unworshipful (un-wer'ship-ful), a. [(ME. un-your Courts. unwriting (un-ri'ting), a. Not writing: not to respect; dishonorable. unwriting (un-ri'ting), a. Not written; not to respect to respect; dishonorable. The honest uncriting subject. Abduhnot.

unworth! (un-werth'), a. [< ME. unworth, unworth, unworth, a. [< ME. unworth, unworth, unworth, on worth, as un-1 + worth?] Unworthy; little worth. Millon. Tetrachordon.
unworth (un-werth'), n. Unworthiness. [Rare.]
Those superstitions blockheads of the twelfth century had reverence for Worth, abhorrone of Unworth.

unworthily (unworth); as unworthiness. [Rare.]

naworthily (un-wer'ghi-li), adv. In an un-worthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit: as, to treat a man un-worthily; to advance a person unworthily.

Lest my jealous aim might err
And so unworthily dierrace the man, iii. L. 20.

Shak, T. G. of V., iii. L. 20.

unworthiness (un-wer'Thi-nes), n. The character of being unworthy; want of worth or ment.

If thy unworthines raised love in me,
More worthy I to be beloved of thee.

Shah, Sonnets, cl.

unworthy (un-wer'thi), a. and n. [< ME. un-worthy, unwarthy, oneurthy; < un-1 + worthy.] I. a. 1. Not deserving; not worthy; undeserv-ing: usually followed by of.

2. Wanting merit; worthless; vile; base.

3. Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable.

auyeraung. [Rare.]

Outpowered at length they force him to the ground, Indian.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 1. 127.

4. Not having suitable qualities or value; unsuitable; unbecoming; beneath the character of: with of.

Something and the pillar bound.

Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 651.

unyielding (un-yel'ding), a. Not yielding to force, persuasion, or treatment: unbending.

Something uncorthy of the author.

5†. Not deserved; not justified.

Worthy vengeance on thyself, Which didst uncerthy slaughter upon others. Shak, Rich. III., i. 2. 83.

II. n. One who is unworthy. [Rane.]

John Wilmot, Earl of Reclaster (1647-1650), born in Oxford-hire in 1647, was one of the unworthire of the reign of the "merry monarch, scandalous and poor."

Encyc. Brit., XX. 614.

unwoti. See unwit.
unwounded (un-wön'ded), a. 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured by extornal violence.
His right arm's only shot.
And that compell'd him to forsake his sword;
He's else unwounded.
Beau and FL, Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Not hurt; not offended: as, unwounded ears.

2. Not hirt; not offened: as, the character and she who can love a sister's charms, or hear sighs for a daughter with unwounded ear.

Pope, Moral Essays, it. 200.

unwrap (un-rap'), r. [\lambda E. unwrappen; \lambda un-2 + urap.] I. trans. To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded; disclose; reveal.

**Compared ungrammath* at the wounde hid.

Verray need uncrappeth al thy wounde hid. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5.

He were *enurast* of hus worde that witnesse is of trewthe.

Piers Plouman (C), xxi. 313.

unwrayi, r.t. A variant of unwry. North, tr. of Plutareh, p. 25. (Narcs.) unwreaked (un-rêkt'), a. Not wreaked; unavenged; unrevenged. Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 9. unwreath, unwreathe (un-rēth', un-rēth'), r.t. To undo, as anything wreathed; untwine; untwist. Boyle.

untwist. Boule. untwist. Boyle.
unwrecked (un-rekt'), a. Not wrecked; not
ruined; not destroyed. Drayton, Upon Lady
Aston's Departure for Spain.
unwrest, a. See untrast.
unwrinkle (un-ring'kl), v. t. To reduce from

a wrinkled state; smooth. 418

The honest uncriting subject.

Anothmot.

Unwritten (un-rit'n), a. 1. Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional: as, unwritten laws; unwritten customs.

Predestinat thei prechen prechours that this shewen, for prechen inpartit publicant of trace.

Unwryten for som wikkednesse as holy ynt sheweth.

Piere Plantain (4), vii. 200.

The proverbs themselves are no doubt often taken from that unwritten wisdom of the common people for which... Spuln has always been more famous than any other country.

Technol, Spun. Lit., I. 330. 2. Not written upon; blank; containing no

A rude, unteritten blank. South, Sermons

A rude, unertiten blank. South, Sermons.

3. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and neknowledged as binding; as, an uncritten rule; an uncritten constitution.—Unwritten law, law which, although it may be reduced to writing, resis for its authority on custom or judicial decision, etc., as distinguished from law originating in written command, statute, or decree See common larg, under common. unwrought (un-rait'), a. Not labored; not manufactured; not worked up.

They for swyrnd export also a great deal of uncround.

They fof Smyrmal export also a great deal of unierought cotton.

Poccele, Description of the East, H. R. 33. The most unworthy of her you call Rosalind.

None but those who are unworthy protection condescend to solicit it.

None but those who are unworthy protection condescend to solicit it.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unicrung.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

Look you, now, how unworthy a thing you make of me!

Look you, now, how unworthy a thing you make of me!

Shat. Hambt, fill. 2 579.

Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable.

The brutal action roused his manly mind.

Look you, now, how unworthy a thing you make of me!

unwryt, v. t. To reveal; disclose. Also unwerte,

unwray. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 858.

unyielded (un-yel'ded), a. Not having yielded;

unyielding. [Rare.]

With fearless courage and unwielding resolution.

Educards, Works, III, 412. I will take care to suppress things uncorthy of him.

Pope, Letter to Swift. unyieldingly (un-yel'ding-li), adv. In an un-

unyieldinging inauner; firmly, unyielding nauner; firmly, unyieldingness (un-yel'ding-nes), n. The character or state of being unyielding; obstinacy; firmness. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 47. unyoke (un-yök'), v. I. trans. 1. To loose from a yoke; free from a yoke.

The chief himself unyokes the panting steeds.

Pope, Illad, xxiil. 590.

Her purple Swans, unyoak'd, the Charlot leave, Congrete, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. 21. To part; disjoin.

o part; disjoin.

Shall these hands...
Unyoke this seizure and this kind regret?

Shak, K. John, ill. 1. 241.

II. intrans. To become loosed from, or as if from, a yoke; give over work; hence, to cease. Ay, tell me that, and unyoke. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 59. It is . . . but reason such an anger should unyok, and go to bed with the sun.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

unyoked (un-yōkt'), a. 1. Not having worn a yoke.—2. Licentious; unrestrained.

yoke.—2‡. Licentious, The unyoked humonr of your lilleness. Shak, 1 Hen. IV., 1. 2. 220.

II. intrans. To become opened or undone.

Electric Rev. (Amer.), XV. xvii. 14.

unwrasti, unwresti, a. [ME., < AS. unwræst, infirm, weak, bad, < un-, not, + wræst, strong, firm.] Infirm; unreliable.

Enter intrans. To become opened or undone.

unyoldent, a. [ME., < un-1 + yolden, pp. of wield.] Same as unyielded.

By the force of twenty is he take

Unyolden. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1784.

unzealous (un-zel'us), a. Not zealous; destiunzealous (un-zel'us), a. Not zealous; destitute of fervor, ardor, or zeal. Millon, Ans. to Eikon Basiliko, § 9.
unzoned (un-zond'), a. Having no zone, belt, or girdle; ungirded; uneinetured.

Full, though unzoned, her bosom rose.

Prior, Solomon, il. Prior, Solomon, il.

up (up), adv. and prep. [\(\lambda\) (a) ME. up, upp, pracely op, adv. and prep., \(\lambda\) S. up, upp, adv., = OS.

up, upp = OFries. up, op = D. op = MLG. LG.

up = OHG. MHG. if, G. adf. adv. and prep., =

Icel. Sw. upp = Dan. op = Goth. iup, adv., up;

(b) ME. uppe, oppe, ope, \(\lambda\) AS. uppe = MLG.

uppe = Icel. uppi, adv., up; Teut. *up, *up, *uppe = Icel. uppi, adv., up; Teut. *up, *up, *uppe = Icel. upp. adv., up; Teut. *up, *up, *uppe = Icel. upp. adv., up; Teut. *up, *upp. uppe = Icel. upp. adv., up; Teut. *up, *upp. uppe = Icel. upp. adv., up; Teut. *uppe = Icel. upp. adv., uppe = Icel. upp. adv., up; Teut. *uppe = Icel. upp. adv., upp. adv., up; Teut. *uppe = Icel. upp. adv., upp. ad over, = AS. ofer = E. over: see over. Cf. open.]

I. adv. 1. Of position or direction: In, toward, or to a more elevated position; higher, whether vertically, or in or by gradual ascent; aloft; as, to climb up to the top of a ladder; up in a

CO.
They presumed to go up unto the hill top.
Num. xiv. 44.

True prayers
That shall be up at heaven and enter there
Ere sun-rise. Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 152.

On the east and north side, at the top of the second story, there is a Greek inscription, but I had no conveniency of getting up to read it.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

Pococks, Description of the Law, A. He heard a laugh full musical aloft;
When, looking up, he saw her features bright.
Keats, Isabella.

And the souls mounting up to God
Went by her like thin flames.

D. G. Rosetti, Blessed Damozel.

Specifically—(a) In or to an erect position or posture; upright: as, to sit or stand up; to set chessmen up on the board; a stand-up collar; in a specific use, on one's feet; as, the member from A——was up—that is, was addressing the House.

ing the House.

Pelleas, leaping up,

Ran thro' the doors and vaulted on his horse.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(b) Above the horizon: as, the moon will be up by ten o'clock.

And when the sun was up they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.

Mat. xiii. 6.

2. At or to a source, head, center, or point of importance: as, to follow a stream up to its source; to run the eye up toward the top of a page; to go up to London from Cornwall; often, in the direction of the north pole: as, up north; sometimes noting mere approach to or arrival at any point, and in colloquial or provincial use often redundant.

Jundant.
When that assent with syn of pride,
vp for to trine my trone vnto.
York Plays, p. 8.

Send for him up; take no excuse.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 36. In his seventeenth year Oliver went up to Trinity Colege, Dublin, as a sizer.

Macaulay, Goldsmith.

lege, Dublin, as a sizer.

I was posting up to Paris from Bruxelles, following, I presume, the route that the allied army land pursued but a few weeks before.

J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, i.

I'm Captain Joe Bell, out of a job. Seelh your advertisement, I called up. Where is the work, and what is it?

The Century, XXXIX. 225.

3. At, toward, or to a higher point or degree in an ascending scale, as of rank, quantity, or value: in many idiomatic and colloquial phrases. Noting specifically—(a) Rank, superiority, or importance: as, from a pauper up to a prince: to be up at the local of one sclass; to feel set up by success. (b) Extent, amount, or size: as, to swell up; the death rate mounted up to fifty. (c) Price: as, stocks have gone up 3 per cent; sugar has been up. (d) Prich, as of sound: as, this song goes up to A; to run up through the chromatic scale.

4. At, of, or to a height specified; of a particular measurement upward; as high as: usually with to or at.

with to or at.

I could tell you an excellent long history of my brother Ned's envy, which was always up at high-water-mark.

Watpole, Letters, II. 150.

The girls and women, too, that come to fetch water in jars, stand up to their knees in the water for a considerable time.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 106.

5. At or to a point of equal advance, extent, or scope; abreast (of); so as not to fall short (of) or behind; not below, behind, or inferior (to): as, to catch up in a race; to keep up with the times; to live up to one's income.

• We'll draw all our arrows of revenge up to the head but we'll hit her for her villany. Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 2.

The wisest men in all ages have lived up to the religion of their country.

Addison.

They are determined to live up to the hely rule.

Bp. Atterbury.

We must therefore, if we take account of the child-mind at all, interpret it up to the revelations of the man-mind.

Science, XVI. 351.

Hence-6. In a condition to understand, en-

Honce—6. In a condition to understand, encounter, utilize, or do something; well equipped with experience, skill, or ability; equal (to): as, to be well up in mathematics; to be up to the needs of an emergency. [Colleq.]

The Saint made a pause
As uncertain, because
He knew Nick is pretty well up in the laws.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 100. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

It was not so well for a lawyer to be over-honest, else he might not be up to other people's trieks.

"Come, Mercy, you are up to a climb, I am sure." "I ought to be, after such a long rest." "You may have forgotten how to climb, Said Allster.

Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 283.

If an astronomer, observing the sun, were to record the fact that at the moment when a sun-spot began to shrink

there was a rap at his front door, we should know that he was not up to his work.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 137.

7. In or into activity, motion, operation, etc. Specifically—(a) Out of bed; risen from sleep.

Fair day, my lords. You are all larkes this morning, V_P with the sun: you are stirring earely.

Heywood, If you Know not me, ii.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?

Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was up, sir.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

It was late, it is true, but on a May evening even country people keep up till leght or nine o'clock.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

(b) In commotion, tumult, or revolt; roused: as, to have one's temper up; to be up in arms.

"Tis treason to be up against the King.

Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Wathin.] Liberty, liberty!

Duke. What, is the city up!

Boats. They are up and glorious,
And rolling like a storm they come.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Now my anger's up,
Ten thousand virgins kneeling at my feet,
And with one general cry howling for mercy,
Shall not redeem thee.

Mussinger, Unnatural Combat, II. 1.

Till up in Arms my Passions rose, And cast away her Yoke. Cowley, The Chronicle, st. 3.

(c) In process of occurrence or performance; in progress; as, what is up^{ρ}

Shak., Tit. And., il. 2. 1. The hunt is un

The woodland rings with laugh and short,
As if a hunt were up.

Bryant, Song of Marion's Men.

I'll finish my eigar in the betting-room, and hear what's Jeagreson, Live it Down, xxiv.

(d) In or into activity, operation, or use; at work; on; going.

g.
Lond is the vale, the voice is up
With which she speaks when storms are gone.
Wordsworth, At Grasmere after a Storm.

It will suffice just to name the meteorologic processes eventually set up in the Earth's atmosphere.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 151.

The Harriet Lane, not having steam up, could not draw near the scene of action, and confined herself to firing in the direction of the bridge. Comte de Paris, Chill War in America (trans.), 11, 639.

(c) In or into promuene or consideration; into or to the light; as, a missing article turns up, a question comes up for disension; to bring up a new topic of conversation. How dangerous it was to bring up an ill report upon this good land, which God had found out and given to his people.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, L. 100.

ple. Winterop, first New Lagrang, a. 18-3.

His name was up through all the adjoining Provinces, ee'n to Italy and Rome. Milton, Hist. Eng., b.

Whether it be possible for him, from his own imagination, to ... raise up to himself the idea of thit putticular shade [previously unknown].

Hume, Hume, Human Understanding, it.

8. Onward to or from a specified time: as, an

account up to date. We were tried friends. I from childhood up Had known him. Wordsworth, Excursion, i. All men knew what the conduct of James had been up to that very time.

Macaulay, Hist Eng., vii.

9. To complete existence, maturity, or age: as, to spring or grow up; to bring up a child prop-

And so he dide, and put his owne sone, whiche was not fully of half yere age, to be norished ry with a nother woman.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 112.

Train up a child in the way he should go Prov. xxii. 6. 10. In or into a place of storage, retirement, concealment, etc., as for safe-keeping or as not being used or required at the time; aside; by: as, to put up one's work for an hour or two; to put up medicine in a bottle.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them. Shak., Othello, i. 2, 59

Those highly compounded nitrogenous molecules in which so much motion is locked up.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 104.

11. In or into a state of union, contraction, closeness of parts, etc.; together; close; as, to fold up a letter; to shrivel up; to draw up cloth upon a gathering-thread; to shut up an

umbrella; to add up a column of figures. She starts, like one that spics an adder Wreathed up in fatal folds just in his way.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1.878.

To sum up the matter, a study of the statistics reveals the fact that no absolute participle occurs in Anglo-Saxon without having a prototype in Latin, either directly or indirectly.

Amer. Jour Philol., X. 314.

12. To the required, desired, or uttermost point; to completion or fulfilment; wholly; thoroughly; quite: as, to pay up one's debts; to burn up the fuel; to build up one's constitution; to use up one's patience.

With marble greet ygrounde and myxt with lyme Polisshe alle uppe thy werke in goodly time. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

He'll win up all the money in the town.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Indians killed up all their own swine, so as Capt. Lovell had none. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 466. 13. To or at an end; over: specifically, in Great Britain, noting adjournment or dissolution: as, Parliament is up.

When the tyme was ourlyrnyt, and the tru vp,
Agamynon the grekys gedrif in the fild,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 7207.

That shall be according as you are in the Mind after your

Month is up.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 446. The court is up—i. e., it does not now sit.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 11.

14t. Open.

His door is uppe.

Chaucer, Canterbury Tales (F), 1. 615 (ed. Skeat). United, Canterbury These (r), 1, 00 (ca. beau, [Up is often used elliptically for go up, come up, rise up, stand up, speak up, and similar phrases in which the verb is omitted; and with with following, it has the effect of a transitive verb. In posincial or vulgar speech the adverb so used is sometimes inflected as a verb.

I will up, saith the Lord. Ps. xil. 6 (Psalter). Up with my tent there! here will I lie to night!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 7.

The true-bred gamester ups afresh, and then Falls to't again. Quartes, Emblems, Ii. 14.

She up with her pattens, and beat out their brains.

The Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

So saying, she ups with her brawny arm, and gave Susy such a douse on the side of her head as left her fast asleep for an hour and upward. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 134.] All up with. See all

I saw that it was all up with our animals. Weak as I was myself, I was obliged to walk, as my ox could not carry me up the steep inclination.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 250.

Hard up. See hard, adv.—To back, ball, bear up. See the verbs.—To bear up or put up the helm, to move the filler toward the upper or windward side of a record.

Captaine Ratliffe (Captaine of the Pinnace) rather desired to bears up the helms to returne for England then make further search.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 150.

To beat, blow, bring, come, cut, do, draw, fire, flush, get, give, etc., up. See the verbs.—To have up, to bring before a magistrate or court of justice.

I'll have you up for assault.

To hitch, hold, hush up. See the verbs.—To look up, to improve in health, value, etc.; as, the property seems to be looking up. See also lood, r. t. [Collon, 1—To make, pull, put, tear, etc., up. See the verbs.—To up stick, to pack up; make read) to go away. [Slang.]

I followed the cattle-tracks till I came to the great Bil-lelong where they were fishing; and I made them upstack and take me home.

H. Kungstey, Hillyars and Burtons, xxviii.

Up and down. (a) In a vertical position or direction; upright: in nantical use said of the chain when the ship is directly over the anchor. (b) Here and there; to and fro; back and forth; one way and another.

But hit was kept alway with a dragoun, And many other mervells, up and down. Chancer, Good Women, 1, 1401.

And the Lord said unto Satan: From whence comest thou? And Satan . . . said: From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it. — Job ii. 2.

There are some Sycophants here that idolize him (the

Cardinal), and I blush to hear what profane Hyperboles are printed up and down of him. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 44.

Mem. Lloyd had, about the beginning of the civill warrs, a Ms. of this Saint's concerning Chymistrey, and sayes that there are severall MSS, of his up and down in England.

Aubrey, Lives (Saint Dunstan). ct) In every particular; completely; wholly; exactly; just.

He [Phocion] was even Socrates rp and downe in this pointe and behalfe, that no man ever sawe hym either laughe or weepe.

Vall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 324. (Davies.)

The mother's mouth up and down, up and down, Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

(d) Downright; bluntly; without mineing matters; "without gloves"; as, to handle a matter up and down; to talk up and down; sometimes used adjectively; as, to be up and down with a person. [Colloq.]

Talk about coldling! it's little we get o' that, the way the Lord fixes things in this world, dear knows. He's pretty up and down with us, by all they tell us. You must take things right off, when they're goin'. If you don't, so much the worse for you; they won't wait foryou.

M. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 210.

II. B. Store, Oldtown, p. 216.
Up to. (a) As high as; as far advanced as; equal to. See defs. 4, 5, 6. (b) On the point of doing; about to do; planning; engaged in. [Colloq.]
"Wot are you up to, old feller?" asked Mr. Bailey, with . . . graceful rakishness. He was quite the manabout-town of the conversation.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

"Here you are, you little minx," said Miss Asphyxia.
"What are you up to now? Come, the waggin's waiting."

H. B. Storce, Oldtown, p. 124.

Then he (King James II.) signified me to kneel, which I did, . . . and then he gave me a little tap very nicely

upon my shoulder before I knew what he was up to, and said, "Arise, Sir John Ridd!"

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

If D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii. Up to snuff, to the ears, to the elbows, to the hilt. See snuff, carl, ctc.—Up to the knocker, up to the door, reaching the desired standard; good; excellent. [Slang.]

II. prep. 1. Upward or aloft in or on; to, toward, near, or at the top of: as, to climb up a tree.

The wedercoc that is ope the steple.

Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 180. As you go up the stairs into the lobby.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 39.

A voice replied, far up the height, Excelsior! Longfellow, Excelsior.

Elaine, the filly maid of Astolat, High in her chamber up a tower to the east Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To, toward, or at the source, head, center, or important part of: as, to walk up town; often, toward the interior of (a region): as, the explorers went up country.

Up Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner! Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

The author put off at dawn, from a French ship of war, in a small boat with a handful of men, to row up a river on the coast of Anam. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 656.

The man who abandoned a farm up the Hudson, which had been in the family for generations, and came to New York without having any particular vocation in view, ... was a type of a large class.

The Century, XL 634.

31. Upon or on (in many senses).

A glose ope the sautere.

Ayenbite of Invyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Helpes hastily hende men i hote, vp 3our lines! William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2378.

I yow forbedo up peyne of deeth.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 753.

Up a stump, up a tree. See stump, tree.—Up hill and down dale. See hill:
up (up), a, and n. [< up, adv.] I. a. Inclining or tending up; going up; upward: as, an up grade; an up train; an up beat in music; an up bow in violin-playing.

No sooner were we on up-grades than I exhausted myself by my vigorous back-pedalling.

J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

Up-bow mark, in music for the violin, a sign, v, indicating that a note or phrase is to be played with an up bow. II. n. Used in the phrase ups and downs, rises and falls; alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.

A mixture of a town-hall and an hospital; not to men-tion the bad choice of the situation in such a country; it is all upe that should be downs. Walpole, Letters, 11, 464.

Every man who has seen the world, and has had his ups and downs in life, . . . must have frequently experienced the truth of this doctrine. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

Life is chequer'd; a patchwork of smiles and of frowns; We value its ups, let us muse on its downs.

F. Locker, Piccadilly.

An abbreviation of United Presbyterian. up-and-down (up'nud-down'), a. Plain; direct; unceremonious; downright; positive. Compare up and down, under up, adv. [Colloq.]

Miss Debby was a well-preserved, up-and-doren, posi-tive, cheery, sprightly maiden lady of an age lying some-where in the indeterminate region between forty and sixty.

H. B. Storce, Oldtown, p. 291.

upanishad (ö-pan'i-shad), n. [Skt.] In Sanskrit lit., a name given to a series of treatises of theosophic and philosophic contents. They are of different dates. They exhibit the earliest attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of crea-tion and existence. tion and existence.

An upanishad is a passage of more philosophic or theosophic character, an excursus into a higher and freer region of thought, away from the details of the ceremonial and their exposition.

Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 1.

upas (ü'pas), n. [= F. upas, < Malay (Java) upas, poison; in the Celebes and Philippine Islands ipo or hipo.] 1. The poisonous sap of different trees of the Malayan and Philippine Islands, more or less used for arrow-poison. The upas-antiar is yielded by the antiar or upas-tree. (See def. 2 and antiar.) The upas tieut!, or upas radja, is from the chettly or tjettek, Strychnos Tieut!, one of the strychnine-trees.

trees.
2. The tree Antiaris toxicaria, one of the large 2. The tree Intiaris taxicaria, one of the largest Javanese trees, having a cylindrical stem 60 or 70 feet high below the branches. Upon incision a poisonous milky juice flows from the trunk, concreting into a gum, which is mived with the seed of Capsicum frutescens and various aromatic substances to form one kind of arrow-poison. The action of the poison is first purgative and emetic, then narcotic, destroying life by tetanic convulsions. Fable invests this tree with a deadly influence upon whatever comes under its branches. It is true that when the tree is felled or the bark extensively wounded it exhales an effluvium producing cutaneous cruptions; otherwise the upas may be approached and ascended like other trees. See Antiaris and sack-tree. Fierce in dread silence, on the blasted heath, Fell upon sits, the hydra-tree of death. Erannus Darwin.

3. Figuratively, something baneful or pernicious from a moral point of view: as, the upas of drunkenness.

of drinkenness. upas-tree (d'pas-trè), n. See upas, 2. upaventuret, adv. [(\(\) up. prep., \(+\) aventure. Cf. peradeenture.] In case that; if.

They hade me that I should be busy in all my wits to go as near the scutence and the words as I could, both that were spoken to me and that I spake, uparenture this writing came another time before the archibishop and his council.

By. Bale, Select Works, p. 66. (Davies.)

One short sigh of human breath, upborns Evn to the seat of God. Milton, P. L., xi. 147. Swift as on wings of winds upforn they fly, Pops, Odyssey, vili, 127.

2. To support; sustain.

His resolve

Upbere him, and firm fath.

Tennyon, Each Arden.

Language upborne by . . . thought.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 325. 31. To hold up; commend.

hold up; comment.

No him for his desire no shame,
Al were it wist, but in pris and up/orn
Of alle lovers, well more than beforn.

Chaucer, Trollus, 4, 37%

Chairer, Trollus, t. 575

upbind (up-bind'), r. t. To bind up.

The full of the supbind (2 Glint, 0 to to Peace, st. a upble (up-bind'), r. t. To blaze up; shoot up, as a flame. Southey, Thalaba, vi. S.

upblow (up-bio'), r. I. trans. To blow up; inflate.

His belly was upblowe with luxurs.

Spence, F. Q., Liv. 21.

His helly was upblow up from a given quarter or point.

The water Southwinde, from the scaled costs.

An upbreading and disparting sterm.

An upbreading and shydows of Scotlish Life, p. 104.

How blaze (up-bread), r. t. To bread up; nurse; train up. Holinshed, Hist, of Scotland.

upbreading and shydows of Scotlish Life, p. 104.

Horizon, Lights and shydows of Scotlish Life, p. 104.

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II. intrans. To blow up removed on point.

If your grey guithwinds, from the a-whord cost.

If your grey guithwinds, from the guithwinds.

If your grey guithwinds guith to before the person of thing blamed.

If your grey guithwinds, from the guithwinds.

If your grey guithwinds guithwinds.

If your grey guithwinds guithwinds.

If your grey guithwinds.

If your guithwind

5f. To make a subject of reproach or chiding.
 I would not boast my actions, yet 'tic lawful
 To tupbraid my benefits to unthankful men.
 Marringer, Umantural Combat, i. 1.
 He who hath done a good turn should so forget it as not to speak of it; but he that boasts it, or upbraids it, hath paid himself.
 Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.
 Syn. 1. Mock, Plout, etc. See taunt.
 H. intrans. To utter upbraidings or respectables.

upbraidt, n. [< ME. upbræid, upbræide, upbreid, oupbreid; from the verb.] The act of upbraiding; reproach; contumely; abuse. Chapman, Iliad, vi. 389. upbraider (up-braider), n. [< upbraid + -cr1.] One who upbraids or reproves.

upbraiding (up-brā'ding), n. 1. The act or language of one who upbraids; severe reproof or reproach.

Your blant upbraidings.

Shak, Rich. III., 1. 2. 101.

Nausen; vomiting.

[Prov. Eng.]

Upclumb (up-klim'), v. t. and i. To climb up; assend. [Rare.]

Up-clomb the shadowy plue above the woven copse. Tennyeon, Lotos-Eaters. 6659

2. Nausen; vomiting. [Prov. Eng.]
Remora de l'estomae, The rybraiding of the atomacke.
Cotyra

of coming up; uprising.

The pouting lip

And sad, up/raiding eye of the poor girl.

Must now be disregarded.

Halleck, Fanny.

Aldingly (up-bra'ding-li), adv. In an upding manner.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

anyt (up-bra'), r. A false form of upbraid.

John F. Q., IV. i. 42.

H. a. Being or living away from the seaboard; interior: as, an up-country village. [Collog.]

H. a. Being or living away from the seaboard; interior: as, an up-country village. [Collog.] upbear (up-bar'), r. t. 1. To bear, earry, or upbraidingly (up-bra'ding-li), adr. In an upraise aloft; lift; elevate; sustain aloft.

braiding manner. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Shat., Cymbeline, Il. 1. 2

3. In mining, the shaft or passage of any kind through which the air is taken out of a mine; the out-take: the opposite of downcast (which see) and downtake. Intake and out-take are terms more generally applied to drifts, levels, or herizontal passages; downcast and upcast to vertical or inclined shafts.

4. An upward current of air passing through a shaft of the like.—5. The state of being overturned; an upset. [Scotch.]

What w' the upcast and terror that I got a wee while space, . . . my head is sair enough.

6. A taunt; a reproach. [Scotch.] I. intrans. To use.

An upward current of air passes.

Have we not known thee slave! of all our host the man who acts the least upbraids the most.

Pope, Iliad, il. 312.

In vain the envious tongue upbraids:

Its name a nation's heart shall keep till morning's latest smilght fades on the him tablet of the deep!

O. W. Holmes, Birthday of D. Webster.

O. W. Holmes, Birthday of D. Webster.

Correct, Odyssey, xil. 118.

See bears upcaught a mariner away.

Correct, Odyssey, xil. 118.

upchancet, adv. [(ME. upchance; (up, prep., + chance. Cf. perchance.] Perchance; perhaps.

Up chaunce ye may them mete.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

Uphantænia

nemors de l'estomac, The rpbraiding of the stomacke.
Cotyrare.

upbraiding (up-brû'ding), p. a. Repronchful; coil; coil.

upcoming (up'kum-ing), n. The act or process of coming up; uprising.

And sad, upbraiding eye of the poor girl.

Must now be disregarded.

Hallesk Fanns.

upbraidingly (up-brā'ding-li), adv. In an upbraiding manner. R. Jonson, Discoveries. upbraył (up-brā'), v. A false form of upbraid. Spenser, F. Q., IV, i. 42.

upbraył (up-brā'), n. A false form of upbraid. Spenser, F. Q., II, vi. 50.

upbreak (up-brāk'), v. i. To break or force a way upward; come to the surface; appear, [Rare.]

When from the gloom of the duk carth upbrait the tender bloom.

Latell's Laxin's Age, CLXXV. est upbreak (up'brāk), n. A breaking or bursting up; an upburst. Imp. Duct.

upbreaking (up-brā'king), a. Breaking up; an upbraiding and disparting sterm.

J. Bilen, Lights and disparting sterm.

J. Bilen, Lights and shybows of Scottish Life, p. 104.

upbreathet (up-brāth'), v. t. To breathe up updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updraw (up-drà'), v. t. [\ ML. updrawen; \ ML. updra

He wolde updresse Engyns, bothe more and lesse, To cast at us, by every side. Rom, of the Rose, 1, 7067.

2. That which grows up or out: as, cartilaginous upgrowths. Huxley, Anat. Vert., i. 22. upgush (up-gush'), r. t. To gush upward. [Rare.]

[Rare.] upgush (up'gush), n. A gushing upward: as, an upgush (of feeling. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 155. [Rare.] uphand (up'land), a. Lifted by the hand or hands: as, an uphand sledge (a large hammer lifted with both hands).

The uphand sledge is used by underworkmen.

Moron, Mechanical Exercises.

uphang (up-hang'), v. t. To hang up; suspend or affix aloft. Spenser, Visions of Bellay, vi. [Rare.]

Uphantænia (ū-fan-tē'ni-ḥ), n. [NL.] A generie name given by Vanuxem to a fossil from the Chemung group in New York, of very

problematic character, classed by Schimper with Dietyophyton in a group of Algae to which he gave the name of Dietyophyten: but at the same time he calls attention to the fact that this most extraordinary fossil possesses some of the characters of the skeleton of a silicious sponge, and it has been recently more generally referred to this class of organisms. See Dietyophyton.

uphasp (up-hásp'), v. t. To hasp or fasten up. Stauthurst, Ænoid, iv. 251. (Daries.) [Rare.] uphand (up-hûd'), v. t. A Scotch form of up-

upheap (up-hēp'), r. t. To pile or heap up; accumulate. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.),

upheaping (up-ho'ping), n. [ME. upheping; < up + heaping] Accession; addition to full mensure.

The syngler uphepyinge of thi welfulnesse Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 3.

upheaval (up-he'val), n. The act of upheaving, upheaval (up-ho'val), n. The net of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved; a heaving or lifting up; specifically, in gcol., a disturbance of a part of the earth's crust, having as one of its results that certain areas occupy a higher of its results that certain areas occupy a higher position with reference to adjacent areas than they did before the disturbance took place. I pheaval is a part of the process by which mountainchains have been formed; it is the opposite of subsidence. The subsidence of our region may cause the apparent upheaval of another adjacent to it. - Doctrino of violent upheavals. Some as theory of calacty one (which see, under calactym)

upheavo (up-hēv'), c. I, trans. To heave or litt up; taise up or aloft.

Arcita anon his hand uphaf Chiner, Knight a Tale, 1–1570 Continents are opheared at the rate of a foot or two in century H. Sprucer, Social Statics, p. 578

II. intrans. To be lifted up; rise.

The payment bursts, the earth upbearer Beneath the stages ring town! O B. Helmes, Agnes

upheaving (up-he'ving), n. The net or process of lifting up or being litted up; an upheaval.

All wivessive those coming from submarine opters in some curved by the wind. So Amer., N. 8, LAH, 82

upheld (up-held') Preterit and jest participle

uphelm (up-helm'), v. t. To put the helm to windward Tribune Bool of Sports, p. 284 upher (u'fer), n. In building, a fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 10 feet long,

sometimes roughly hown, used in scaffoldings and sometimes in slight and common roofs, for which use it is split. Girelt. [Eng.] uphild; (up-hild). An obsolete form of upheld.

uphild; (up-hid'). An obsolete form of upheld, preterit and past participle of upheld. Spenser, I' Q. VI. N. 21.

uphill (up'hil'), adv. Upward; up, or as if up, an ascent; as, to walk uphill.

uphill (up'hil), a. and u. I. a. 1. Leading or going up a rising ground; sloping upward; as, an uphill road.—2. Attended with labor, fatigue, or exertion; difficult; severe; fatiguing; burdensome; as, uphill work; hence, not having free course; humbered; as, an uphill acing free course; hampered; as, an uphill acquaintance.

What an uphill Libour must it be to a learner. Richards in Clarica Harlows.

These will be ophill intimacies, without charm or free down to the end—and freedom is the chief ingredient in confidence—R/L. Sterenson, Virginibus Pherisque, IV

II.; n. Rising ground; ascent; upward slope A man can have no even way, but continually high up-kile and steepe down hils. Corput, Cruditics, I &

uphilts (up-hilt'), e. t To plunge in up to the hilt. [Rare.]

His bland he with thrusting in his old dwynd careas up-hilled Standburg, Lucid, il. 577.

uphoard (up hôrd'), r. t. To hoard up. Shalt., Haulet, i. l. 136. [Rare.] uphold (up-hôld'), r. t. [< ME. *upholden; < up + hold!.] 1. To hold up; raise or lift on high; keep raised or elevated; elevate.

The mournful train with grouns and hands wheld Besought his pity Dry ten.

2. To keep erect; keep from sinking or falling; hence, to support; sustain; maintain; keep up; keep from declining or being lost or ruined: as, to uphold a person, a decision, or a verdict.

Of whom Judas Maccaleus did uphold their State from a further declination.

Sandys, Travalics, p. 112

While life upholds this arm,
This arm upholds the house of Lancaster.
Shal., 3 Hen. VI , iii. 3, 106.

a lawbreaker.—4. To warrant; vouch for. Seconteenth Century Words.
upholder (up-höl'der), n. [< ME. upholdere, a dealer; < up + holder. Cf. upholdster.] 1; One who undertakes or carries on a business; a tradesupport of the company of the company

V pholdere, that selly the small thyngys. Velaher, velaher. Prompt. Pare., p. 512.

2t. An undertaker; one who has charge of fu-

ls. Th' uphobler, rueful harbinger of death, Waits with impatience for the dying breath. Gay, Trivia.

3t. An upholsterer.

Birchover, otherwise Birchin, Lane, in the reign of Henry VI., "had ye for the most part dwelling Fripperers or *Upholders*, that sold old apparel and howelold stuff" (Stow, "Annals," p. 75, ed. 1870).

λ. and Q., 7th rer., X. 328. 4. One who upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer: as, an upholder of religious free-

An earnest and regious upholder of his country, Holinshed, Chron, of Ireland, an. 1616,

upholdstert, upholstert, n. [Early mod. E. also upholstar; < late ME. upholdster, upholster; < uphold + -ster.] An upholder or upholsterer. Cuphoid + sur₁ an upmouse as appeared to the relative and warker - Eucrard the relative can well atopie a mantel hookel, full araya, carde agaya, skowie agyan a goune, and alle old cloth.

Carton, Booke for Travellers (quoted in Prompt, Parsa, 19, 512, note)

These are they that pay the Loyner, the rope-maker, the uphelster, the Laundrer, the Glarier.
Hepres of Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1871, VI. 19)
Pyholster or upholster r, a trade sman that deals in all sorts of chamber furniture.

L. Phillips, 1704.

upholster (up-hol'ster), r. t. [< upholsterer, regarded as formed C upholster, r., + -r1: see upholsterer.] 1. To furnish with hangings, curtains, carpets, and the like, and, by extension, with furniture of different kinds,

Farewell, thou old Chate an with thy up he latered rooms Cartuic, Misc., IV. 97.

2. To provide with textile coverings, together with cushions, stuffing, springs, etc., as a chair

The (Assert in) reats were cushloned or up to live et with the hosterials.

Energy Best, IX, 847.

Hence-3. To provide with any covering.

The whole thorax hollow is now hald bare and of hel-ered with the skin-muscle flap. Lancet, No. 3517, p. 218. rered with the skin-musch flap. Lancet, No. 5317, p. 218, uphol/ster, e-phol/ster, +-pl. (with needless repetition of -r., as in poult-o--r).] 1. One who uphol-sters, or provides and puts in place curtains, carpets, textile coverings for furniture, and the like,—2. An uphol-sterer-bee: a leaf-cutter, uphol-sterer-bee (up-hôl/ster-èr-bê), n. A bee of one of certain genera of

tain genera of the family .1pi-dx, such as Megachile or .In-thocopa, which upholsters its cell with regularly cut bits of leaves or pet-als of flowers.



Also called leaf-cutter. See Megachile, leaf-cutter, and poppy-bee,

ter, and poppy-late, upholstering (up-hol/ster, ing), n. [Verbal n. of upholster, r.] 1. The occupation of an upholsterer.—2. Upholstery, upholstery (up-hol/ster-i), n. [Cupholster + -y³ (see -try).] 1. Purniture covered with textile material, and hangings, curtains, and the like: a general term for all such interior decorations and fittings as are made with textiles, —2. The art or trade of using textiles, leather, and the like in making furniture, decorations and and the like in making furniture, decorating an

interior, etc.
uphroe (û'frô), n. [Also cuphroe, urrou; \(\) D.
juffrour, n young lady, also reduced juffer, a
young lady, in mut, use applied to "pulleys
without truckles put up only for ornaments
sake" (Sewel), also to spars, beams, joists, etc.:
a contracted form of jonkrrouw, jongerouw (=
G. jungfrau, junfer), a young lady, \(\) jong, young,
\(+ \) trour, woman, lady: see young and frow \(\), and
\(\) of or oval
piece of wood with holes in it through which
small lines are rove, forming a crowfoot, from
which an awning is suspended.

8. To countenance; give aid to: as, to uphold uphurl (up-herl'), v. t. To hurl or east up. a lawbreaker.—4. To warrant; vouch for. Stanihurst, Eneid, iii. 633. (Davies.) [Rare.] Stanihurst, Eneid, iii. 633. (Davies.) [Rare.] upholder (up-höl'der), n. [< ME. upholdere, a dealer; < up + holder. Cf. upholdster.] 1†. One who undertakes or carries on a business; a tradesman; a broker; a dealer, especially a dealer in small wares.

1. n. 1†. The region in the interior; inland districts; country as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns or populous districts.—2. The higher grounds of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; Veholdere, that sellythe small thypcys. Velaber, velabra. slopes of hills, etc.

Its uplands sloping deck the mountain's side.

Gold with, The Traveller.

3. pl. A grade of cotton. See cotton¹. II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the inland districts, or the country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns.

Sometimes with secure delight The upland hamlets will invite. Millon, L'Allegro, 1. 92.

Hence—21. Rustic; countrified; rude; savage; uncivilized. Compare inland, 4. Chapman.—3. Of or pertaining to uplands, or higher grounds: as, upland pasturage; also, frequenting uplands: as, the upland plover.

I stood upon the *upland* slope, and cast Mine eyes upon a broad and beauteous scene. *Bryant*, After a Tempest.

Upland boneset, a tall branching thoroughwort, Eupatorium restilicium, found from Massachusetts to Illinois and routhwat along the mountains. Upland cotton. Secotton!.—Upland finke. Secotton!.—Upland goose. Chio phaga magellanica, of South Amirica.—Upland Riemonite. Secotton!.—Upland. moccasin, a venomous seru at of the southern United States, related to but probably distinct from the common or water moccasin. It is not well determined, but appears to be the moccasin originally described by Troot in ISSE as Toxicophis attofuccus, by Holbrook in ISSE as Trigonocephalus attofuccus, has related to the genus. Insistence and plover or sandpiper, the liartrandan sandpiper, liartranda longicanda; the uplander. Secotomouth.—Upland plover or sandpiper, the liartrandan sandpiper, liartranda longicanda; the uplander. Secotomouth.—Upland plover transic, [Sew Eng.]

uplander (up Inn-der), n. 1. An inhabitant of the uplander.

But fifty knew the shipman's gear, The rest were uplanders. William Horris, Earthly Paradise, I. 10.

2. The upland plover or sandpiper. [Local,

Masachusetts,]
uplandisht(up'lan-dish), a. [< ME. uplondish; < upland + -ish.] 1. Of or pertaining to uplands; pertaining to or situated in country districts:

us, uplandish towns. The duke elector of Saxons came from the war of those up landish people . . . Into Wittenberg.

Tyndale, Auc. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

2. Hence, rustic; rude; boorish; countrified; uncultured; unrefined.

The rule and uplantish ploughmen of the country are not supp sed to be greatly afraid of your gentlemen's bile r rying men.

Ser T. Mere, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), L.

3. Upland.

Fifteen miles space of uplandich ground, Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), it.

uplay (up-la'), r. t. To lay up; hoard. Donne, Annunciation and Passion. [Rare.] uplead (up-led'), r. t. To lead upward. Milton, P. L., vit. 12.

uplean (up-leu'), r. i. To lean upon anything. (Rare. 1

This shepheard drives, rydeaning on his batt. Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, L 154.

upleap (up-löp'), r. i. [(ML uph pen; < up + hapl.] To leap up; spring up. Il dliam of Paloruc (L. L. T. S.), l. 3281. [Raro.] uplift (up-lift'), r. t. To lift or raise up; raise; clevate: literally or figuratively: as, to uplift the arm; uplifted eyes.

Earth
Uplifies a general cry for guilt and wrong,
And heaven is listening.
Uppant, Earth.

And heaven is listening.

And shall not joy uplift me when I lead

The flocks of Christ by the still streams to feed?

Jones Very, Poems, p. 100.

uplift (up-lift'), a. Uplifted. [Rare.]

hearal.

With head uplift above the wave. Milton, P. L., L 193. We humbly screen
With uplift hands our forchends.
Keats, Endymion, I.

uplift (up'lift), n. 1. An upheaval. See up-

A geologically sudden, high updift of the northeastern part of the continent. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLL 40. 2. Raising; elevation; mental, moral, or physical exaltation.

The rapidity of the uplift in health in many of the cases.

Lancet, No. 3448, p. 661.

uplockt (up-lok'), v. t. To lock up.

in an tup-locked treasure. Shak., Sonnets, Ili.

uplock (up-luk'), v. i. To look up.

it clies stalwart and uplooking faith to make history the Puritons madel. Phelps, My Study, p. 294. Eplying (up'li'ing), a. Elevated; of land, up-

1. t = C. ts. trustons, where the drift consists of raw to 1, thus, the trustures are seldom detected.

Nature, XXX, 530.

upmaking (up'mā'king), n. In ship-building, 1 icos of plank or timber piled one on another at tilling up, especially those placed between the otherways and a ship's bottom preparatory to launching.

upmost (up'most), a. superl. [< up + -most. C1. appermost.] Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Wherto the climber-upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 24.

Shak, J. C., ii. 1. 24.

upon (u-pon'), prep. and adv. [< ME. upon, upon, upon, upon, oppon, apon, appone, uppen, < As. uppon, uppen (= Icel. up ā, upp ā = Sw. pā (< uppa) = Dan. paa, upon), upon, up on, < up, upp, up, + au, on, on: see up and on!. Cf. As. uppar (= OS. uppan = OFries. uppa, oppa = OHG. ājch, uffen), up, < up, upp + adv. suffix -an: see up, adv.] I. prep. 1. Up and on: in many cases scarcely more than a synonym of on, the force of up being almost or entirely lost. See ou! prep. Specifically—(a) Aloft on: in an ele-See on!, prep. Specifically—(a) Aloft on; in an ele-tated position on; on a high or the highest part of: not-ing rest or location.

The hyge trone ther most se hede . . . The hyge goder self hit set opone.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1053.

Two theres also tholed deth that tyme, Vpp m a crosse bisydes Cryst, so was the comune lawe. Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 71.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are, Painted upon a pole, and underwrit, "Here may you see the tyrant." Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 26.

O Angels, clap your wings upon the skyes, And gue this Virgin Christall plaudities. C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, if. 1.

Four brave Southron foragers Stood hie upon the gait. Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

Three years I lived upon a pillar, high
Six cubits, and three years on one of twelve.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

(b) Upward so as to get or be on: involving motion toward a higher point. igher point.
The nihterale i-h[e]rde this,
And hupte [hopped] uppon on blowe ris [branch].
Out and Nightingale, 1. 1636.

And he xal make hym to wryte, and than gon *vpon* a leddere, and settyn the tabyl abovyn Crystes hed.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 324.

They shall climb up upon the houses.

Four nimble gnats the horses were, . . . fly ('amion the charioteer Upon the coach-box getting, Drayton, Nymphidia.

Lucan vanited upon Pegasus with all the heat and in-ticulate of youth.

To lift the woman's fall'n divinity
Upon an even pedestal with man.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. On, in any sense: conveying no notion of 2. On, in lary sense: conveying no neaton of height, elevation, rise, or ascent. See on!. Aside from the uses noted in the foregoing definition, upon is strictly synonymous with on, and is preferred in certain cases only for euphonic or metrical reasons. For parallel uses of the two words, see the following quotations.

Dere dyn vp-on day, daunsyng on nygtes, Al watz hap vpon liege in halles & chambrez. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 47.

Swyerez [squires] that swyftly swyed on blonkez [horses], & also fele vpon fote, of fre & of bonde.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 88.

The flode with a felle cours flowet on hepis,
Rose oppon rockes [t. e., in towering masses] as any ranke
hylles.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1991.

Also, that enery brother and suster schul be boxom, and come whan they be warned, ... opon the oth the they have mand, and on the peyne of xl. d. to paie to the box; ... Vpon the peyne afore seld, but he have a verrey encheson wherfore the they mowe be excused.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

That Peter's heirs should tread on Emperors, And walk upon the dreadful adder's back. Marlowe, Faustus, iii. 1.

Upon whom doth not his light arise? [Compare Mat. v. 45: He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.]

Job xxv. 3.

Val. And on a love-book pray for my success.

Pro. Upon some book I love I'll pray for thee.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 20.

State, T. G. of V., 1. 1. 20.

My saucy bark, inferior far to his,
On your broad main doth wilfully appear:
Your shallowest help will hold me up affoat,
Whilst he upon your soundless deep doth ride.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

Upon the head of all who sat beneath . . . Samson, with these immix'd, inevitably Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.

Milton, S. A., l. 1652.

Milton, S. A., l. 1652
The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits;—on the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone.
M. Arnold, Dover Beach.
To beatt, blow, fall, pass, etc., upon. See the verbs.
—Upon an average, a thought, occasion, one's
hands, one's oath, etc. See the nouns.

II.† adv. Hereupon: thereupon; onward; on.

11.† aav. Hereupon: thereupon; onward; on.
Thi May it wol suffice uppon to fede,
 Dut lenger not theme Marche if it shal sede.
 Palladius, Husbondrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 181.
 It is great morning, and the hour prefix'd
 Of her delivery to this valiant Greek
 Comes fast upon.
 Shak., T. and C., iv. 3. 8.

uponont, upononet, adv. At once; anon. See
 anon (the sume word without the element up).

anon (the sume word without the element up).

When mercury hade nepyt this mater to ende, And graunt me thise gyfis hit gladit my hert.

I onswaret hym esely eurn ponon.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2418.

up-peak (up-pek'), v. i. To rise in or to a peak.

Stanihurst, Aeneid, iii. 209. [Rare.]

upper (up'er), a. and v. [< M.E. upper (= D. opper = MLG. uppere), compar. of up: see up, and ct. over.] I. a. 1. Higher in place: opposed to nether: as, the upper lip; the upper side of a thing; an upper story; the upper deck.

And such a yell was there,

Of sudden and portentous birth,

As if men fought upon the earth,

And flends in upper air.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

2. Superior in rank or dignity: as, the upper

2. Superior in rank or dignity: as, the upper

house of a legislature; an upper servant. Few of the upper Planters drinke any water: but the etter sort are well furnished with Sacke, Aquavitæ, and ood English Beere.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 258.

Quoted in Capt. John Smitt's True Travels, 11, 228.

Betting proper was not so much diffused through all ranks and classes [in 1845], but was more confined to the upper circles of society. Nineternit Century, XXVI. 842.

To have or get the upper hand. See hand.—To have the upper fortunet, to have the upper hand.

You have the upper fortune of him.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 2.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 2.

To hold the upper handt, Same as to have the upper hand.—To keep a stiff upper lip. See lip.—Upper Bench, in Eng. hist., the name given to the Court of King's Bench during the exile of Charles II.—Upper case, See Bease?, G.—Upper coverts, in ornith., the coverts on the upper side of the wings and tail; superior tectrices. See covert, n., G.—Upper crust, the higher circles of society; the aristocracy; the upper ten. [Slang.]—Upper culmination. See culmination.—Upper house. See house!
—Upper keyboard. See keyboard.—Upper leather. (a) Leather used in making the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes. (b) Vamps and quarters of boots and shoes collectively. Also called simply uppers.

Their Tables were so very Neat, and Shin'd with Rub-

Their Tables were so very Neat, and Shin'd with Rub-ing, like the *Upper Leathers* of an Alderman's shoes. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,

Upper story, a story above the ground floor; the top story; hence, colloquially, the head; the brain.

It knocked everything topsy-turvy in my upper story, and there is some folks as says! I hain't never got right up thar sence.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 348.

Upper ten thousand, or elliptically upper ten, the wealthler or more aristocratic persons of a large community; the higher cheles or leading classes in society.

At present there is no distinction among the upper ten thousand of the city.

N. P. Willis, Ephemera.

thousand of the city.

N. P. Witti, Diptemera.

Here in the afternoon hours of spring and autumn is the favorite promenade of the upper ten.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 568.

Upper works (naut.). Same as dead-works.

II. n. 1. The upper part of a shoe or boot, comprising the vamp and quarters.

Ladies' straight top button upper with straight toe cap.

Ure, Dict., IV. 109.

2. pl. Separate cloth gaiters to button above the shoes over the ankle.—To be on one's uppers, to be poor or in hard luck: referring to a worn-out condition of one's shoes. [Slang.]
upper† (up'er), adv. compar. [< ME. upper; compar. of up, adv.] Higher.

And with this word upper to sore He gan. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 884.
upperest† (up'er-est), a. superl. [ME. uppercste; < upper + -est.] Highest.

By whiche degrees men myhten clymben fro the nether-

By whiche degrees men myhten clymben fro the nether-este lettre to the uppereste. Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

upper-growth (up'er-groth), n. That part of a plant or shrub which is above the ground.

Here, too, was planted that strange and interesting denizen of the wilderness, the Saxaous, . . . which with a

upraising

scanty and often ragged upper-growth strikes its sturdy roots deep down into the sand. Nature, XXXIX. 470. roots deep down into the sand. Nature, XXXIX. 476. upper-machine (up'ér-ma-shēn"), n. In shoc-making, any one of the various machines used in cutting out or shaping the uppers of boots and shoes, including crimping-, trimming-, and seaming-machines.

uppermost (up'er-mōst), a. superl. [< upper + most; cf. upmost.] 1. Highest in place; first in precedence: as, the uppermost seats.

Euen vpon the uppermost pinnacle of the temple.

J. Udall, On Luke iv.

2. Highest in power; predominant; most powerful; first in force or strength.

Winatever faction happens to be uppermost. Swift.

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
"Tis hard to suy what scent is uppermost.
Dryden, Eleanora, 1. 154.

uppermost (up'ér-mōst), adv. superl. 1. In the highest position or place; also, first in a series or in order of time.

or in order of time.

They [the primitive Quakers] committed to writing whatever words came uppermost, as fast as the pen could put them down, and subjected to no after-revision what had been produced with no forethought.

Southey, Life of Bunyan, p. 41.

2t. First in order of precedence.

All Dukes daughters shall goe all-one with a nother, soe that alwayes the Effect Dukes Daughter go vpermost.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 14.

upper-stockst (up'er-stoks), n. pl. Breeches. Compare nether-stock. Also overstocks.

Thy upper-stockes, be they stuft with silk or flocks, Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks. J. Heywood, Epigrams. (Nares.)

uppertendom (up-ér-ten'dum), n. [< upper ten + -dom.] Same as upper ten thousand (which see, under upper).
up-pile (up-pil'), v. t. To pile up; heap up. Southey, Thalaba, ii. [Raro.]
upping (up'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *up, v., < up, adv.] The act of marking a swan on the upper mandible. See swan-upping.
uppish (up'ish), a. [< up + -ish1.] 1. Proud; arrogant; sive; self-assertive; assuming. [Col-

arrogant; airy; self-assertive; assuming. [Col-

It seems daring to rail at informers, projectors, and officers was not uppich enough, but his Lordship must lise so high as daring to limit the power and revenue of the Crown. Roger North, Examen, p. 48. (Davies.)

Half-pay officers at the parade very uppish upon the death of the King of Spain.

Tom Brown, Works, I. 154. (Davies.)

Americans are too uppish; but when you get hold of a man that is accustomed to being downtrodden, it is easy to keep him so. F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, xvii.

2. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Lady Head. Notso drunk, I hope, but that he can drive

Scrv. Yes, yes, Madam, he drives best when he's a little upish. Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iii. 1.
uppishly (up'ish-li), adv. In an uppish manner.
uppishness (up'ish-nes), n. The character of being uppish; arrogance; airiness; pretentiousness; self-assertion.

I sometimes question whether that quality in him [Landor] which we cannot but recognize and admire, his loftiness of mind, should not sometimes rather be called uppishness, so often is the one caricatured into the other by a blusterous self-confidence and self-assertion.

Lovell, The Century, XXXV. 512.

up-plight, v. t. [ME., < up + plight3.] To fold up; earry off.

The gates of the toun he hath upplyght.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1. 59.

up-plow (up-plou'), v. t. To plow up; tear up as by plowing. G. Fletcher. [Rare.] up-pluck (up-pluk'), v. t. To pluck up; pull up. [Rare.]

[Rare.]
And you, sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow, ...
Yourselves uppluck'd would to his funeral hie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.
up-pricked (up-prikt'), a. Set up sharply or
pointedly; erected; pricked up. Shak., Venus
and Adonis, l. 271. [Rare.]
up-prop (up-prop'); v. t. To prop up; sustain
by a prop. Donne, Progress of the Soul, i.
up-putting (up'put'ing), n. Lodging; entertainment for man and beast. Scott. [Scotch.]
upraise (up-rāz'), v. t. [< ME. upreysen; < up
+ raise!.] To raise; lift up.
Upon a night

Upon a night Whan that the mone upreysed had her light, Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1163.

The man His spear had reached in strong arms he upraised. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 323.

upraising (up'ra"zing), n. Rearing; nurture. [Scotch.]

There was nothing of the Corydon about Hunt or his upraising, as the Scotch call it.

The Portfolio, N. S., No. 13, p. 10.

She doth prear
Her selfe vpon her feet.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The distant mountains, that uprear Their solid instions to the skies.

Longfellow, The Ladder of St. Augustine. upridge (up-rij'), v. t. To raise up in ridges or extended lines. Cowper, Odyssey, xix. [Rare.] upright (up'rit, formerly also up-rit'), a. and n. [< ME. upriht, uprigh, oprigt, < AS. upriht (= D. opregt = MLG. uprecht, upricht = OHG. MHG. ufrelt, G. aufrecht = leel. upprättr = Sw. upprätt = Dan. opret), straight up, erect, < up, up, + riht, straight, right: see right.] I. a.

1. Erect; vertical.

And sodernly he was yslayn to-nyght,

And sodeynly he was yslayn to-nyght, Fordronke, as he sat on his bench *upryght*. *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, 1. 212.

Upright as the palm-tree.

2. Erect on one's feet; hence, erect as a human being; in general, having the longest axis vertical: as, an upright boiler.

And there ben othere that han Crestes upon hire Hedes; and thei gon upon hire Feet upright.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 290.

Whoever tasted lost his upright shape.
Milton, Comus, 1, 52.

3. Erected; pricked up; standing out straight

from the body. Their cars upright. Spenser, State of Ireland.

With chattering teeth and bristling hair upright.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 1, 145.

4. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; of inflexible honesty. That man was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed cvil.

Job i. 1.

I shall be found as upright in my dealings as any woman in Smithfield.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1. 5. In accord with what is right; honest; just.

It is very meet
The Lord Bassanio live an upright life.
Shak., M. of V., id. 5. 79.

6t. Well adjusted or disposed; in good condition; right.

If it should please God ye one should faile (as God forbid), yet ye other would keepe both recconings, and thines uprighte.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 270.

Bolt upright, straight upright.

Then she sat bolt upright.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266. Upright man, a chief rogue; a leader among thieves. [Thieves' cant.]

An V pright man is one that goeth wyth the trunchion of a staffe, which staffe they cal a Filtchman. This man is of so much authority that, meeting with any of his profession, he may cal them to accompt, & commaund a share or snap vnto him selfe of al that they have gained by their trade in one moneth.

Fraternity of Vacabonds (1561).

trade in one moneth. Fraternity of Vacabonds (1501).
Upright plano. See pianoforte.—Upright steam-engine. Same as vertical steam-engine. See steam-engine.

= Syn. 1. Plumb.—4 and 5. Just, Rightful, etc. (see right-cous), honorable, conscientious, straightforward, true.

If. n. 1. Something standing erect or vertical. Specifically, in building—(a) A principal place of timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters.

(b) The newel of a staircase.

2. In arch., the elevation or catherase.

Ye wonderful growing and swelling of the water rp-right . . . is to ye height of a huge mountaine. Webbe, Travels, p. 22.

You are now within a foot
Of th' extreme verge. For all beneath the moon
Would I not leap upright. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 27.

I throwe a man on his backe or upright, so that his face is upwarde. Je renuerse. Palsgrave.

And Mab, his merry Queen, by night
Bestrides young folks that lie upright...
(In elder times the mare that hight),
Which plagues them out of measure.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

I deal not uprightly in buying and selling.

6662 uprightness (up'rīt-nes), n. The character or condition of being upright. (a) Erectness; verticalness. Waller,

Guards walked their post with a stiffness and uprightess that was asionishing. The Century, XXIX. 109. (b) Moral integrity; honesty and equity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness.

lip, Atterbury.

=Syn. (b) Integrity, Honor, etc. (see honesty), fairness, principle, trustworthiness, worth. uprise (up-riz'), v. i.; pret. uprose, pp. uprisen, ppr. uprising. [< ME. uprisen; < up- + rise: see rise¹.] 1. To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; get up; rise.

Uprose the virgin with the morning light.

2. To ascend, as above the horizon: literally or figuratively.

Floures fresshe, honouren ye this day;
For, when the some aprist, then wol ye sprede.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, 1. 4.

Continue of the God's own head The glorious sun upriet.

With what an awful power I saw the buried past up-riee, And gather in a single hour Its ghost-like memories!

Whittier, Mogg Megone.

Uprises the great deep.
Bryant, A Forest Hymn.

5. To spring up; come into being or perception; be made or caused.

Uprose a great shout from King Olaf's men.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287. uprise (up'rîz or up-rîz'), n. [< uprise, v.] 1;.

Uprising. Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1, 159. The sun's uprise.

2. An increase in size; a swelling; a protuber-

Successive stages may be seen from the first gentle uprise to an unsightly swelling of the whole stone.

Gethic, Geol. Sketches, viii.

3. Rise; development; advance; augmentation, as of price or value. [Colloq.] uprising (up-ri'zing), n. [CME. uprisinge, oprisinge (= MLG. oprisinge); verbal n. of uprise, r.]

1. The act of rising up, as from below the home

rizon, from a bed or seat, or from the grave.

The whiche Ston the 3 Maries sawen turnen upward, whan thei comen to the Sepulere, the Day of his Resurrectionn; and there founded an Aungelle, that tolde hem of oure Lordes uprysynge from Dethe to Lyve.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 01.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising.
Ps. cxxxix, 2.

Ascent; neclivity; rising.

Was that the king, that spurr'd his horse so hard Against the steep uprixing of the hill?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 2.

3. A riot; an emeute; a rebellion; insurrection; popular revolt.

timber placed vertically, and serving to support timber placed vertically, and serving the ceremonics connected with the recovery and reappearance in society of a lady of early support to support the birth of a child. Compare lying-down.

ME. upright, < AS. uprihte, upright, < upriht, upright; see upright, a.] 1. Vertically.

Ve wonderful growing and swelling of the water results of the support timber placed vertically.

The ceremonics connected with the recovery and reappearance in society of a lady of early and reappearance in

2. The resurrection.

Juesus seide, I am upriste and lif. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. SS. (Halliwell.) 2t. Flat on the back; horizontally and with the face upward.

The corps lay in the floor upright.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1.768

He fill to the erthe vp-right.

Merlin (E. L. T. S.), ill. 457.

I throws a mean at the backs are worked as a mean at the backs are well as a

Uproar the universal peace. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 99. turbance. [Rare.]

The man Danton was not prone to show himself, to not or uproar for his own safety.

Carlyle, French Rev., III., vi. 2.

Draylon, Nymphidia.

uprighteouslyt (up-ri'tyns-li), adv. [c apright the cous, after righteously; justly; uprightly. Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 205.

uprightly (up'rit-li), adv. In an upright manner. (a) Vertically. (b) With strict observance of rectifude; honestly and justly; as, to live uprightly.

I deal not uprightly in having and solling.

Draylon, Nymphidia.

Cartyle, French Rev., III. vi. 2.

uprod. E. uproc. (c) upseek (up-sēk'), v. i.; pret. and pp. upsought, ppr. upseek (up-sēk'), v. i.; pret. and pp. upsought, pp. upso

To have all the worlde in an vprore, and vnquieted with carres.

J. Udall, On Mark, Pref.

upsees

The Jews who believed not . . . set all the city on an array. Acts xvil. 5. uproar.

There was a greate uprore in London that the rebell armie quartering at Whitehall would plundre the Citty,

Evelyn, Diary, April 26, 1618.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but excited no upper. Marg. Fuller, Woman in 10th Cent., p. 39.

uproarious (up-rōr'i-us), a. [< uproar + -i-ous.]
Making or accompanied by a great uproar,
noise, or tumult; tumultuous; noisy; loud.

uproariously (up-rôr'i-us-li), adv. In an up-roarious manner; with great noise and tumult; clamorously.

uproariousness (up-rör'i-us-nes), n. The state or character of being uproarious, or noisy and riotous.

uproll (up-rol'), v. t. To roll up. Milton, P. L., vii. 291.

vii. 291.
uproot (up-röt'), r. t. To root up; tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; remove utterly; eradicate; extirpate.
uprootal (up-rö'tal), n. [<uproot + -al.] The act of uprooting, or the state of being uprooted.

(Rare.)

His mind had got confused altogether with trouble and weakness and the shock of uprootal.

Mrs. Oliphant, Curate in Charge, xviii.

3. To ascend, as a hill; slope upward. Tennyson, Vision of Sin, v.—4. To swell; well up; uprouse (up-rouz'), v. t. To rouse up; rouse from sleep; awake; arouse. Shak., R. and J.,

uprun (up-run'), v. t. [< ME. uprinnen; < up + run'.] To run up; ascend. [Rare.]

The yonge sonne,
That in the ram is four degrees upronne.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 376.

He gave me to bring forth and rear a son of matchless might, who like a thriving plant *Upran* to manhood, while his lusty growth I nourish'd as the husbandman his vinc. Couper, Illad. xviii.

uprush (up-rush'), v. i. To rush upward. Southey, Thalaba, xii. uprush (up'rush), n. [< uprush, v.] A rush

upward. These uprushes of most intensely heated gas from the prominences which are traceable round the edge of the sun.

Stokes, Lects. on Light, p. 237.

sun. Stokes, Lects. on Light, p. 237.

The ideas of M. Faye were, on two fundamental points, contradicted by the Kew investigators. He held spots to be regions of uprush and of heightened temperature.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

In see-Dutch (up'sō-duch'), adv. [Also upsic Dutch, upsey Dutch, upsc-Dutch; \(\) D. op zijn Duitsch, in the Dutch, i. e. German, fashion: op, upon, in; zijn = G. scin, his, its; Duitsch, Dutch, i. e. German see Dutch. Cf. upsce-English, upsce-Freese. Upsce in this and the following words has been conjectured to mean 'a kind of heady beer,' qualified by the name of the place where it was brewed. For the allusion to German drinking, cf. caronse, ult. \(\) allusion to German drinking, ef. carouse, ult. (G. gar aus, 'all out.'] In the Dutch fashion or manner: ns, to drink upsee-Dutch (to drink in the Dutch manner—that is, to drink deeply so as to be drunk).

I do not like the dulness of your eye; It hath a heavy cast, 'tis upsec Dutch. E. Jonson, Alchemist, lv. 4.

upsee-Englisht (up'sē-ing'glish), adv. [Found as upsey-English; \land D. op zijn Engelsch, in the English fashion; cf. upsee-Dutch.] In the English manner.

naturer.

Prig. Thou and Ferret,
And Ginks, to sing the song; I for the structure,
Which is the bowl.

Hig. Which must be upsey-English,
Strong, lusty London beer.

Fletcher, Loggars' Bush, iv. 4.

upsee-Freeset (up'sē-frēs'), adr. [Also upse-Freeze; < D. op zijn Friesch, in the Friesian fashion; cf. upsee-Dutch.] In the Friesian man-

This valiant pot-leech that, upon his knees, Has drunk a thousand pottles upse-Freeze. John Taylor.

II. intrans. To make an uproar; cause a dis- upsee-freesyt (up'sē-frē'zi), a. Drunk; tipsy.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand pa-tron of rob-pots, upsy-freesy tipplers, and super-naculum topers. Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, it. 1.

) AS Affect-Dates.

Yet whoop, Barnabyl off with thy liquor,
Drink upsees out, and a fig for the vicar.

Scott, L. of the L., vl. 5.

upsend (up-send'), v. t. To send, east, or throw up. Comput, Iliad, xviii. [Rare.] upset (up-set'), v. [(ME. upsetten, set up (= upset(up-set'), v. i. To sear aloft; mount MD. apsetten, set up, propose or fix, as the price up. Pope, Odyssey, xv. 556. [Rare.] upset (up-set'), v. i. To sear aloft; mount up. Pope, Odyssey, xv. 556. [Rare.] upsodown, adv. [(ME. up so down, up so

on is he in the see with saile on mast upsette.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 70.

2. Coverturn: overthrow: overset, as a boat or e rriage; hence, figuratively, to throw into

To Turne vp so down; Euertere. Cath. Ang., p. 38 however, that your pursionate little have the large sails, are easily upset or upsolvet (up-solv'), v. t. To solve; explain. You are a scholar; upsolve me that, now. Stell. In I forth determined somehow to upset the time of process of the stellar of the stellar

2. To put out of the normal state; put in disorder: of persons, to discompose completely; make nervous or irritable; overcome.

Eleanor answered only by a sort of spasmodic gurgle in i.e. throat. She was a good deal upset, as people say.

Trollope.

You needn't mind if your house is upset, for one of us is comin' in, havin' only intended to see you to your door.

The Century, XXXV. 624.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a heated piece of metal set up endwise: said also of the shortening and resetting of the tire

also of the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel. Wire ropes are upset by doubling up the ends of the wires after they have been passed through the small end of a conical collar. After upsetting they are welded into a sold mass or soldered together.

II. intrans. To be overturned or upset.—
Upsetting thermometer. See thermometer.

upset (up-set'), n. [(upset, v.] The act of upsetting, overturning, or severely discomposing, or the state of being upset; an overturn: as, the carriage had an upset; the news gave me quite an upset. quite an unset.

Him has sermon ballasts from utter upset.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

If the Constitution is to be experimentally upset to see how the upset works, the thing upset will never be set up again.

The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1134.

up agam.

The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1131.

upset (up'set), p. a. [Pp. of upset, v., probafter D. usc.] Set up; fixed; determined.—
Upset price, the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, or goods, is exposed to sale by auction; a price set by the exposer below which the thing is not to be sold.—
Upset rate, valuation, etc. Same as upset price.

upsetment (up-set'ment), n. [{ upset + -ment.}]
Upsetting; overturn. [Rare.]

upsetter (up-set'er), n. One who or that which sets up; specifically, a tool used in upsetting a tire.

upsetting (up-set'ing), a. Assuming; conceited; uppish. [Scotch.]

upshoot (up-shot'), v. i. To shoot upward.

Trees unitooting high.

Trees upshooting high. upshoot (up'shūt), n. That which shoots up or separates from a main stem; an offshoot. Nature, XLI. 228. [Rare.] upshot (up'shot), w. Final issue; conclusion; end; consummation: as, the upshot of the matter. Shak., T. N., iv. 2.76. upside (up'shal), n. The upper side; the upper part. The which is the upshot of the upshot u

This glass is in such a horrid light! I don't seem to have but half a face, and I can't tell which is the up-side of that!

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwalte, v.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie & Cidtheralte, v.
To be upsides with, to be even with; be quits with. Scott.
[Scotch and prov. Line.] - Upside down. [Historically, an accom. form, as if up + side! + down?, of upsident, upsidenen. See upsidenen. Cf. topvideturyp.] With the upper part undermost, literally or figuratively; hence, in complete disorder.

mplete disorder. A burning torch that 's turned *upside down.* Shak., Pericles, ii. 2. 32

upside (up'sid), adv. On the upper side. [Prov. Eng.]

People whose ages are up-side of forty, N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 73.

upsiloid (û'psi-loid), a. Same as hypsiloid.

The early condition of the paroccipital fissure as an upuloid depressed line with lateral branches.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 156.

upsilon ("up'si-lon"), n. The Greek letter Υ , v, corresponding to the English u (and y). upsitting; ("up'sit"ing), n. The sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; also, the feast held on such an occasion.

The jest shall be a stock to maintain us and our pewfellows in laughing at christenings, cryings out, and upsittings this twelve month.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

upskip; (up'skip), n. An upstart.

Put it not to the hearing of these velvet coats, these up-ships. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

up soo doune, up se doun, up swa doune, lit. 'up as down,' (up + so1 + down?. Hence the later accom. form upside down.] Upside down;

topsyturvy.

Shortly turned was al up-vo-doun,
Bothe labit and eek disposicioun
Of him, this wotul lovere, daun Arcite.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 519.

To Turne vp so down ; Euertere. Cath. Ang., p. 397.

You are a scholar; upsolve me that, now.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

upspeart (up-spēr'), v. I. intrans. To shoot upward like a spear. [Rare.]

And coarser grass, upspearing o'er the rest.

Couper, Winter Morning Walk, 1. 23.

II. trans. To root up; destroy. [Dubious.] Adam by hys pryde ded Paradyse vyspeare.

Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538). (Davies.)

upspring (up-spring'), v. i. [< ME. upspringen; < up + spring.] To spring up; shoot up; rise.

The lemon-grove In closest coverture upsprung, Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

upspring (up'spring), n. [(upspring, v.] 1. A vertical spring; a leap in the air.

We Germans have no changes in our dances; An almain and an upsyring, that is all. Chapman.

upspurner; (up-sper'ner), n. A spurner; a scorner; a despiser.

up-stairs (up'starz'), prep. phr. as adv. In or to an upper story: as, to go up-stairs.
up-stairs (up'starz), prep. phr. as a. and n. I. a. Pertaining or relating to an upper story or

flat; being above stairs: as, an up-stairs room.

II. n. An upper story; that part of a building which is above the ground floor. [Rare.]

I was also present on the day when Mr. Coulomb gave he charge of the upstairs to our party and when he exceed himself audaciously.

R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 329.

n upsetting a tire.

a. Assuming; con
a.]

To shoot upward.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 58.

Chat which shoots up

end; be erect or conspicuous; bristle. [Rare.]

The king's son, Ferdinand,
With hair up-staring, . . .
Was the first man that leap'd.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 213.

upstart (up-stärt'), v. i. [< ME. upsterten, upstirten; < up + start¹.] To start or spring up uptake (up'tāk), n. [< uptake, v.] 1. The act of taking up; lifting.

With that word upstirte the olde wyf.

Chaucer, Wite of Bath's Tale, 1, 190.

upstart (up'stärt), n. and a. [< upstart, v. Cf. upskip.] I. n. 1. One who or that which starts or springs up suddenly; specifically, a person who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

I think this upstart is old Talhot's ghost. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 87.

A mere upstart,
That has no pedicree, no house, no coat,
No ensigns of a family! B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1. If it seems strange that the Turkish Religion (a nower vpstart) be declared before those former of the Pagans, etc. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.

—3. A puddle made by the hoofs of horses in clayey ground. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The meadow-saffron, Colchicum autumnale,

whose flowers spring up suddenly without leaves.

II. a. 1t. Starting up suddenly; quickly

rising.

With upstart haire and staring eyes dismay.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5t.

2. Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; parvenu: as, "a race of upstart creatures," Milton, P. L., ii. 834.

New, vp-start Gods, of yester-dayes device.

Syltester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

An upstart institution so totally unassisted by secular power and interest.

Evelyn, True Beligion, II. 128. 3. Characteristic of a parvenu; new and pre-

Think you that we can brook this *upstart* pride?

Marlowe, Edward the Second, i. 4.

The wronged landscape coldly stands aloof,
Refusing friendship with the upstart roof.

Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

upstauncht, v. t. See upstanch.
upstay (up-stā'), v. t. To sustain; support.
Milton, P. L., ix. 430.
upstept (up-step'), v. i. To step up; move upward. Hynd Horn (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).
upstirt (up'ster), v. Commotion; tumult; insurrection. Sir J. Cheke, The Hurt of Sedition.

+ spring.] To spring up; shoot up; rise.

Seynt Valentyne! a foul thus herde I singe
Upon thy day, er sonne gan uppyringe.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, I. 14.

On his feet uppyringing in a hurry.

Hood, The Dead Robbery.

The lemon-grove
In closest coverture upsyrung.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Surrection. Sir J. Cheke, The Hurt of Secution.

sup-stream (up-stream'), v. i. To stream, flow, or flame up: as, upstream (up-stream') purp. phr. as adv. Toward the higher part of a stream; against the current.

up-stream (up'strem'), prep. phr. as adv.

up-stream (up'strem'), prep. phr. as adv.

of a stream adv.] Of or pertaining to the upper part of a stream; moving against the current. of a stream; moving against the current.

An up-stream wind increases the surface resistance. Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 270. We Germans have no changes in our dances; An almain and an upspring, that is all. Chapman.

2. An upstart; one suddenly exalted. Shak, Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

upspurner; (up-sper'nor), n. A spurner; a scorner; a despiser.

Pompeius, that upspurner of the erth.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, iv.

upsurge (up-ser'j), v. i. To surge up. The Century, XXVI. 130. [Rare.]

upswarmt (up-swarm'), v. I, intrans. To rise in swarms; swarm up.

warms; swarm up.

Upwarming show'd

On the high battlement their glitt ring spears.

Cowper, Iliad, xii.

II. trans. To cause to rise in a swarm or swarms; raise in a swarm. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

1v. z. so.

upsway (up-swā'), v. t. To sway or swing up;
brandish. [Rare.]

That right-hand Giant 'gan his club upsway.

Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 16.

Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 16.

IUP-Sweep (up'swep), n. A sweeping upward:
as, the up-sweep of a curve; the up-sweep of an
arch. [Rare.]

upswell (up-swel'), v. i. To swell up; rise up.
Wordsworth, Ode, 1814.

upsyturvy; (up-si-ter'vi), adv. [A variation of
topsyturvy, substituting up for top.] Upside
down; topsyturvy. [Rare.]

hence, revelers. (Davies.)
uptake (up-tāk'), v. t. 1. To take up; take
into the hand. Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 11.—2†. To succor; help.

The right hond of my just man uptook thee.

Wyclif, Isa. xli. 10.

To this ascensional movement [in cyclones] undoubtedly must be attributed the rain and cloud which we find there—rain near the centre, where the ascensional impulse is strongest; cloud round the outside, where the uptake is less strong.

less strong.

2. Perceptive power; apprehension; conception: as, he is quick in the uptake. Scott, Old Mortality, vii. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. The upeast pipe from the smoke-box of a steamboiler, leading to the chimney.—Gleg at the uptake, See glegi.

uptaker+(up-tā'kėr), n. [ME., < uptake + -erl.] A helper; a supporter. Wyelif, Ps. lxxxviii. uptear (up-tār'), v.t. To tear up. Milton, P. L., vi. 663.

vi. 663.

upthrow (up-thrô'), v. t. To throw up; elevate.

upthrow (up'thrô), n. [< upthrow, v.] An upheaval; an uplift: in mining, the opposite of
downthrow. Where a fault has occurred which has been
attended by an up-and-down movement of the rock on each
side, the displacement in the upward direction is called the
upthrow, and that in the downward direction the downthrow. As a result of this motion, under great pressure,

Gelie, Geol. Sketches, xl. upthrust (up'thrust), n. A thrust in an upward direction; in geol., an upheaval; an uplift. A term rarely used, and then generally as meaning a thrusting or lifting upward of a mass of rock more violent in its motion and more local in character than is generally understood to be the case when the term upheaval or uplift is used. Thus, the uplift of a continent; the upthrust of a mass of cruptive or intrusive rock. Also used attributively.

upthunder (up-thun'der), v. i. To send up a loud thunder-like noise. [Rare.]

Central fires through nether seas upthundering. Coleridge, To the Departing Year.

uptie (up-ti'), v. t. To the or twist up; wind up. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 24. uptill (up-ti'), prep. [< up + till².] On; against; up to.

She [the nightingale] . . . as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast up-till a thorn,
And then sang the dolefull'st ditty; . . .
"Fie, fle, fle," now would she cry;
"Tereu, tereu," by and by!

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi. 10.

uptilt (up-tilt'), v. t. To tilt up: chiefly in the past participle.

He finds that he has crossed the *uptilted* formations, and has reached the ancient granitic and crystalline rocks.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ix.

up-to-date (up'tö-dāt'), a. Extending to the present time; inclusive of or making use of the latest facts: as, an up-to-date account. [Col-

A good up-to-date English work on the islands.

The Academy, No. 822, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 73.

uptoss (up-tos'), v. t. To toss or throw up, as the head, with a sudden motion. St. Nicholas,

XVII. 866. [Rare.] uptossed, uptost (up-tost'), a. 1. Tossed upward.—2. Agitated; harassed.

Uptost by mad'ning passion and strife.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 124.

up-town (up'toun), prep. phr. as adv. To or in the upper part of a town. [U.S.] up-town (up'toun'), prep. phr. as a. Situated in or belonging to the upper part of a town: as, an up-town residence. [Colloq., U.S.] uptrace (up-trās'), v. t. To trace up; investigate; follow out. Thomson, Summer, l. 1746. uptraint (up-trān'), v. t. To train up; educate. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 27. uptrill (up-trīl'), v. t. To sing or trill in a high voice.

high voice.

But when the long-breathed singer's uptrilled strain Bursts in a squall, they gape for wonderment. Coleridge, In a Concert-Room. (Davies.)

upturn (up-tern'), v. I. trans. To turn up: as, to upturn the ground in plowing.

With lusty strokes up-turn'd the flashing waves.

Cowper, Odyssey, xiil.

II. intrans. To turn up.

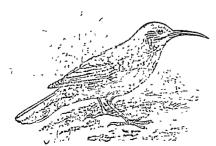
The leaden eye of the sidelong shark Upturned patiently. Lowell, The Sirens. upturning (up-ter'ning), n. The act of turning

or throwing up, or the state of being upturned.

There was at this time (as the manimalian age draws to a close) no chaotic upturning, but only the opening of creation to its fullest expansion.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 235.

Upucerthia (ū-pū-sėr'thi-a), n. [NL. (Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1832; also Uppucerthia,



Upucerthia dumetoria

of the two adjacent rock-faces, it is sometimes observed that the bedding of the formation has been influenced in its position along the line of the fault, and to a greater or less distance from it, the dip being downward on the downthrow side and upwardfou the upthrow side of the family Dendrocolaptidæ. There are 6 or 8 species, of moderate size and general brownish plumage, trively:

We rarely meet with a fissure which has been made a true fault with an upthrow and downthrow side.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, xi.

upthrust (up'thrust), n. A thrust in an upward direction; in geol., an upheaval; an uplift. A term rarely used, and then generally as meaning a thrusting or lifting upward of a mass of rock more violent in its motion and more local in character than is generally understood to be the case when the term upheaval or uplift is used. Thus, the uplift of a continent; the upthrust of a mass of eruptive or intrusive rock. Also used attributively.

To this mass, which I have no doubt is an upthrust portion of the old crystalline floor, succeds another mass of "spotted rock." Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 210. upplade.

General deal of longer and space of the bill, which is as long as the head or longer, and nearly straight or much curved. The type is U dumeloria of Chili, Patasical and Heine, 1850) is a strict synonym; and the genes with the nearly straight bill (Ur. refeauda) has been the type of a genus Ochetorhynchus (Aleger, 1832).

Upucerthida (Agassiz, 1846). < N.L. Upu (Parlia, q. v.) A genus of Neotropical birds, of the family Dendrocoloptidæ. There are 6 or 8 species, of moderate size and shape of the bill, which is as long as the head or longer, and nearly straight or much curved. The type is U dumeloria of Chili, Patasical and Heine, 1850) is a strict synonym; and the same hards of the Argentine Republic. Coprotectis (Cabanis and Heine, 1850) is a strict synonym; and the same hards of the Argentine Republic. Coprotectis (Cabanis and Heine, 1850) is a strict synonym; and the same hards of the Argentin

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non-passerine birds, of which the genus Upupa is the type. The family was founded by Bonaparte in 1838, but its limits vary with different authors. Gray makes it cover 3 subfamilies, Upupine, Irrisorine, and Epimachine; but it is now restricted to the first of these. 2. A family of upupoid piearian birds, of which Upupa is the only living genus, of terrestrial habits, with non-metallic plumage, short square tail, and large erectile compressed circular erest; the true hoopoes, as distinguished from the wood-hoopoes or Irrisoridæ.

upupoid (ū'pū-poid), a. [< Upupa + -oid.] Resembling a hoopoe; of or pertaining to the Upupoideæ.

Upupoideæ (ū-pū-poi'dō-ō), n. pl. [NL., < non-passerine birds, of which the genus Upupa

Upupoidex. Upupoidex (ū-pū-poi'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Upupa + -oidex.] A superfamily of tenuirostral picarian birds, approaching the passerines in many respects, but most nearly related to the hornbills, containing both the terrestrial and the observable heaves (not the playing). to the hornbills, containing both the terrestrial and the arboricole hoopoes (not the plume-birds: see Epimachina). The group is peculiar to the Old World, and is chiefly African. There are 2 families, Upupida and Irrisorida. upwafted (up-wàf'ted), a. Borne up; carried aloft with a waving or undulatory motion. Cowper, Iliad, viii.

upwall (up-wàf'), v. t. [ME. upwallen; < up + wall-] To wall up; inclose with a wall. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

upward (up'wärd), a. and n. [< ME. *upward, < AS. upweard, upward, upright, < up, up, + weard = E. ward. Cf. upward, adv.] I. a. Directed or turned to a higher place; having an ascending direction, literally or figuratively.

Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course.

Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course.

Shak, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 1.

About her feet were little bengles seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1254.

Upward irrigation. See irrigation. II. n. The top; the height. [Rare.] The extremest upward of thy head.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 136.

upward, upwards (up'wird, wirdz), adv. [

ME. upward, uppard, also upwardes, < AS. *upward, upwardes (= D. opwaarts = MLG. upwart, upwort, also upwordes = G. aufwärts), \(up, up, + \)-weard = E.-ward. Cf. upward, a.]

1. Toward a higher place; in an ascending course: opposed to downward.

This Nicholas sat ay as stille as stoon, And ever gaped upward into the cir. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 287.

I felt to his knees, and they were as cold as any stone; and so upward and upward, and all was as cold as any stone.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 27.

2. Toward heaven and God.

Crisinge rpward to Crist and to his clene moder.

Piers Ploeman (A), v. 262.

Whose mind should always, as the fire, aspire upwards to heavenly things.

Sir T. More, Life of Pieus (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxvii.).

3. With respect to the higher part; in the upper parts.

Upward man, and downward fish. 4. Toward the source or origin: as, trace the

stream upward. And trace the muses upward to their spring.

Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

5. More: used indefinitely.

Children of the lage of .xii. or .xiii. yeares or vppewarde are divided into two companyes, whereof the one breake the stones into smalle pieces, and the other cary furth that which is broken.

R. Eden, tr. of Diodorus Siculus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 369).

I am a very foolish fond old man, Fourscore and upward. Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 61.

6. On: onward.

From the age of xiiii. yeres upperarde.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 16.

Upward of, more than; above: as, upward of ten years have elapsed; upward of a hundred men were present.

upwardly (up'wärd-li), adv. In an upward manner or direction; upward.

A filament was fixed to a young upwardly inclined leaf.

Darwin, Movement in Plants, iv.

upwards, adv. See upward. upways (up'wāz), adv. [< up + ways for -wise.] Upward. [Colloq.]

Distance measured upways from O A indicates roughly the degree of hardness. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVII. 653. upwell (up-wel'), v. i. To upspring; issue forth, as water from a fountain. Scribner's Mag., VIII. 435.

Mag., VIII. 435. upwhirl (up-hwerl'), v. I. intrans. To rise up-

upwhirl (up-hwerl'), v. 1, intrans. To rise upward in a whirl; whirl upward.

II. trans. To raise upward in a whirling course. Milton, P. L., iii. 493.

upwind (up-wind'), v. t. To wind up; roll up; convolve. Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 15.

up-wind (up'wind'), prep. phr. as adv. Against or in the face of the wind. [Colloq.]

Snipe nearly always rise against and go away up-wind, as closely as possible.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 256.

npwreathe (up-rēfh'), r. i. To rise with a curling motion; curl upward. Longfellow, Building of the Ship. [Rare.] upyaft. An obsolete preterit of upgire. ur (er), interj. [Intended to represent a meaningless utterance also denoted by uh, cr, etc.] Heed substantively in the quantium.

Used substantively in the quotation. And when you stick on conversation's burrs
Don't strew your pathway with those dreadful urs.

O. W. Holmes, Urania.

uracanot, n. [Another form of hurricano, with

an Italian-seeming plural wacani: see hurricano, hurricane.] A hurricane.

Iamaica is almost as large as Boriquen. It is extremely
subject to the wacani, which are such terrible gusts of
Winde that nothing can resist them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 903.

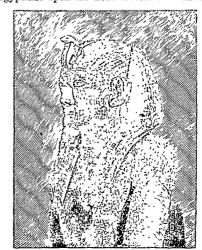
urachus (ū'ra-kus), n.; pl. urachi (-kī). [NL., ζ Gr. οὐραχός, the urinary canal of a fetus, ζ οὐρον, urine: see urinc.] In anat., a fibrous cord ex-tending from the fundus of the bladder to the tending from the fundus of the bladder to the umbilieus. It represents in the adult a part of the sac of the allantois and associate allantoic vessels of the fetus, whose cavities have become obliterated. It is that intradominal section of the navel-string which is constituted by so much of the allantoic sac and the hypogastric arteries as becomes impervious, the section remaining pervious heing the bladder and superior vesical arteries. It sometimes remains pervious, as a malformation, when a child may uthate by the navel. See also ubeter.

UTERA, n. Pluval of ureum.

UTERA, uteranic See wremia, wremic.

uræn, n. ringa of urænm.
uræmia, uræmic. See uremia, uremic.
urænm (ū-rē'um), n.; pl. uræa (-ii). [NL., < Gr.
obpaior, the hinder part, the tail; neut. of obpaios,
of the tail, < obpá, tail.] In ornith., the entire
posterior half of a bird: opposed to stethiæum.
[Rare.]

uræus (ū-rē'us), n. [NL., \langle Gr. obpaios, of the tail: see uræum.] The sacred serpent, either the head and neck, or sometimes the entire form, of a serpent, represented by the ancient Egyptians upon the head-dresses of divinities



Uræus.-Head of Statue of Menephtah (the supposed "Pharaoh of the Exodus") from Memphis, now in the Berlin Museum.

and royal personages, as an emblem of supreme power. It also occurs frequently on either side of a winced solar disk, emblematic of the supremacy of the sun, of goal over evil, or of llorus over set. The actual basis of the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or the symbol in the

the combination of chloral hydrate with ure-

Ural-Altaic (ū'ral-al-tā'ik), a. See Altaic.
Uralian (ū-rā'li-an), a. [< Ural (see def.) (Russ. Uralia (i-ra'li-an), a. [< Ural (see def.) + ic.]
It is a la fact the Ural Mountains or river Ural, or lite (u'al-lat'). ". [< Ural + -ita'] The late form of augite, but the physical properties in despecially the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende. Uralite is generally called a paramorph of hornblende, but this paramorphism is from antly accompanied by some chemical change, especially the chambaton of more or less lime, which are a variety of spenite, from Turgojak in the Ural Mountains, and wach the orthoclase chabits a very peculiar form of chaves. There are three cleavage-planes, instead of two as no the orthoclase chabits a very peculiar form of the very thoclas, and mail of these he minute and of specular from. Accemejer.

uralitic (ū-ra-lit'ik), a. [< uralite + -ic.] In hthol., having the characters of uralite in a greater or less degree; containing, or consisting wholly or in part of, uralite. See uralitization.—Uralite-sembling butterflies of the family Papilionidae, belonging between the Sesiidae and Zygwendæ. In Westwood's system it included the forms now separated in the family Castniidæ. The special care all tropical greater are the principal general are Urania.

uralitization (ū-ra-lit-i-zā'shon), n. The para-morphic change of augite to hornblende. See motipute change of august to normhenue. See wralth. This form of metamorphism is of very common occurrence, esc. tilly among the diabases, some varieties of which rick are, for this reason, called wralth-diabase; the same is true also of the porphyrics and porphyrites, giving ries to the name wralth-porphyrig and uralth-porphyrics.

plance.

uralitize (ū'ral-i-(lz), v. t.; pret. and pp. uralitized, ppr. vralitizing. [< uralite + -ize.] In
lithal., to convert into uralite.

uran (u'ran), n. Same as varav.

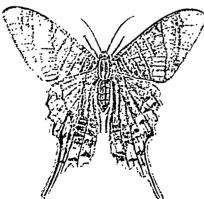
uranate (h'1,1-unt). n. [< uran(ic) + -atcl.] A salt formed by

the union of uranic oxid with a metal-

uran-glimmer (ú'rain-glim (v), n. Same as arante. Urania (a-ra'ni-ij), n. [NL., ⟨L. Urania, ⟨ Gr. to avia, one of the Muses. lit. 'the Heavenly One.' fem. of object, leave, they all to gran, or the vault of conductions. (ú'ran-glim (r), n. parey, neaventy, C oipa, or, the vault of heaven, the sky; see Uranus, 1, 1, In Gr. myth., the Muse of astron-omy and celestial forces, and the ar-bities of fate, second only to Calli-ope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a gible, which she often holds in her hand, and

Uram L-1 re a little start or a com-

2. A genu- of large and handsome diurnal moths typical of the family Uraniidae, as U. fulgens. Fa



Butterfly Hawk-moth (Urunia fulgent), two thirds natural size.

bricius, 1808. They have a short but stout body, anterior uran-mica (ū'ran-mī'kā), n. [< uran(ium) + wines with a very oblique external margin, and dentate hind wings with long tails. Thoy greatly resemble butterfles of the genus Faptio, and are sometimes called butterfly haut-moths. They occur most commonly in tropical and subtropical America. A few species, however, have been found in Madagascar and on the east coast of Africa. The larva is cylindrical with long delicate setre, and the pupp is inclosed within a thin occoon.

3 In a with a capture of humaning hinds a capture of humaning hinds.

pupa is inclosed within a tinn cocoon.

3. In ornith., a genus of humming-birds.
Fitzinger, 1863.
Uranian (ū-rā'ni-an), a. [< Uranus + -ian.]

acid.

uraniferous (ū-ra-nif'e-rus), a. Containing or characterized by the presence of uranium.

Uraniidæ (ū-ra-nī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Westwood, 1840), 〈 Uranna + -idæ.] A family of moths, much resembling butterflies of the family Papilionidæ, belonging between the Sesiidæ and Zygienidæ. In Westwood's system it included the forms now separated in the family Castniidæ. The species are all tropical. The principal genera are Urania and Nyetalæmon.

Wanniite (ū-ran'i-nit) a. [Carquinus] + inl.

uraninite (û-ran'i-nit), n. [(uran(ium) + -in1 + -ite².] A mineral of a pitch-black color and +-ite2.] A mineral of a pitch-black color and very heavy, having when unaltered a specific gravity of 9.5. It usually occurs massive, rarely in regular octale drons, and is commonly met with in granitic rocks. Its exact chemical composition is uncertain, but it consists essentially of the oxids of uranium (UO₃, UO₂), also therium, lead, and other elements in small amount, with further, from 1 to 2.5 per cent. of nitrogen. It is the chief source of uranium; and it is also the only mineral in the primitive crust of the earth in which the element nitrogen is known to exist. Also called pitch-blende.

Uranion (ū-rā'ni-on), n. A musical instrument, invented in 1810 by Buschmann. It consisted of a graduated set of pieces of wood which could be sounded by pressure against a revolving wheel. It was played from a keyboard.

Plural of uraniscus.

uranisci, n. Plural of uraniscus.

uranisconitis (u-ra-nis-kō-ni'tis), n. [NL., Gr. vipavio.or, the roof of the mouth (see ura-mscus), + -n-itis.] Inflammation of the uranisens or palate.

uraniscoplasty (ū-ra-nis'kō-plas-ti), n. [⟨Gr. oiparano, the roof of the mouth, + πλασσεν, form, mold, shape.] Plastic surgery of the

form, mold, shape.] Plastic surgery of the palate. Also uranoplasty. uraniscorraphy (ura-nis-kor'a-fi), n. [⟨ Gr. oipaviσλος, the roof of the mouth, + ραφή, a seam, a sewing, ⟨ράπτω, sew.] Suture of the palate. uraniscus (ū-ra-nis'kus), n.; pl. uranisci (-si). [NL., ⟨ Gr. oipaviσλος, the roof of the mouth, lit. 'a little vault,' dim. of oipavoς, the vault of heaven: see Uranus.] In anat., the roof, vault, or canopy of the mouth—that is, the palate. See cut under natate.

or entopy of the mouth—that is, the painte. See cut under palate.
uranite (u'ra-nit), n. [\(\curu \) uranium + -itc2.] An ore of uranium, of an emerald-green, grassgreen, leek-green, or yellow color, transparent or subtranslucent. Mineralogically it includes two area lee-autualte a phochate of praphing and calcium. species—autunite, a phosphate of uranium and calcium (lime uranite), and torbernite, a phosphate of uranium and copper (copper uranite). Also called uran-glimmer and uran-mia.

uranitic (u-ra-nit'ik), a. [< uranite + -ic.] Per-

taining to or containing uranite.

uranium (ū-rā'ni-um), n. [NL.: so called in allusion to the planet Uranus, and in compliment to Sir W. Herschel, its discoverer; < Uranus, Uranus, uranium (Uranus, uranium) nus, q.v.] Chemical symbol, U; atomic weight, 240. A metal discovered by Kiaproth, in 1789, 240. A metal discovered by Kinproth, in 1789, in a mineral which had been long known, and called pitch-blende, but which was supposed to be an ore of either zine or iron. The metal itself was first isolated by Piligot, that which Klaproth had supposed to be a metal proving, on further examination, to be an oxid. Metallic uranium as obtained by the reduction of the chlorid has a specific gravity of 19.7, and resembles nickel in color. Uranium is far from being a widely distributed element; its combinations are few in number, and most of them are. Pitch-blende is the most abundant and important of them, consisting chiefly of uranoso-uranic oxid, with usually a considerable percentage of impurities of various kinds, especially sulphuret of lead, arsenic, etc. Uranium belongs to the chromium group of elementary bodies. Sodium diuranate, or uranium-yellow, is quite an important yellow pigment, which is used on glass and porcelain, and in making yellow glass. Uranium pigments are much rarer and more expensive than those of which chromium forms the essential part.

mica.] Same as wante.

wran-ocher (û'rim²o'kka'), n. [< uran(ium) +
ocher.] A yellow earthy oxid of uranium. It
occurs in soft fitable masses, disseminated or incrusting,
along with pitch-blende or uraninite, in the granites of
Saxony and France.

saxony and France.

uranographic (ū'ra-nō-graf'ik), a. [⟨uranographi-y + -ic.] Of or pertaining to uranography. Also ouranographic.

uranographical (ū"ra-nō-graf'i-kal), a. [⟨uranographic + -ul.] Same as uranographic. Also ouranographical.

uranographist (ū-ra-nog'ra-fist), n. [⟨uranographi-y + -ist.] One versed in uranography. Also ouranographist.

uranography (ū-ra-nog'ra-fi), n. [⟨Gr. obpavoς, heaven, + -γραφία, ⟨γράφεν, write.] That branch of astronomy which consists in the description of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes,

of astronomy which consists in the description of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes, colors, etc.; uranology. Also ouranography.

uranolitet (ū-ran'ō-līt), n. [{ Gr. ovpavo, heaven, + λiθos, stone.] A meteorite. At an early period in the history of the study of meteorites they were sometimes called uranolites, more generally aerolites; in later years the name meteorite has become generally adopted wherever English is spoken, and the same is true for most of the other European languages.

uranology (ū-ra-nol'ō-jī), n. [{ Gr. ovpavo, heaven, + λoyia, { λl} εiv, speak: see-ology.] The knowledge of the heavens.

uranometry (ū-ra-nom'e-tri), n.; pl. uranome-tries (-triz). [(Gr. οὐροπός, heaven, + -μετρία, < μίτρον, measure.] 1. The measurement of stel-lar distances.—2. A description of the principal fixed stars arranged in constellations, with their designations, positions, and magnitudes.

The uranometries of Bayer [1603], Flamsteed, Argelander, Heis, and Gould give the lucid stars of one or both semispheres laid down on maps.

Netwoomb and Holden, Astron., p. 435.

uranoplasty (ū'ra-nō-plas-ti), n. Same as ura-niscoplasty.

niscoplasty.

uranoscope (ū'ra-nō-skōp), n. [{NL. Uranoscopus.] A fish of the genus Uranoscopus; a stargazer. See cut under star-gazer.

Uranoscopidæ (ū'ra-nō-skop'i-dō), n. pl. [NL. (Richardson, 1848), ¿ Uranoscopus + -idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose type genus is Uranoscopus; tho star-gazers. The family has been variously limited. By American ichthyologists it is restricted to those species, chiefly inhabiting warm temperate sens of both hemispheres, which have an noblong body, cuboid head with nearly vertical eyes and mouth, oblong anal fin, complete jugular ventral fins, and the lateral line running near the dorsal fin. See cut under star-gazer.

Uranoscopus (ū-ra-nos'kō-pus), n. [NL. (Gronovius; Linnœus, 1766), (L. uranoscopus, (Gr. οἰγατοσκόπος, a fish called otherwise και λεώντιμος (see Callionymus), lit. observing the heavens, 's observe, the heavens, + σκοπείν, observe, view.] The typical genus of Uranoscopidæ. U. scaber is a Mediterranean fish, known to the ancients. uranoscopy (ũ ra-nō-skō-pi), n. [< Gr. *οὐρα-rοσκοπία, < οὐρατοσκόπος, observing the heavens, < οὐρατός, the heavens, + σκοπείν, view.] Con-

templation of the heavenly bodies. uranostomatoscopy (ū*na-nō-stom'a-tō-skō-pi), n. [⟨ Gr. σἰραιός, the vault of heaven, the roof of the mouth, + στόμα(τ-), the mouth, + σκοπείν, view.] Inspection of the roof of the mouth or palate: as, "phrenopathic uranostomatoscopy," Medical News, XLIX, 559. [Rare.] uranothorite (ū*ma.nāthō/ūt). A venitate of uranothorite (ura-nō-thō'rit), n. A variety of the thorium silicate; thorite containing a small percentage of oxid of uranium.

uranous (urn-nus), a. [(uranium + -ous.]
Of or pertaining to the metal uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium protoxid.

salts of which the base is uranium protoxid.

Uranus (u'ra-nus), n. [< L. Uranus, < Gr. Oigaros, Uranus, a personification of oigaros, the
wault of heaven, the sky, heaven, the heavens,

Skt. Varuna, a deity of highest rank in the
Veda, later a god of the waters, < v'rar, cover,
encompass.] 1. In classical myth., the son of
Go or Gaia (the Earth), and by her the father of
the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children,
and confined them in Tartarus; but on the instigation of
Gaia, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, over threw and
dethroned him. Also written Ouranos.

2. In astron., the outermost but one of the
planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint
star. It was disrovered as a moving body with a disk.

planets, appearing to the naked eye as a maint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March Lish, 17s1, by Sir W. Herschel, but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small binish disk with two bands. The diameter perpendicular to the eth-loss than that parallel to them by $\frac{1}{4\pi}$. It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its n are is $2z \log n$ of the sun, or 14.7 times

that of the earth; its density is therefore about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about eighty-four years and one week. It has four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon—of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane nearly perpendicular to that of the orbit of the planet.

urao (5-r\vec{u}'\vec{v}\), \(\) [= F. urao; \(\) S. Amer. name.]

A native name for natron found in the driedup lakes and river-courses of South America:

same as the trona of the Egyptian lakes.

same as the trona of the Egyptian lakes. See natron, trona.

Urapterygidæ (ū-rap-te-rij'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Guenée, 1857), \langle Urapteryx (-pteryg-) + -idæ.] A family of geometrid noths, typified by the genus Urapteryx, having the fore wings always acuminate and the hind wings usually caudate. The species are mainly tropical, but the family is represented in all parts of the world. The larvæ are much clongated, and are furnished with protuberances, especially on the eighth segment. The pupe are inclosed in loose net-like cocoons suspended from leaves. Fourteen genera and more than 100 species have been described. Charotes and Oxydia are the other principal genera. Also Urapterya(α , Ourapterygidæ, etc.

Urapteryx (α -rap'te-riks), n. [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), \langle Gr. ovpa, tail, $+\pi\tau/pv\xi$, wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the family Δ -traptrygidæ, having the body moderately slender, the third joint of the palpi indistinct, the fore wings acute and triangular, and the hind wings with a caudiform angle on the exterior

fore wings acute and triangular, and the hind wings with a caudiform angle on the exterior border. The species are found in tropical America. Asia, and Europe. U. sambucaria is

the only European one.

urari (ö-rä'ri), n. Same as curari.

urarize (ö-rä'riz), a. Same as curarized.

urate (ū'rāt), n. [< ur-ic + -atcl.] A salt of
uric acid. See uric.

urated. See urac.

uratic (ū-rat'ik), a. [(urate + -ic.] Of or
pertaining to the urates.—Uratic diathesis, in
med., a condition in which there is a tendency to the deposition of urates from the blood in the joints and other
parts of the body; a predisposition to gout.

uratoma (ū-rā-tō'mā), n. A deposit of urates

in the tissues; tophus. uratosis (ū-rā-tō'sis), n. In med., the condition

uratosis (u-ra-to'sis), n. In med., the condition in which a deposition of crystalline urates takes place in the tissues.

Urauges (ū-ra'jēz), n. [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), ζ (Gr. $\omega \rho a$, tail, $+ \omega v_{j} h$, light, sheen, pl. the eyes. Cf. Lipaugus.] A genus of African glossy starlings, having the tail in the typical species greatly largely and $\gamma v_{j} h$. greatly lengthened. It is based upon the glossy thrush of Latham (1753), which is the same bird that served as type of the genera Lamprotorius (Temminck) and Juida (Lesson). P. caudatus inhabits western and



northeastern Africa; the male is 1s inches long, of which the tail makes two thirds, the plumage is glossy oil-green, with steel-blue, purple, violet, and bronze tints, in some parts marked with velvety black. Several other species of this genus are described.

urban (er'ban), a. and n. [= F. urbain = Sp. Pg. It. urbano, \(\) L. urbanus, of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence polite, refined, urbane; as a noun, a dweller in a city; \(\) urbs, city. Cf. suburb, suburban. Cf. also urbane.] I. a. 1. Of or belonging to a city or town; resembling a city; characteristic of a city; situated or living in towns or cities: as, an urban population; urban districts. urban districts.

And, however advanced the *urban* society may be, . . . the spirit of progress does not spread very far in the country.

G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 183.

2†. Civil; courteous in manners; polite. [In this sense urbane is now used.]—Urban servitudes, in law. See predial servitude, under servitude.

II. n. One who belongs to or lives in a town

urbane (er-bān'), a. [(L. urbanus, of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence refined, polished, urbane: see urban. Urbanc is to urban as humane is to human.] 1. Of or belonging to a city or town; urban. [Rare.]

Though in no sense national, he [Horace] was, more truly than any has ever been since, till the same combination of circumstances produced Béranger, an urbane or city poet.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 230.

2. Civil; courteous; polite; usually, in a stronger sense, very polite; suave; elegant or refined: as, a man of *urbane* manners.

urbanita(t-)s, politeness, \(\xeta\) urbanus, polite, urbane: see urbane, urban. 1. The character of being urbane; that civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; suavity; cour-

So will they keep their measures true, And make still their proportions new, Till all become one harmony, Of honour, and of courtesy, True valour and urbanity. B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Do you find all the urbanity in the French which the world gives us the honour of?

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 87.

2. A polished humor or facetiousness.

2. A polished numor or racetrousness.

Moral doctrine, and crbanity, or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If in this respect (the wrong use of pleasantry and humor) we strain the just measure of what we call urbanity, and are apt sometimes to take a buffooning rustick air, we may thank the ridiculous solemnity and sour humors of our voluments. nir, we may thank and mour of our pedagogues.

Shafteshury, Wit and Humour, I. v.

Shaftebury, Wit and Humour, I. v. = Syn. 1. Complatsance, amenity. See polite.
urbanize (er bin-iz), v. t.; pret, and pp. urbanized, ppr. urbanizing. [< urban + -t.c.] To render urbane. Howell, Forraine Travell, p. 9.
Urbicolæt (er-bik'6-le), n. pl. [NL. (Linneus, 1758), pl. of urbacola; see urbicolous.] A group of butterflies including forms now placed in the

of butterflies including forms now placed in the Hesperula; the skippers. urbicolous (er-bik'ō-lus), a. [< NL. urbicola, dwelling in a city, < L. urbs (urbis), city, + colere, dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting a city; urban. Lelectic Rev. [Rare.] urbi et orbi (er'bī et or'bī). [L.: urbi, dat. of urbs, city (see urban); cl, and; orbi, dat. of orbis, the world (see orb).] To the city (that is, Rome) and the world. The phrase is used in the publication of papal bulls, and (according to Lauouse) by the Pope in pronouncing his blessing in the church of the Lateran on Maundy Thursday, Easter, and Ascension day.

by the Pope in pronouncing its biessing in the church of the Lateran on Manualy Thursday, Easter, and Ascension day.

Urceola (êr-sē'ō-lii), n. [NL., \lambda L. urccolus, a little pitcher or urn: see urccolus.] 1. [Roxburgh, 1798: so called with ref. to the form of the corolla.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Apocynacce, tribe Echitidex, and subtribe Echysantherex. It is characterized by an urceolate or globose corolla with somewhat induplicately valvate lobes (in its order a very rare arrangement). It includes 7 or 8 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with opposite feather-venied leaves, and dense cymes of small flowers corymbosely panicled at the ends of the branches. U. classicals the caoutchous-vine of Sunatra and Borneo, a large climber, often with a trink as thick as a man's body, covered with soft, thick, ringced bark. The milky judee which cores from inclsions separates, on standing in the open air, into a watery fluid and an elastic mass which has been used as a substitute for india-rubber. The greenish flowers are followed by twin roundish fruits with rough leathery skin, resembling oranges, and containing a tawn, pulp which is eaten both by Europeans and by natives.

2. [l. c.] Eccles., same as cruct, 2.

urceolar (cr'sō-ō-liir), a. [\lambda urceolaria. \lambda urceolate.

urceolaria (cr'sō-ō-liir), a. [\lambda urceolate].

Lin bot.: (a) A small genus of gymnocarpous lichens, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and urceolate anothecia (whence the name).

lichens, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and urceolate apothecia (whence the name).

U. scruposa and U. cinerca are used for dyeing. (b) Same as Urceolina.—2. [Lamarek, 1801.] In zoöl., the typical genus of Urceolariidæ, haying the posterior acetabulum provided with an entire internal horny ring. *U. mitra* is found in fresh water as a parasite of planarian

urceolarian (er"sē-ē-lā'ri-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the family Urceolariidæ or having their characters.

II n An infusorian of this family.

Urceolariidæ (er sē-ō-lā-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [< Urceolaria + idæ.] A family of commensal or parasitic peritrichous infusorians, containing rccolaria and a few other genera of fresh and salt water.

urceolariiform (ėr″sē-ō-lā'ri-i-fôrm), a. [⟨NL Urccolaria + L. forma, form.] In bot., having the form of lichens of the genus Urccolaria. urceolarine (erse-o-larine). a. In bot., of or pertaining to the genus Urccolaria. Also spelled urccolarcine.

urceolate (er'sē-ō-lāt), a. [<urceolus + -ate¹.]
1. Shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.—2. Pro-vided with or contained in an urceolus, as a

urceole (ér'sē-öl), n. [\langle L. urccolus: see urceolus, urccola.] Same as cruet, 2. urceoli, n. Plural of urccolus.

olus, urccola, Same as cruet, 2.

urccoli, n. Plural of urccolus.

Urccolina (&r*sē-ō-li'ni), n. [NL. (Reichenbrech), from the shape of the flowers; dim. of L. urccolus, an urn: see urccolus.] A genus of plants, of the order Amaryllidacexe, tribe Amaryllex, and subtribe Cyathiferx. It is characterized by broadly tubular or urn-shaped flowers with short lobes, an ovary with numerous ovules, and stamens more or less winged at the base, but not united into a cup as in the related genera. The 3 species are natives of the Andes, and are bulbous plants with flat-petioled leaves, ovate-oblong or narrower, and umbels of numerous showy flowers, usually yellow and green. The genus is also known as Urccolaria (Herbert, 1821). U. pendula and U. latifolia are border plants from Pern, known in cultivation as urn-flower, and by the generic names. U. miniata, often called Pentiandia, is a very showy greenhouse plant, producing a solitary leaf and afterward an umbel of drooping vermillion flowers.

urccolus (&r-sē'ō-lus), n.; pl. urccoli (-li). [NL., (L. urccolus, a little pitcher, dim. of urccus, a pitcher: see urccus.]

1. A little pitcher or ewer.—2. In bot., any pitcher- or urn-shaped body.—3. In zoōli, the external tubular easing or sheathing of a wheel-animalcule; the zoöthecium of a rotifer, corresponding to the lorica of an infusorian. It may be gelatinous and hyaline, or mixed with hard foreign particles: in rare cases, as that

or sheatming of a wheel-ammatche, the Zoother cium of a rotifer, corresponding to the lorica of an infusorian. It may be gelatinous and hyaline, or mived with hard foreign particles; in rare cases, as that of Melicerta, the urceolus is not organic, but fabricated from extrinsic matter. Energe, Brit, XXL 5.

Urceus (er'sē-us), n.; pl. urcei (-i). [⟨L. urceus, a pitcher; ef. orea, a large vessel, Gr. iρχα, a pickle-jar.] Eccles., a ewer, usually of metal, to hold water for washing.

urchin (er'chin), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also urchon, urchone, urchun; irchon, irchone, urchon, urchon, irchon, irchone, herisson where, ⟨OF. ircgon, eregon, herigon, herison, herisson, F. hérisson = Pr. erisson = Sp. erizo = Pg. ericio, ourico = It. riccio, ⟨L.*ericio(n-), ⟨cricius, a hedgehog; see ericius.] I. n. 1. A hedgehog. See hedgehog and Erinaccus.

Like sharp urchouns his here was groye.

See hedgenoy and
Like sharp urchouns his here was growe.

Rom. of the Rose, 1, 3135.

Pan. The common hedgehog or urchin.

2. A sea-urchin.

The urchins of the sea called echini.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 31.

3†. An elf; a fairy: from the supposition that it sometimes took the form of a hedgehog.

Urchins Shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 326.

4. A roguish child; a mischievous boy.

I trowe the rrchyn will clyme
To some promocion hastely.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wrothe (cd. Arber,

Pleased Cupid heard, and checked his mother's pride,
"And who's blind now, mamma?" the urchin cried.
Prior, Yenus Mistaken.

5. One of a pair of small cylinders covered with card-clothing, used in connection with the card-drum in a carding-machine. E. H. Knight.

II. a. 1. Elfish; mischievous. [Rare.]

[. a. 1. Einsn; missancrous.
Oft at eve [she]
Visits the herds along the twilicht meadows,
Helping all urchin blasts and ill-luck signs
That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make.
Milton, Comus, 1. 845.

2†. Trifling; foolish.

Our Bishop . . . made himself merry with the conceit how each it was to stride over such urchin articles. No man would find leisure to read the whole 36, they are so frivolous. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 91. (Davies.)

urchin-fish ((r'chin-fish), n. A prickly globe-

urchin-fish (tr'chin-fish), n. A prickly globefish or sen-porcupine, Diodon lystriz, or a similar smetes. See cut under Diodon.
urchin-form (èr'chin-fòrm), n. The form or
tym of form of a sen-urchin. Gegenbaur.
urchont, urchount, n. Obsolete forms of urchin.
urdé (it-da'), a. [AF. urdet, ordé, pointed, <
Oliti. Milliant, point, end, angle, edge, placo,
= AS. ME. m. point, end, angle, edge, placo,
= AS. ME. m. point of a sword, point: see
or [] In lart; (v) Having one or more extremite pointed bluntly, as by the lines bounding
it making on angle of 90 degrees. (b) Having
a single blunt-pointed projection from some
part; vs. a bend urdé, which has usually in the
middie of the upper side a prominence ending
in a blunt point. (c) Same as varrated. Also
urdy, mately.

Urdu (ör'dö), n. [Also Oordoo; = F. urdu, ourdon; (Hind. urdü, Hindustani, so named because it grew up since the eleventh century in
the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of
India as a means of communication between

India as a means of communication between india as a means of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindurstan; prop. zabān-i-urdū, 'camp-language,',\(\cent{vrdū} = \text{Tark. ordū, ordū, ordū, a camp, \(\cent{Pers. urdū, a court. camp, horde of Tatars. also \(\overline{ordū, whence ult. E. horde.\)} A native name for the present Hindustani tongue. See Hindustani. Also used adjectively.

urdy (ér'di), a. In her., same as urdé, ure! (ûr), n. [CME, ure, COF, eure, uevre, ovr., F. a ure, work, action, operation, = Sp. Pg. obra = It. opera, C. L. opera, work; see opera, operate, and cf. onere, manure, manœuver.] Operation; use; practice.

And sure it is taken by custome and ere, Whole yourse you be there is helpe and cure. Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 345.

His Maje sty could wish the ancient statutes were in ure of holding a ; arliament every year.

Bacon, Bratt of King's Speech, 1614.

We will never from hone forth enact, put in ure, pro-

males, or excent gay new canna, etc.

Act or 8 th mission of Clercy to Henry VIII., in R. W.

[Dison's Hest, Church of Eng., th., note.

 $ure^1t(\tilde{u}r), r, t, and i.$ [$\langle ure^1, u. \rangle$] To work; prac-

ure $\{(m^*), r., \text{t.and } r. \{(m^*), n.\}$ To work; practise; inure: exercise. More. ure $\{(m^*), n.\}$ [$\{(M^*), m^*\}$, $\{(M^$ augurio, (L. augurium, augury: see augury Doublet of augury.] Fortune; destiny.

Myne hole affiaunce, and my lady free, My world see bright, my fortune and my urs. Court of Lore, 1, 634.

ure h (ur), n. [(L. urns, a kind of wild bull: see urus.] The urus.

The third kind is of them that are named ures. Theis are of logue, somewhat lesse than elephantes, in kind and color and shape like a bull. Golding, Casar, fol. 163.

In my selfo I me assured That in my body I was wel *ured.* The Isle of Ladies, l. 144.

Uredineæ (ū-rē-din'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Brongniart, 1824), < Uredo (-din-) + -cæ.] An order of minute ascomycetous fungi, parasitic chiefly upon living flowering plants and ferns, and freupon living flowering plants and ferns, and frequently very injurious to them. It includes the forms known as ruds, smut, milden, etc. The order is remarkable for the peculiar alternation of forms undergone by many of the species, which are known as the seclilium form, unedoform, and telentoform, and which were long considered as independent genera. Puecinia graminis, the so-called corn-milden, may be taken as the type of the course of development followed by most Uredinze, their three form-genera Recitium, Uredo, and Puecinia heigh different stages of it. The first or acidium stage is the cluster-cup of the harberry; the second or uredoform is the red-rust of grain; and the third or Puecinia is the mature form. See Fungi, Puecinia, rust], 3, milden, Micrograchia, Coniomyceles, heteracium.—Tremelloid Uredinee, a group of Uredinee which do not possess a sporoarp generation, but consist of a teleutospore-hearing generation with usually softer and more gelatinous membranes.

Uredineous (ū-rē-din'ē-us), a. [(Uredinete +

uredineous (ū-rē-din'ē-us), a. [(Uredinew -aus.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Uredinew. [C Trediner +

the Uredinux, or having their characters. Uredinous (ū-red'i-nux), a. Same as uredineous. Uredo (ū-rēd'dō). n. [NL.. < L. uredo, a blight, a blast, < urere (√us), kindle, burn: see ustion.]

1. A form-genus or stage in the development of fungi of the order Uredinex. It is the stage next preceding the final or Puccinia stage, until recently considered a distinct genus, and many forms whose complete life-history is unknown are for convenience still retained under this name. Compare cuts under Puccinia and spermogenium.

uredo-gonidium (ŭ-rō'dō-gō-nid'i-um), n. In bat., same as uredo-pore.
uredospore (ŭ-rō'dō-spōr), n. In bat., in Ure-

uredospore (û-rê'dô-spōr), n. In hot., in Uredunæ, the peculiar spore produced during the uredoform stage of the fungus. It is formed by acrogenous separation from a sterigma, and on germination produces a mycelam which bears uredospores on both uredospores and telentospores. It is produced during the summer, and serves to reproduce and extend the fungus rapidly. See Puccinia, 1 (a) (with cut), heterocism, and spare?.

and spore2. uredosporic (ū-rē-dō-spor'ik), a. [(uredospore -ic.] In bot., of or pertaining to a uredo-

ureide (û'rē-id or -îd), n. [(urca + -idc1.] A compound of urea with an acid radical. The ureides include a large number of urea-deriva-

tives of very complex structure.
uremia, uræmia (ū-rē/mi-ij), n. [NL. uræmia, (Gr. ovpov, urine, + aiµa, blood.] A condition resulting from the retention in the blood of color and shape like a buill. Golding, Gesar, fol. 163.

ure \$^4_i\$, pron. A Middle English form of our!
ure \$^5_i\$, n. A Middle English form of hour.
ure \$^6_i\$, n. [\lambda I. Gard. nir, mold, earth. Cf. nery.]
Soil: as, an ill nre (a bad soil). [Scotch.]
ure \$^7_i\$, See cure \$^3_i\$.

-ure. [\lambda I. -nra = \text{Sp. Pg. It. -nra, \lambda I. -nra, a} \text{ L. -nra, a} \text{ n. cura, a

ure-ox ($\tilde{u}r'oks$), n. [$\langle ure^3 + ox$.] The urus. J. T. White, Diet. Urera (\tilde{u} -re'rij), n. [NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), so called with ref. to the stinging hairs usually Urera (u-ré'rii), n. [NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), so called with ref. to the stinging hairs usually present; irreg. (L. urere, burn: see ustion.] A genus of plants, type of the subtribe Urerew, of the order Urticatew. It is distinguished from the related genus Urtica by its baccate fruiting calyx. The 22 species are natives of tropical America, Africa, and islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are shrubs or small trees. A few are climbers, as U. etata of Jamaica, which is said to reach a height of 30 feet. Thoy constitute, together, with species of Piea, the plants known as nettle in the West Indies, replacing there the genus Urtica. U. glabra (U. Sandxicensis), the opulse of the Hawalians, a small tree free from stinging hairs, yields a valuable fiber highly estemed there for making fishing-nets. Several other species furnish fiber for ropes, as U. baccifera, a small prickly tree frequent from Cula to Brazil, used medicinally in the West Indies as an aperient. U. tenaz, a recently described South African species, yields a fiber resembling ramie. Urestal (ū-rē'tal), a. Same as ureteric.

uretal (ū-rē'tal), a. Same as ureteric.

uretal (ū-rē'tal), a. Same as ureteric.

ureter (ū-rē'tal), a. Same as ureteric.

ureter (ū-rē'tal), a. [Gr. obpprate, the urethra, also one of the urinary duets of the kidneys, object, urinate, object, urine: see urine.] The excretory duct of the kidney; a tube conveying the renal excretion (urine) to the bladder, when that structure exists, as in mammals, or into the clonca, in case no bladder exists—in any

that structure exists, as in mammals, or into the cloaca, in case no bladder exists—in any case, into the lower part of the allantoic cavity of the fetus, however modified in adult life. See a blast, \(\text{urere} \(\sqrt{\gamma} \) us), kindle, burn: see astion.]

1. A form-genus or stage in the development of fungi of the order \(\text{Tredinem} \). It is the stage next preceding the final or \(\text{Puecinia} \) stage, until recently considered a distinct genus, and many forms whose complete life-history is unknown are for convenience still retained under this name. Compare cuts under \(\text{Puecinia} \) and \(\text{specinia} \) to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas the under this name. Compare cuts under \(\text{Puecinia} \) and \(\text{specinia} \) to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas of the produced afterward of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas afterward \(\text{prec} \) to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas afterward \(\text{prec} \) to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas afterward \(\text{prec} \) to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas afterward \(\text{prec} \) to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas afterward \(\text{prec} \) to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas afterward \(\text{prec} \) and a lining of mucous membrane, with vessels and nerves from various sources. The ureter pieces the wall of the bladder very obliquely, running for nearly an inch beladder very obliquely, running for nearly and runcous coats of that viscue them the success of the vice of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas afterward runce, with vessels and nerves from various sources. The ureter pieces t

urethane, urethan (ū'rē-thān, -than), n. [< ur(ea) + eth(cr) + -ane.] In chem., any ester of carbamic acid.—Ethyl urethane, CO.NHa.O.CHa, a white crystalline solid, somewhat used in medicine as a hypnotic.

In prote.

In prote.

In prote.

In the first $(\bar{u} - \bar{v}' t h r \bar{u}), n.; pl. urethræ (-thr\bar{e}).$ F. urethræ = Sp. uretræ = Pg. urethræ = It. uretræ, $\langle L. urethræ, \langle Gr. oippep, a. the passage for urine, <math>\langle oipepe, urinate, \langle oippep, urine: see urine.]$ A modification of a part of a urogenital sinus into a tube or a groove for the discharge of the spectation of the genital or urinary organs or ecretion of the genital or urinary organs, or both; in most manmals, including man, a com-plete tube from the bladder to the exterior, conveying urine and semen in the male sex, urine only in the female; in some birds, a penial conveying urine and seemen in the male sex, urine only in the female; in some birds, a penial groove for the conveyance of semen only. The uretura of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial uretura of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial uretura of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial uretura of the clitoris. In man the uretura extends from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis, usually a distance of 8 or 9 inches. It is divided into three sections. The prostatic is that first section of the urethra which is embraced by the prostatic gland, 14 inches long, somewhat fusiform; upon its floor is a longitudinal ridge, the reru montanum or caput gallungpins, on each side of which is a depression, the prostatic cinus, perforated by openings of the prostatic ducts. In advance of the veru is a median dopression or cul-de sac, vaniously known as the rescalar prostaticar, regina masculura, sinus produtris, uterus masculinus, etc.; and the offices of the ejaculatory ducts of the seminal vesicles open here. The membranous is that second section of the urethra, about \(\frac{7}{3}\) inchessed it is contracted in enther, perforates the deep perincal fascia, and is embraced by layers reflected from this fascia and by the specialized compressor urethre muscle. The spongy section of the urethra extends from the membranous section to the end of the penis, being all that part of the urethra which is embraced by the penial corpus sponglosum. It is dilated at its beginning—this dilatation being sometimes specified as the bulbous section of the urethra and further marked by the opening of the ducts of Cowper's glands—and at its end, within the glans penis, this terminal enlargement being the fossa nacicularis. The urethra enders and mascular and further marked by the opening of the ducts of Cowper's glands—and at its end, within the glans penis, this terminal enlargement being the fusca nacinal manyna. The substance of the urethra is very short, about 14 inches in length, and much the penis of any animal; in man, the spongy urethra.— Prostatic urethra, the prostatic section of the urethra. See def.—Spongy urethra, the spongy section of the urethra. See det.—Triangular ligament of the urethra. See triangular. Also called Camper's ligament and Carcassonne's ligament.

Carcassonne's ligament.

urethral (ū-rō'thral), a. [< urethra + -al.] Of
or pertaining to the urethra.—Urethral crest.
Same as create urethræ (which see, under crista).—Urethral fever. See fever!.

urethritic (ū-rō-thrit'ik), a. [< urethritis +
-ic.] Affected with urethritis.

urethritis (ū-rō-thrit'is), m. [NL., < urethra
+-itis.] Inflammation of the urethra.

urethrocele (ū-rō'thrō-sōl), n. Protrusion of a
part of the urethral wall through the meatus
urinarius.

urinarins.

urnarius.

urethrometer (ū-rē-throm'c-ter), n. An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethra, and for locating and determining the degree of contraction of a stricture.

urethroplastic (ū-rē-thrē-plas'tik), a. [< urc-throplasty + -ic.] Of or pertaining to urethroplasty.

sury,, cutting of the urethra, usually for the relief of stricture. External urethratomy is division of the deep parts of the urethra by a knife presed through the perineum; internal urethrotomy is division of any part of the urethra by a cutting-instrument introduced through the meatus.

uretic (ū-ret'ik), a. [Also ouretic; ⟨ L. ureticus, ⟨ Gr. orphytaóg, of or pertaining to urine, ⟨ orphytaóg, urinate, ⟨ orphytaóg, urine: see urine.] In med., of or relating to or promoting the flow of urine. urf(erf), n. A stunted, ill-grown child. [Seotch.]

Ye useless, weasel-like arf that ye are.

Hogg, The Brownic o' Bodsbeck.

urge (èrj), c.; pret. and pp. urged, ppr. urging. [⟨ L. urgere, press, push, force, drive, urge; perhaps akin to vergere, bend, turn, and Gr. αργαν (* εεφγιν), repress, constrain, είργινια, shut in, Skt. √ rarj, wrench. Cf. verge² and wrick, wreak.] I, trans. 1. To press; impel; force onward.

And there will want at no time who are good at circumstances; but men who set their minds on main matters, and sufficiently urge them in these most difficult times. I find not many.

Mdton, Free Commonwealth.

Through the thick deserts headlong ura^*d his flight, $Pope_*$ tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

3. To press the mind or will of; serve as a motive or impelling cause; impel; constrain; spur.

My tongue, My tongue, Wrg'd by my heart, shall utter all the thoughts My youth hath known. Bean, and FL, Philaster, v. 5.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; request with earnestness; importune; solicit earnestly.

And when they *urged* him till he was ashamed, he said, Send. 2 Ki. ii. 17.

Urge the king
To do me this last right.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 157.

5. To press upon attention; present in an earnest manner; press by way of argument or in opposition; insist on; allege in extenuation, justification, or defense: as, to urge an argument; to urge the necessity of a case.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urged more modestly.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 53.

For God's sake, urge your faults no more, but mend! Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 2.

6. To ply hard in a contest or an argument; attack briskly.

Every man has a right in dispute to urge a false religion with all its absurd consequences.

7t. To provoke; incite; exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 27. The Britans, urg'd and oppress'd with many unsufferable injuries, had all banded themselves to a generall revolt.

Milton, Hist. Eug., ii.

II.+ intrans. 1. To press on or forward. He strives to urge upward.

2. To incite; stimulate; impel.

The combat urges, and my soul's on fire.

Pope, Iliad, vi. 453.

3. To make a claim; insist; persist.

One of his men . . . urged extremely for 't, and showed what necessity belonged to 't. Shak., T. of A., iil. 2. 14. 4. To produce arguments or proofs; make allegations; declare.

I do beseech your lordships
That, in this case of justice, my accusers,
Be what they will, may stand forth face to face,
And freely urge against me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 48.

Please your highness
To take the urgent hour. Shak., W. T., i. 2, 465.
Which Jesus seeing, He upon him threw
The urgent yoak of an express Injunction.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ill. 147.

He evaded the urgent demands of the Castilians for a convocation of cortes. Prescott, Ferd, and Isa., il. 25.

In ten minutes he had a second telegraphic message on its way, . . . one so direct and urgent that I should be sure of an answer to it.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 63.

(b) Of persons: Pressing with importunity. Ex. xil. 33. However, Oedipus is almost out of his wits about the Matter, and is urgent for an account of Particulars. Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 107.

urgently (er'jent-li), adv. In an urgent man-

Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave.

Pope, Imit. of Hor., H. ii. 253.

Evening must usher night, mght urge the morrow.

Shelley, Adonals, xxl.

2. To hasten laboriously; quicken with effort.

Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave.

Pope, Imit. of Hor., H. ii. 253.

pressingly; vehemently; forcibly.

urger (er'jer), n. [< urge + -er'l.] One who urges or importunes. Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

urgewonder! (erj'wun'der), n. A variety of

This barley is called by some urganonder.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Urginea (er-jin'e-ji), n. [NL. (Steinheil, 1831), so called with ref. to the compressed seeds; (so called with ref. to the compressed seeds; \(\) L. urgere, press, urge: see urge.\) A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe \(\text{Scillex} \), including the officinal squill. It is distinguished from the type genus \(\text{Scille} \), in which it was formerly included, by its decidnous perianth, a three-angled capsule, and much-flattened seeds. It includes about 24 species, natives of Lurope, Africa, and India, especially of the Mediterranean region. They are bulbous plants with linear or thong-like radical leaves, and an unbranched leafless scape bearing in a terminal racetine many small whitis flowers, rarely yellowish or pink, usually with a median band of deeper color along each segment. \(U \), maritima \(U \), Scille\(U \), the officinal squill (see scilla, 2) or sea-onlon, produces large bulbs inclosing many fleshy whitish layers, very aerid when fresh, but less so on drying; they are imported from the Mediterranean for medicinal use. \(U \) altissima is similarly used in South Africa.

Urgonian (\(\text{er} \)-go'(ni-\text{an}), \(n \). \(\text{E} \) L. \(U \) Lyqo(n-), \(F \). \(O \) For on (see def.) \(+ \text{-ian}. \)] \(A \) division of the Lower Cretaceous, according to the systematic nomenclature of the French and Belgian geolo-

nomenclature of the French and Belgian geolonomenciature of the French and Beignan geolo-gists. The typical Urgonian from Orgon, near Avignon (whence the name), is a massive limestone, in places devel-oped to a thickness of over 1,000 feet, and containing an abundance of hippuritids and various other fossils. Uria (ū'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Mochring, 1752; Brisson, 1760), < L. urinari, plunge under water, dive: see urinant, urinator.] A genus of Alcidæ; the guillemots and murres: used with various re-

strictions for any of the slender-billed birds of the auk family, as *U. troile*, the common foolish murre or guillemot, and *U. grylle*, the black guillemot. Since the genus *Lomvia* was instituted for the former, *Uria* has usually been restricted to the latter, in which sense it is otherwise called *Cephus* or *Cepphus*. See cuts under guillemot and murre.

in which sense it is otherwise called Cephus or Cepphus. See cuts under guillemot and murre.

Uric (ū'rik), a. [= F. urique = Sp. Pg. urico,
\[
\lambda Nl. *uricus, \lambda Gr. ovpov, urine: see urine.]

Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urine.—

Uric acid, an acid, \(C_5 N_3 H_4 O_2, \) characteristic of urine. It crystallizes in scales of various shapes of a brilliant white color and silky luster when pure, but in the urine the crystals are of a reddish-yellow color. It is inodorous and insipled, heavier than water, nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only to a slight extent dissolved by it when hot. The solution reddens litmus-paper, but feebly. When it is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution is evaporated and treated with ammonia, a tine purple color is produced; by this reaction uric acid may be detected. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, but is the chief constituent in the urine of birds and reptiles; hence it is often found abundantly in Peruvian guano. It is normally present in small amount in the blood as urate, and it constitutes the principal proportion of some urinary calculi and of the concretions causing the complaint known as the gravel. Sometimes called little acid.

Uricemia, uricæmia (\(\bar{u}\)-ri-se'mi-\(\bar{u}\)-\(\bar{u}

throplasty | + -ic. | Of or pertaining to ure-throplasty (\(\hat{u}\)re-throplasty (\(\hat{u}\)re-throplasty), n. [\(\chi\) urge (\(\hat{v}\)rip), n. [\(\chi\) urge, r.] The act of urging shape, mold: see plastic.] In surg., an operation for remedying defects in the urcthra. urethroscope (\(\hat{u}\)re-throplasty, an operation for remedying defects in the urcthra. urethroscope (\(\hat{u}\)re-throplasty, and the urcthra. urethroscope (\(\hat{u}\)re-throplasty, and the urcthra. urethroscope (\(\hat{u}\)re-throplasty, and the urcthra, the urcthra,

urim (\bar{u}' rim), n. pl. [\langle Heb. $\bar{u}r\bar{u}m$, pl. of $\bar{u}r$, light, \langle $\bar{u}r$, shine.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament, with the thummim (Ex. xxviii. 30, etc.) or alone (Num. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6), as connected with the rational, or breastplate of the Jewish high priest, and with breastplate of the Jewish high priest, and with orneular responses given by him. The true nature of the urim and thummin (literally 'lights and perfections') is not known. They seem to have been small objects kept inside the so-called "breastplate," which was folded double, and many authorities believe them to have been precious stones or figures, used as lots or otherwise. There is no indication of their use after the time of David, and after the captivity they are alluded to as lost. Urinaccelerator (u'ri-nak-sol'e-rā-tor), n.; pl. urinacceleratores (-sel'e-rā-to'rēz). [\(\) L. urina, urine, \(+ \) NL. accelerator.] A muscle which facilitates urination; the accelerator urine. (Cours, 1887.

Cones, 1887.

head down.

urinæmia, n. See urinemia. urinal (ū'ri-ngl), n. [< ME. urinal, urynal, ory-nal, < OF. urinal, orinal, F. urinal = Pr. urinal = Sp. orinal = Pg. ourinol = It. orinale, ⟨ ML. urinal, a urinal, orig. neut. of L. urinalis, of or pertaining to urine, ⟨ urina, urine: see urine.]

1. A vessel for containing urine, or a bottle in which it is kept for inspection.

These follies are within you and shine through you like the water in an urinal.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 41. 2. A convenience, public or private, for the ac-2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine. urinalist; (ū'ri-nal-ist), n. [(urinal + -ist.] One who by inspection of a patient's urine professed to determine the disease.

My urinalist . . . left no artery Unstretcht upon the tenters.

Dekker, Match me in London, iii.

Dekker, Match me in London, iii. urinalysis (ū-ri-nal'i-sis), n. [Irreg. < L. urina, urine, + Gr. λίσις, loosing (cf. analysis).] Chemical examination of urine.
urinant (ū'ri-nant), a. [< L. urinan(t-)s, ppr. of urinari, divo, plunge under water, < urina, in the orig. sense 'water': see urine.] In her., being in the attitude of diving or plunging: noting a dolphin or fish when represented with the head down.

urinary (û'ri-nā-ri), a. and n. [= F. urinaire = Sp. Pg. urinario = It. orinario, < ML. *urinarius (in neut. urinarium, a urinal), < L. urina, urine: see urinc.] I. a. Of or pertaining to urine or the organs connected with the secretion and discharge of urine.—Urinary canal, a primitive urinary passage.—Urinary cast. Same as renal cast (which see, under east).—Urinary organs, the kidneys, bladder, ureters, and urothra of any higher vertebrate, as a reptile, bird, or mammal; the Wolfflan hodics and ducts of any embryo vertebrate and of the adult of any of the lower vertebrates, as a fish; the organs, of whatever nature, concerned in the secretion and excretion of urine, or of any substance the removal of which from the system corresponds physiologically to the eliminate in of urea. Such are the organ of Bojanus of a molliest, the segmental organs of worms, and the water-vascular system of a turbellarian. See urogenital and urogenital.

II. n.; pl. urinaries (-riz). 1. In agru, a

11. n.; pl. urmaries (-riz). 1. In agri., a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc., for manure.—2. Same as urinal, 2. urinate (ü'ri-nit), r. i.; pret. and pp. urmated, pp., urination. [< ML. urinatus, pp. of urmare, urinate; see urme, r.] To discharge urine; micturate; make water.
urination (ü-ri-ni'slop), n. [< urinate +-ion.]

The act of passing urine; micturition.—Precipitant urination, urination where the desire to passure is any sudden and imperative, urinative (U'ri-nā-tiv), a. [(\lambda urinate + -nc.)] Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

Medicines urinative do not work by rejection and in-ligestion, as solutive do. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 13. dig. stion, as solutive do.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 13.

urinator (u'ri-nā-tor), n. [\ L. urinator, a diver, \ urinari, dive, plunge under water: see num., r.]

1. A diver; one who plunges and sanks in water, as in search of pearls. [Rare.]

Those relations of urunators belong only to those places where they have dived, which are only rocks.

Rau

where they have dived, which are only rocks. Rau 2. [cap.] [NL. (Cuvier, 1800; Lacepède, 1801)] A genus of diving birds, giving name to the Urinatoridar: variously applied. Quat recently the name was revived, and definitely restricted to the home, whose management name, Colymbus, was thereupon transferred to certain grebes. See Colymbus, and cuts under loon and tibia.

Urinatorial (ū'ri-nā-tō'ri-al), a. [See urmator.] Of or pertaining to the Urinatoridae; being or resembling one of the Urinatoridae.

Urinatoridæ (ú'ri-nā-tor'ı-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Crundtor + -ıdæ.] A family of diving birds: the loons: same as Colymbular (b). When the loons are called Urmatorida, the grebes become

urine (û'rin), n. [CML urine, COF, urine, orim, F, wrine = Pr, urina = Sp, orina = Pg, ownna = It. orina, urina = D. urine = G. Sw. Dan.urin, (L. urina, urine, in form as if fem, of *urinus, of water, (*urum, water, urine, = Gr. acpon, urine, orig, water, = Skt. värt, rär, water, = Zend urine, originater, $\equiv sat, car, tar, water, \equiv zent$ $car, rain, \equiv Leel$. $\ddot{u}r \equiv Sw$, ur in ur-vader, drizzle, drizzling rain, $\equiv AS$, wcr, the sea.] An excrementitions fluid exercted by the kidneys, drizzle, drizzling rain, = AS. wer, the sea.] An holding in solution most of the nitrogenous and other soluble products of tissue-change Normal urine is of a clear amber or citron-yellow color, a brad is haste, a pen diar odes, a faintly acid reaction, and a specific gravity ranging from 1.015 to 1.025. Within the limit of health, how ver, it varies greatly in color, reaction, and dustry, according to the age, occupation, and dust of the individual, the time of day, and the senson of the year. That passed in the morning upon rising is usually chosen for an ilysis, as pre-enting the average characteristics of the entire quantity excreted during this period is estimated at between three and four pints. The proportion of solid matters contained in every hundred parts of urine varies from three to steen parts or more, from 46 to 55 per cent. of which is urea, the rest being chlorid of rolling, pho-shate a, sulphates, ammonia, extractive matters, and the microscopic alexamination of its sediment are import unit aids in the dragnesis and prognosi of many disease. After its excretion in the cortical part of the kidnest the uniter as at the vill of the individual.

The Krug of the Contree hathe alle wey an Ox with him; and he that Lepathe him hathe every day grete fees, and kepethe every day list Dong and his Urine in 2 Vesselles of Gold.

Retention of urine, See retention.—Smoky urine, beer mothe.—Urine indican. Same as uccanthin.

of Gold.

Manderille, Travels, p. 170.

Retention of urine. See retention.—Smoky urine. See retention.—Smoky urine. See wordenien.

urinet (ū'rin), r. i. [< F. uriner = Sp. ormar = Pg. oucmar = It. orinare, < ML. urinare, make water, urine (in L. urinari, plunge under water, dive). < L. urina, urine (orig. water): see urine, n.] To discharge urine; urinate.

No oviparous animals which spawn or lay eggs do urine, except the tortolse. Sir T. Browne.

urinemia, urinemia (ū-ri-nē'mi-ii), n. [ML. urinemia, < Gr. obpov, urine, + ūḥa, blood.] The contamination of the blood with urinary constituents.

uriniferous (ū-ri-nif'o-rus), a. [(L. urina, urine, + firre = E. bear¹.] Convoying urine: as, urinifirous tubes or ducts.

urinfic (ū-ri-nif'ik), a. [< L. urina, urine, +-ficus, < facere, make.] Secreting urine; urinparous; uropoietic; urogenous.
uriniparous (ū-ri-nip'n-rus), a. [< L. urina, urine, + parere, produce.] In physiol., pro-

ducing or preparing urine: specifically applied to cortain tubes with this function in the cortical part of the kidney.

urinogenital (u*ri-nō-jen'i-tal), a. [< L. urina, urine, + genitalis, genital.] Same as urogenital.

urinogenitary (u*ri-nō-jen'i-tā-ri), a. [< L. urina, urine, + genitalis, genital.] Same as urogenital.

urinogenitary (u*ri-nō-jen'i-tā-ri), a. [< L. urina, urine, + genitalis, genital.] Same as urogenital.

urinogenitary (u*ri-nō-jen'i-tā-ri), a. [< L. urina, urineflower (ern'fou'er), n. See Urccolina. urinful (ern'fou), a. [< urn + -ful.] As much

nogenit(at) + -ary.] Same as a openion.

These plouses are distributed on the enteric tube, and on all the organs derived from it, as also on the vascular system and urino-genitary organs.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 523.

urinology (\bar{u} -ri-nol' \bar{o} -ji), n. [$\langle Gr. obpon, urine, + .2o_{j}n, \langle 2i_{j}ev, speak: see -ology.$] The scientific study of the constitution of the urine, with special reference to the diagnostic significance of changes in its composition and appear-

urinometer (ū-ri-nom'e-ter), n. [< L. urina, urine, + Gr. µérpou, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

urinometric (ir. ri. no. met'rik), a. [As urinometry + .tr.] Determining the specific gravity of urine by means of the urinometer; of or per-

urine by means of the urinometer; of or per-taning to urinometry. urinometry (ū-ri-nom'e-tri), n. [< L. urina, urine, + Gr. -μετρια, < μέτρον, measure.] The determination of the specific gravity of urine; the scientific use of the urinometer. urinoscopic (ũ'ri-nō-skop'ik), a. [(urinoscop-y + -ιc.] Pertaining to the inspection of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also

urinoscopic.
urinoscopy (ū'ri-nō-skō-pi), n. [⟨ Gr. οὐρον,
urine, + -σκοπια, ⟨ σκοπεῖν, view.] Inspection
or examination of urine in the diagnosis and
treatment of disease. Also aroscopy.
urinose (ū'ri-nōs), a. [⟨ Nl. *urinosus, urinous:
see urinous.] Same as urinous. Ray, Works of
treation ::

Mexico. Spermophilus mexicanus.

urite (u'rit), n. [((ir. obpā, tail, + -tc2.] The sternite, or sternal selerite, of any abdominal or postabdominal segment of an insect; the ventral section of any uromere; originally, the whole of any primary abdominal segment; a uromere. Lacace-Dulliers.

urjoon (cr'jön), n. An Indian plant, Terminalia Arjuna. See Terminalia.

urlar (cr'lir), n. See pibroch.

urle (cr'l, n. In her., same as orle. [Rare.] urman (cr'man), n. In parts of Siberia, an extensive tract of coniferous forest, especially a swampy forest: a Tatar word closely allied in meaning to the word cedar-swamp as used in parts of the (United States) Upper Lake region.

Impenetable forests and quivering marshes—the dread-

Impenetiable forests and quivering marshes—the dread-int urmans, which are penetrated by man only for some 20 to 60 miles around the widely separated settlements. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 420.

Energe. Brit., XXIII. 420.

urn (ern), n. [< ME. urne, < OF. (and F.) urne

Sp. Pg. It. urna, < L. urna, a jar, vase, prop.
a vessel of burnt clay or pottery, < urere, burn:
see ustion.] 1. A kind of vase, usually rather
large, having an oviform or rounded body with
a foot; by extension (since the ashes of the
dead were formerly put into such vessels), any
receptacle for the dead body or its remains.

A vessell that men clearth an urne.

A vessell that men elepeth an urne, Of gold. Chaucer, Trollus, v. 811.

Of gold.

Two urns by Jove's high throne have ever stood,
The source of cvil one, and one of good.

Pope, Illad, xxiv. 663.

Storied urn and animated bust.

2. A place of burial; a grave. [Rare.]

The most noble corse that ever herald bid follow to his urn. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 146.

3. A Roman measure for liquids, containing one half the amphora.—4. A tea-urn.—5. In bot, the hollow vessel in which the spores of bot, the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are produced; the sporogonium or spore-case; the theea. See cut under moss.—6. In the Diegemida, specifically, a cup-like part of the infusoriform embryo of a rhombogenous diegemid, consisting of a capsule, a lid, and contents. See Diegemida, and cut under Diegemida.

cycma.—Cinerary urn. Sec cinerary.
urn (crn), v. t. [\langle urn, n.] To inclose in an
urn, or as in an urn; inurn.

Urocerus

urn-flower (ern'flou"er), n. See Urccolina. urnful (ern'ful), a. [(urn + -ful.] As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn. urn-shaped (ern'shāpt), a. Having the shape

of an urn.

Uroaëtus (ū-ō-ā'e-tus), n. [NL. (Kaup, 1844, and Uraëtus, 1845), < Gr. oʻpā, tail, + āerōc, an engle.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian engles, with one species, U. audax, the so-



called bald vulture of Latham (1801) and the mountain-eagle of Collins (1804). This eagle is 38 inches long, with the wing 24 inches. When adult it is of a general black color, varied on the nape with chestnut and on the wings and tail with whitish. The bill is 3 inches long, of a horn-color blackening at the tip, the cere and lores are yellowish, the feet are light-yellow, and the itides are hazel.

and the hides are hazel. **urobilin** ($\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$ -r $\ddot{\mathbf{o}}$ -bil'in), n. [$\langle \mathbf{Gr.ov}_{pov}, \mathbf{urine}, + \mathbf{L.bilis}, \mathbf{bile}, + -in^2$.] A coloring matter found usually in small quantities in normal urine, but often present in large amount in this fluid in cases of fover. It is derived from

this sluid in cases of fover. It is derived from the bile-pigments.

urobilinuria (ū-rō-bil-i-nū'ri-i), n. [(urobilin + Gr. οὐρον, urine.] A condition in which a large percentage of urobilin, formed from the bile-pigments, is present in the urine.

urocardiac (ū-rō-kir'di-ak), a. [(Gr. οὐρά, tail, + καρδία, the heart: see cardiae.] Noting certain calcifications of the posterior or prepylorinart of the cardiac division of the stomach of part of the cardiac division of the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish: correlated some crustneeans, as the crawfish: correlated with uropyloric. See cut under Astacidæ. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 319.—Urocardiac process, a strong calcifled process which extends backward and downward from the cardiac plate of the stomach of the crawfish, and which articulates with the prepyloric ossiele.—Urocardiac tooth, a strong bifld process which extends downward from the lower end of the prepyloric ossiele of the crawfish's stomach.

Uroccarda (ū-rō-ser'a-ti), n. pl. [NL. (Latroille), 〈Gr. oipa, tail, + kipas, horn.] A division of securiferous terebrant Hymenopicra, contrasted with Tenthredinidæ, and corresponding to the modern family Uroccridæ (or Siri-

ing to the modern family Uroceridæ (or Siricidæ). See Uroceridæ.

Uroceridæ (ū-rō-ser'i-dō), n. pl. [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Urocerus + -idæ.] A family of phytophagous hymenopterous insects; the horntails, and the control of the contr phagous hymenopterous insects; the horntails, augor-flies, or Siricidæ, named from the genus Uroccrus. They are distinguished from the saw-flies (Tenthredinidæ, which they most nearly resemble, by the fact that the female abdomen is furnished at the tip with a borer, and not with a pair of saws. The males may be distinguished by the single apical fort-tibial spur (the Tenthredinidæ having two-spurred front tibite). The family is not rich in genera and species, but is of wide distribution, and contains many striking forms. Four genera and 2 species occur in Europe, and the same number of genera and 40 species in North America. The pigeon-tremex, Tremex columba, is an example. Also Urocrata, Uroccrata, and Uroccrides. The family is called Strictidæ in Europe, Uroccridæ being held by American hymenopterists.

Urocerus (ū-ros' c-rus), n. [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764). < Gr. aipā, tail, + κίρας, horn.] A genus of horntails, typical of the family Uroccridæ, and distinguished by the exserted ovipositor, short nech, and foro wings with two marginal

short neck, and fore wings with two marginal and three submarginal cells. They are some-

urochord (u´rō-kōrd), n. [(Gr. οἰρά, tail, + χορόή, a chord.] 1. The caudal chord of an ascidian or tunicate, likened to the notochord, chorda dorsalis, or dorsal chord of a vertebrate; central axis of the appendage of certain adult tunicates, as an appendicularian, and the corresponding structure of embryonic or larval corresponding structure of emoryone or narvai tunicates in general. It is considered to represent the primordial spinal column of a vertebrate, and to in-dicate the affinity of the Tanicata with the Vertebrata. See Choodata, Vrochorda, Vertebrata, and cut under Ap-pendicularia. Also urocord. 2. Any member of the Vrochorda. Bell, Comp.

Anat., p. 313.

Anal., p. 315.

Urochorda (ű-ró-kór'dia), n. pl. [NL.: see uro-chord.] The funicates or ascidians regarded as a branch of Chordata, correlated with Hemichorda, Cephalochorda, and Cramata: same as Ascidia, 1: so called from the possession, permanently or transiently, of a urochord. The Uroshorda have been divided into Larvalia and Succeta, the latter including the true as idlans, salps, and dollolleds, the former the Appendiculariodic. The same divided as a sum of Misloss are also manual Perannehordata and Caducichordata. See cuts ander Ascadia, Appendicularia, Dolott Ur. Salpa, and Tamenta

 $urochordal(\tilde{u} rockor'dal), a. [(urochord + -al.]$ Provided with a urochord; urochordate; of or pertaining to the urochord or the Urochorda. Compare notochordal, parachordal, urochordate (u-ro-kor'dat), a. [< urochord +

urochordate (1870-807 dat), a. [Currenord 4-att).] Having a urochord, as an ascidian; belonging to the Urochorda.

Urochroa (1870-807), n. [NL. (Gould, 1856), C. Gr. 667), tail, + 1700, color.] A genus of humaning-birds, with one species, U. hongueri of Ecuador, having a straight bill much longer than the head, and wings reaching almost to the end of the nearly square tail, whose feathers are pointed. It is a large humber () linches long, the bill () linches long, the bill () linches, the wing 1, the tol 2. The upper parts are grass green, bronzed on the rump, the threat and breast are dark met illicibles, and the fluids shining green, the



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which are purplish the middle tail feathers are dark green, but the otherware white edged with blackish, and hence of conspletions coloration (when) the invace).

urochrome (u'to krom), n. [CGr. o'pa, urine, trea, color 1 A yellow pigment of the

urochs (u'roks), n. Same as nuroch).

Urocichla (u roesik'ho), n. [NL (Sharpe, 1881), CGr, m_f(r), tail. ± eeper, a thrush.] A genus of wrens or wren-like birds, with one species, U.



longicaudata, of the Khasia Hills and other hills

longicaudata, of the Khasia Hills and other hills of India. It is 44 inches long, the wing and tail each about 2 inches, and of dark-olive and rusty-brown coloration, varied in some parts with whitish streaks.

Urocissa (ū-rō-sis'ii), n. [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), \(\) Gr. oipa, tail, + kiava, the magpie.] A genus of Asiatic Corridae, with very long and muchgraduated tail, like a magpie's, the central feathers long-exserted, the wings short, the head crestless and without wattles, and the bill stout. Four species range from the Himalayan region into Burma, Slam, and Chian: U. occipitalis, U. magnios. tris, U. cryitro himcha (the red-billed jay and black-headed roller of Latham, with a coraline beak), and U. flarirostris (yellow-billed); a fifth, U. cerulea, inhabita formosa. They are large handsome Jays, 20 to 24 inchealing color. See cut in preceding column.

Urocyon (ū-ros'i-on), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), \(\) Gr. oipā, tail, + kior, dog, = E. hound.] A gemus of canine quadrupeds, of which the common gray fox of the United States, Urocyon virginianus, is the type, closely related in most respects to Canis and Unipes. The name is derived from a pecullarity of the hairs of the tail; but more finportant characters subsist in certain cranial bones, par-



ticularly the shape of the angle of the lower jaw bone. The genus includes the coast for of California, U. Idteralis, See also cut under Canelar

see also cut under Cancler urocyst (u'rossist), n. [CNL, urocystis, CGr, cipen, urine, ± 1177a, bladder; see cyst.] The permanently pervious part of the cavity of the allantois of a mammal, for the reception and detention of urine; the urinary bladder; the matter and the construction of the construction of urine; the urinary bladder; the evstie vesiele.

urocystic (u-ro-sis'tik), a. [\(\text{urocyst} + \text{-ic.} \)] Of or pertaining to the urinary bladder; cystic; vesical.

urocystis (u-ro-sis'tis), n.; pl. urocystis (-tē), [NL: see urocy-t,] 1. Same as urocy-t,—2, [cap] A genus of ustilagmeous fungi, contain-

partial of the straightfolds and the straightfolds of the small of onions, U. pomphologodes on Ran uncellarea, etc. See origins result.

Urodela (h-rode/h), n. pl. [NL. (orig. P. pl. urodeles, Duméril), neut pl. of *urodelus; see urodele.] An order of Amphibian; the tailed amphibians; the relativement life is designed. amphibians; the ielithyomorphic amphibians, which retain the tail throughout life, as distinguished from the Imma, or tailless batrachians. They have a naked skin, and may or may not retailed as well as tail, being thus either per numbra, which or coduct be modified. The relamanders, sitens, effs newly, tution, etc., are uncleds. Equivalent names are Carelyta, Ichthere errylans norther trades, see cuts under arched, Ichthere errylans in the hor, Mentringhau, newly, Protein, editerander, Salventadea, and Spilerjee urodelan (u-rô-de lan), a, and n. [Curodele + an.] Same as urodele.

an.] Same as wrodels, a, and r. [CNL, twodelus, CGr obj., tall, + byzo, manifest.] I, a, Tailed, as an amphibma; not anurous, as a batrachian; retaining the tail throughout life, as a salamander, newt, or eff; belonging to the Urodela, II, v. Any member of the Urodela, urodelian (urosle h-an), a. [Curodela+-an,]

Same as urodele.

urodelous (ú-rộ-để/lus), a. [(urodele + -ous.]] urodele.

urodialysis (u'ro-di-al'i-sis), n. A partial suppression of urine.

pression of urine, uroërythrin (ű-rő-er'i-thrin), n. [⟨ Gr, oi ρσν, urine, + E. erythrin.] A red coloring matter, seldom if ever found in normal urine, but present in this fluid in fevers, especially rheumatic

fever, Urogalba (ŭ-ró-gal'bḥ), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1851), C Gr. oipa, tail, + NL. Galb(ul)a.] The paradise or swallow-tailed jacamars, a genus of birds of the family Gallulidæ. They have the characters of Gallula proper, but the middle tail-feathers are long-xscrited. U. paradica is the best-known species. It is 114 inches long, purplish-black brouzed on the wings and tail, with white throat and brown cap. It inhabits tropleal America. See cut in next column.

Urolestes



Urogallus (ŭ-rō-gal'us), n. [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), \(\circ\) urus, bull, \(+ \) gallus, a cock.] A genus of grouse: a synonym of \(Tetrao\), and now the specific name of the capercaillie, \(Tetrao\) urogallus. See cut under \(\capercap{capercaillie}{\capercapercaillie}\).

gallus. See cut under capercaille.

urogaster (ū-rō-gas'ter), n. [⟨ Gr. oloov, urine, + yaστ/ρ, stomach.] The urinary intestine, or urinary passages collectively, which are developed from the original cavity of the allantois in connection with the primitive intestinal tract. It is that part of the allantoic cavity which continues persons, with the passages connected with it (if there are any) subsequently developed. Compare personster.

urogastric (ū-rō-gas'trik), a. [⟨ urogaster + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the urogaster.—2. Of or pertaining to the postetior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crab. Hurley, urogenital (ū-rō-jen'i-tal), a, and n. [⟨ Gr. ol-pa, urine, + L. gonitalis, genital.] I, a. Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs; urinogenital. Also urinogenital, urinogenitary, genito-urinary.—Urogenital canal, the urethra—

quato-urinary... Urogenital canal, the urethra-Urogenital sinus. Sections. II. n. A urogenital organ.

urogenous (ú-roj'e-nus), a. [(Gr. alpor, urine, + L. -qono., producing see -qon.] Secreting or producing urine; uropoietic; uriniparous.

or promeing urine; uroponetic; uriniparous, uroglaucin (ὑ-rō-glā'sin), n. [⟨Gr, oiρon, urine, + γλαι ως, bluish-green.] A blue coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder, urohyal (u-rō-bi'al), a, and n. [⟨Gr, oiρō, tail, + E, Iy(out) + -al.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the urohyal

the urohyal.

H. v. In ormith., the tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone; the median azygous back-ward-projecting element of that bone, borne

upon the basibyal; the basibranchial element, or base of the first branchial arch.

Urolestes (ŭ-τό-les'tēr), n. [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), ζ Gr. ωίρα, tail. + ληστίς, a robber; see Lestes.] A monotypic genus of African shrikes,



of the family Laniida, related to of the family Lamitae, related to the fiscal shrikes. All the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate, and the tall is long and much graduated, with the median rectrices long-exserted and more than twice as long as the wing. U. melanoleucus of southern and cast-

ern Africa is glossy black and white, and 19 inches long, of which the tail is 13 inches; the wing is only 54. The resemblance of this shrike to a magple is striking. urolithiasis (u rō-li-thi ā-sis), n. Same as

ithiasis (a).

urological (ū-rō-loj'i-kal), a. [(urolog-y+-ic-al.] Of or pertaining to urology.

urologist (ū-rol'ō-jist), n. [(urolog-y+-ist.]
One who is versed in urology. Lancet, No. 3433,

urology (ū-rol'ō-ji), n. [(Gr. σέρον, urine, + -λογία, (λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] Same as -γογία, (λέγεν, speak: see -ology.] Same as arinology. uromancy (ū'rō-man-si), n. Diagnosis and

uromancy (ū'rō-man-si), n. Diagnosis and prognosis of disease by inspection of the urine. Uromastix (ū-rō-mas'tiks), n. [NL. (Merrem), Gr. oipā, tail, + μάστες, whip, scourge.] A genus of agamoid lizards; the thorn-tailed agamas, having the tail ringed with spinose scales. Several species inhabit Europe, Asia. and Africa. Also Mastigurus.
uromelanin (ū-rō-mel'a-nin), n. [< Gr. oipar, urine, + μέλας (μέλαν-), black.] A black pigment occasionally found in the urine as a result of the decomposition of urochrome.

of the decomposition of urochrome.

uromelus (ū-rome-lus), n.; pl. aromelu (-lī). [NL., C Gr. orpā, tail, + µtroc, a limb.] In teratol., a monster having the lower limbs united

tol., a monster having the lower limbs united and terminating in a single foot; sympus. uromere (ū'rō-mēr), n. [⟨ Gr. ovρa. tail, + μέρος, part.] A caudal or posterior segment of the body; a urosomite; any abdominal segment of an arthropod. See urosome. 1.8. Packard. uromeric (ū-rō-mer'ik), a. [⟨ uromere + ac.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a uromere.

urometer (ų-rom'e-ter), n. Same as urinometer. Uromyces (ū-rom'i-sēz), n. [NL. (Link, 1816), (Gr. οἰρά, a tail, + μίκης, a mushroom.] A genus of uredineous fungi, having the teleutospores separate, unicellular, pedunculate, and produced in flat sori. About 180 species have been described.

Uropeltidæ (u-rō-pel'ti-dō), n. pl. [NL., \langle Uro peltix + -idæ.] A family of cylinder-snakes or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus I ro-

urophthisis (ū-rō-thī'sis), n. Diabetes melli-

tus. [Rare.]

uroplania (ū-rō-plū'ni-ii), n. [NL., (Gr. nipov. urine, + zzarāv, wander: see planet.] The occurrence or presence of urine anywhere in the body where it does not belong. Compare urcmin, uridrosis.

man, artarous, man, artarous, man, artarous, man, artarous, morphated (ü-rō-plā'toid), a. [(NL. I roplated + -oid.] Of or pertaining to the Uroplatoidea. Uroplatoidea (ü'rō-plā-toi'dē-ii), n. pl. [NL., (I roplates (the type genus) + -oidea.] A superfamily of eriglossate Incertilians, representations. sented by a family Uroplatide alone, having biconcave vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squanosal arches. T. Gill, Smithsonian Report,

uropod (û'rô-pod), n. [(Gr. oipá, tail, $+ \pi oi$; (πoi)-) = E. toot.] Any abdominal limb of an arthropod; an appendage of the urosome. 8. Packará.

Uropoda (ū-rop'ō-dā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1806): see uropod.] A genus of parasitic nutes, of the family Gamasida, having an excremental or the latting Gamastat, naving an excremental cord of varying length which attaches each individual to its host. They are parasitic upon various beetles. U. americana is commonly found clustering upon the Colonado potato-beetle, Doruphora decemiinata.

uropodal (ū-rop'ō-dal), a. (\(uropod + -al. \)]
Of the character of a uropod; pertaining to uropods: as, uropodal appondages.

uropous: as, araphana appendinges.

uropoësis, uropoësis (uro-pō-ō'sis, -poi-ō'sis),

n. 1. The formation of urine; the exerction of urine or of its constituents from the blood, and its elimination from the body: noting the function of the uropoietic organs and its result.

—2. The act of voiding urine; micturition; uringition

excreting urine; urinific; uriniparous; urogenous: noting urinary or uriniparous organs or their function: as, the uropoictic system; the some; consisting of urosomites, as the uropoictic viscera. The epithet is applicable not only to the kidneys, but to associated structures, as the rening to the very different, of those animals which have no true kidneys, as the Wolfman bodies of the lower invertebrates, and the water-vascular system of various invertebrates. Urinary gravel.

uropsammus (\bar{u} -rop-sam'us), n. Urinary gravel.

invertebrates.

uropsalmus (ū-rop-sam'us), n. Urinary gravel.

uropsile (ū-rop'sil), n. [⟨Uropsilus.] A shrew-like animal of the genus Uropsilus.

Uropsilus (ū-rop'si-lus), n. [NL. (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872), ⟨Gr. οιρά, tail, + ψιλός, bare, smooth.] A genus of terrestrial shrew-moles, of the family Talpidæ and subfamily Myogalina: The fore feet are neither fossorial nor natatorial; there are 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. The type, I soriety of Tibet, combines the external form of a slice with cranial characters of a mole.

uropygi (ū-rō-pī'jī), n. pl. A suborder of pedi-palp arachındans, characterized by a long tail-like postabdomen, and including the true whip-scorpions, as the Thelyphonider, contrasted with

scorpions, as the Thelyphonidæ: contrasted with Imblypygi. See out under Pedipalpi, and compare that under Phrynida.

nropygial (ῦ-rō-pu/i-al), a. [< uropygium + -al.] In ornith., of or pertaining to the uropygium or rump: as, uropygial feathers.—Uropygial gland. See aland, and cut under eleodochon.

uropygium (u-ro-pu]'i-um), n.; pl. uropygia (-ā).
[Nl... < Gr. ούροπ γου, another reading of δεροπηγον, the rump of birds, < δερος, rump (οὐρά, tail), + την η, rump, buttocks.] In ornith, the rump; the terminal section of the body, represented by the caudal vertebra, into which the tull-feathers are inserted; also, the upper surface of this part, or terminal section of the noface of this part, or terminal section of the no-teum, with limits not defined. See cuts under bird1 and elwodochon.

bird and elwodochon.

uropyloric (i ro-pi-lor'ik), a. [(Gr. oipá, tail, + Mr. pylorus see pyloruc.] Of or portaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of

area notween the sacrum and the coccyx; of or pertaining both to the sacrum and to the coccyx; as, the proxacrul region. The term is specifically ap-plied to the numerous equivocal vertebre of the sacrarium of a bird, which are situated between the sacral vertebre proper and the free candid or coccyceal vertebre, and are ankylosed with one another, with the last true sacral ver-tebra, and to a greater or less extent with the ilia or ischia, or both.

II. n. In ormith., any vertebra of the uro-sacral region; any vertebra between the last true sacral and the first free caudal. See cuts

under suri arium and sucrum.
urosacrum (ū-rō-sū'krum), n.; pl. urosacru (-krii). [NL., < Gr. oioā, tail, + NL. sucrum, q. v.] That posterior part of a bird's compound sacrurium which is formed of urosacral or false coceygeal bones ankylosed together and with the sacrum proper. See cuts under sacrarium and sacrum.

Urosalpinx (ū-rō-sal'pingks), n. [NL. (W.

Stimpson, 1865), \langle Gr. $\sigma^i \gamma \dot{\sigma}_i$ tail, $+\sigma \dot{\sigma} \dot{\sigma} \tau_i \gamma \dot{\tau}_i$, a trumpet.] A genus of gastropods, of the family Mureudu, having a fusiform shell with radiative multiplication. a institute shell with radiating undulations or folds, U. cinerca, known as the drill or barer, is very distructive to aysters, whose shell it perforates, making a small round hole by means of its tougue. See drill, 5.

uroscopic (ū-rō-skop'ik), a.
[(uroscopic + -ic.] Same as uringsone.

urinoscome

uroscopist (ū'rō-skō-pist), One who makes a specialty of urinary examinations; one pull or borer (Urest) who practises uromancy.

Actuarius, the Uroscopist of the Byzantine court, described in the minutest detail the visible changes of urine in health and in disease.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VII. 403.

uroscopy (ũ'rō-skō-pi), n. [⟨ Gr. οὐρον, urine, + σκοπία, ⟨ σκοπείν, view.] Same as urinoscopy. + σκοπία, ⟨ σκοπείν, view.] Same as urinoscopy. In anat. and physiol., secreting or organs.

thropods; the abdomen or postabdomen as distinguished from the cephalothorax, and as com-posed of a series of urosomites or uromeres.

urosomite (ū-rō-sō'mīt), n. [⟨Gr. oipā, tail, + E. somite.] One of the somites, segments, or rings of the urosome; a uromere.

urosomitic (ū'rō-sō-mit'ik), a. [< urosomite + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a urosomite; uromeric.

meric.

Urospermum (ū-rō-spèr'mum), n. [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), so called from the appendaged achenes; ζ Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe Cichoriaceæ and subtribe Scorzoneræ. It is distinguished from the related genus Scorzonera by an involuere of a single row of bracts and by achenes with a dilated and hollow beak. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region; one U. pieroides, also occurs, perhaps introduced, in South Africa. They are annuals or biennials, hairy or bristly, with radical or alternate deeply entleaves, and yellow flowers sometimes with a splay involuere. The flower-heads become greatly enlarged in fruit, terminating long swollen hollow branches; the achenes are long and often incurved, with a long hollow appendage or stalk below in addition to the elongated beak, which bears a soft plumose pappus. See sheep's-beard.

urostealith (ū-rō-stō'a-lith). n. Iζ Gr. cheen.

beard.

urostealith (ū-rō-stō'a-lith), n. [⟨ Gr. οἰρον, urine, + στίαρ, fat, tallow, + λίθος, stone.] A fatty matter occasionally found in urinary concretions, but very rarely composing the entire calculus. It is saponifable in caustic potash, and soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns with a yellow flame, evolving an odor of shellac and benzoin, and when unmixed with other matters leaves no residue.

urostegal (u'rō-stō-gal), a. and n. [< urostege + -al.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the urosteges; being one of the urosteges.

II. n. A urostege or urostegite. urostege of urostegite.

urostege (ū'rō-stēj), n. [⟨ Gr. οὐρά, tail, +
στίη, a roof.] In herpet., one of the large
special scales or scutes, generally alternating
or two-rowed, which cover the under side of the tail of a snake, as the gastrosteges cover the abdomen. The number and disposition of the urosteges furnish zoölogical characters in many cases. Compare gastrostege.

many cases. Compare gastrostege.

urostegite (ū'rō-stō-jit), n. [⟨ urostege + -ite².]
One of the urosteges, or urostegal scales.
urosteon (ū-ros'tō-on), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. oipā, tai],
+ öστέον, bone.] A median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds, as Dicholophus cristatus, arising from an independent ossific center. W. K. Parker.
urosternīte (ū-rō-stōr'nīt), n. [⟨ Gr. oipā, tai],
+ E. sternite.] The sternite, or ventral median
sclerite, of any somite of the urosome of an
arthropod. Compare urite. A. S. Packard.
urosthene (ū'ros-thēn), n. [⟨ Gr. oipā, tai], +
σθένος, strength.] In zoöl., an animal whose
greatest strength is in the tail; an animal whose
organization is comparatively large and strong
in the caudal region of the body, as a cetacean
or a sirenian.

or a sirenian.

urosthenic (ü-ros-then'ik), a. [(urosthene + -ic.] Strong in the tail, or caudal region of the body: said of an animal whose organization preponderates in size and strength in the hinder part of the body: opposed to prosthenic. Urosticte (ū-rō-stik'tē), n. [NL. (Gould, 1858).]

A genus of humming-birds, with 2 Ecuadorian species, E. benjammi and E. rufierissa, of small size, 3½ inches long, the bill ½ to ½ of an inch, the tail emarginate, and the gorget luminous green with or without a violet spot, the general plumage green. They are known as white-tips. urostylar (u-ro-sti'lir), a. [< urostyle + -ar3.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a urostyle: as,

or the hastest of or process.

urostyle ($\bar{u}'r\bar{v}$ -stil), n. [{ Gr. $oip\acute{a}$, tail, $\div \sigma r\bar{v}$ - $\lambda o c$, column: see $style^2$.] A prolongation backward of the spinal column, especially of the last vertebra, in certain fishes and amphibians: in some distributions of the second distribution of the second distri some Amphibia forming the greater part of the so-called sacrum, or a long bone in the axis of the spinal column behind the sacrum proper, and approximately coextensive with the length of the ilia.

urotoxic (ū-rū-tok'sik), a. [(Gr. οὐρον, urine, + τοξκών, poison.] Of or pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine.



Urotrichus (ũ-rơi-kus), n. [NL. (Temminck, ursid (ċr'sid), n. A bear as a member of the 1838), ⟨Gr. οὐρά, tail, + θρίξ (τρίχ-), lair.] Λ Ursidæ. genus of fossorial shrew-moles, of the subfamily Myogalime and family Talpidæ. They have 2 inclsors, I caulie, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-Jaw, and 1 inclsor, I caulie, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-Jaw. Ursidæ (ċr'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Ursus + -idæ.] A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, por half-Jaw, and 1 inclsor, I caulie, 3 premolars, and 3 size, heavy, stout, and clumsy form, a pig-like small Japanese species. This genus formerly contained the United States species U. gibbsi, now placed in Neurotrichus.

rotrichus.
uroxanthin (ū-rok-san'thin), n. [⟨ Gr. o'roor,
urine, + ξarθός, yellow, + -in².] Urine indican:
a derivative of indol, present in minute quantities in normal urine.

tities in normal urine.

uroxin (ũ-rok'sin), n. [ζ Gr. οἰρον, urine, +
οξίς, sharp, +-in².] Same as alloxantin.

Uroxiphus (ũ-rok'si-fus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. οἰρό,
tail, + ξίφος, sword.] A genus of hemipterous
insocts; the swordtails. The walnut swordtail. U. caryω, is an example.

urrhodin (ũ ro-din), n. [ζ Gr. οἰρον, urine, +
ρόδινος, made of or from roses, ζ ρόδον, the rose.]

A red coloring matter occasionally found in
alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the
bladder.

urry (ur'1), n. [Prob. \(\) Gael, urreach, equiv, to urlach, soil, dust, \(\) ur, mold, earth: see ure \(\), \(\) A sort of blue or black clay lying near a bed of coal. [Local.]

In the coal, commonly called urry, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground.

Mortuner, Husbrudry.

Ursa (er'sa), n. [NL., CL. ursa, a she-bear, fem. of ursus, bear: see Ursus.] A name of two constellations, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, the constellations, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, the Great and the Little Bear. Ursa Major, the most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tall. There is a tival figure for the same constellation—a wagon. (See worn) Both figures are mentioned by Honart. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskitt is called rulsha—a word which means in dillerent genders a 'bear' and a 'stat.' As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages



The Constellations Ursa Major, Ur. a Minor, and Drace

The Constraints of the Maps, Constraints and Drao called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the hear, which by its tail would seem to have originated among some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Drace appears to have had formerly a longer tail, twisting down in front of Ursa Major. Ursa Minor, a constellation near the north pole, the figure of which initiates that of Ursa Major, which its configuration resembles. It also has a rival figure of a wagon, and is sometimes called the Cynosure, which seems to mean 'dog's tail.' At the time of the formation of these constellations the pole must have been near a Draconis; and during the greater part of history sallors have secret by Ursa Minor as a whole. See cut nhove, ursal (ér'sal), n. [{L. arsus, bear, +-al.}] An ursine senl, or sea-bear. [Rure.]

Urset, a. An obsolete variant of worse.

Use blood, and hang him for urse than a regue that

Uds blood, and hang him for urse than a rogue that will slash and cut for an oman, if she be a whore.

Dekter and Webster, Northward Ho, it. 1.

ursid (èr'sid), n. A bear as a member of the Ursidæ.

Ursidæ (èr'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Ursus + -idæ.]

A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, outwardly characterized by large size, heavy, stout, and clumsy form, a pig-like snout, rudimentary tail, and shaggy hair. The family belongs to the order Feræ, suborder Fissipedia, and is the type of the arctoid series of the latter. (See Arctoidea.) The hears no less exclusively carnivorous than most other representatives of the order, being fugivorous as well, and almost omnivorous; the dentition is correspondingly modified, the grinders being more or less the bereular, not sectorial. There are two true molars on each side of the upper jaw, and there on each side of the lower jaw, all tubercular, as is the last upper premodar; there are also special canala characters. The family was formerly of greater extent, including the racoon, badger, glutton, and other plantigrade Carnivora; it is now limited to the genus Ursus and its immediate relatives, or the hears proper, inhabiting chiefly the northern hentsphere. There are about 0 genera, of which Mclursus or Prochilus is the most distinct from Ursus proper. See Ursus and bear? (with cuts), and cuts under asrail, bruang, Plantigrala, scapholunar, and spectacled.

ursiform (er'siform), a. [\lambda L. ursus, bear, + forma, form.] Having the form or aspect of a bear; related to the bears in structure; aretoid.

Ursinæ (er-si'ne), n. nl. [NL., \lambda Ursus + -inv.]

Ursine (er-si'ne), n. pl. [NL., \(\text{Ursus} + \text{-inc.} \)]

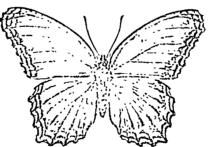
1. In mammal, the bears proper; the Ursida in a strict sense.—2. In cutom., the bears: noting

a strict sense.—2. In cutom., the bears: noting all hairy or woolly lepidopterous larvee. See hear?, 6, and ursine, a., 2. Burmeister. ursine (er'sin), a. and n. [= OF. ursin = It. orsino, < L. ursinus, of, pertaining to, or resembling a bear, < ursins = Gr. ipsroc, a bear (see arctic).] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a bear or bears: as, an ursine genus; related to the bear; arctoid: as, the ursine series of Carnirora; resembling a bear or what relates to a bear: as, an ursine walk.—2. In entom., thickly elothed with long, bristle-like, creet hairs: applied especially to certain lepidopterous larvae.—Ursine dasyure, howler, slott. See the nous.—Ursine otary, ursine seal, the northern s-a-bear, an cared seal of the North Pacific, Callorhina ursinas. See cut under for seal.

far.scal.
II. n. A bear; any member of the family Ur-

urson (er'son), n. [\(\text{F. ourson}, n \) bear's cub, \(\) ours, bear, < L. orses, a bear: see orsinc.] The Canada porcupine, or tree-porcupine of eastern North America, sometimes called bear-porcu-pune, as by Harlan. The name was given or applied by Buffon. See Ercthizon and caw-

nppned by Banon. See Lectars of and tau-quaw, and second cut under porcupine. ursula (ér'sū-l\(\bar{u}\), n. [\(C\) NL. ursula, specific name, \(CL\). *ursula, dim. of ursa, a she-bear: see Ursuline.] A North American butterfly, Basilarchia or Liminites aslyanax (formerly L. ursula). It is purple-black with slight blue and red



blotches, and hence is called red-spotted purple. Its larva feeds on many plants, as willow, oak, blackberry, cherry, and species of Vaccinium.

and species of Vaccinium.

Ursuline (ér'sú-lin), a. and n. [CNL Ursulinus, CLL Ursula (see def.), a woman's name, CL. 'ursula, dim. of ursa, a she-bear: see Ursa.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic order or company of Ursulines.

II. n. One of an order or company of Roman Catholic women founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia in 1537, for the nursing of the sick and at Brescia in 1537, for the nursing of the sick and the teaching of young girls. The Ursulines took their name from St. Ursula, whose protection they invoked. At first they at their took regular yows nor adopted conventual rules, but in 1612 they were divided into the congregated Ursulines, who still adhere to the original organization, and the religious Ursulines, who take solemn yows, observe inclosure, and follow the rule of St. Augustine. The order was introduced into Canada in 1639, and into the present territory of the United States in 1727.

Ursus (ér'sus), n. [NL., \(\subseteq \text{L. ursus} = \subseteq \text{Gr. apkrog} = \subseteq \text{Ir. art} = \subseteq \text{Skt. riksha, a bear.} \) A genus of plantigrade enrinyorous mammals, the bears, of the family Ursidie. It was formerly coextensive with the family, and was even applied to some animals not

now included in Ursidar. It is now restricted to such species as the brown hear of Europe, U. arctos, and the grizzly and black bears of North America, U. horribilis and



American Black Bear (Ursus americanus).

U. americanus; for the polar bear, spectacled bear, sunbear, and honey-bear (or sloth-bear) have been detached under the names of Thalassaretos, Tremaretos, Helaretos, and Melursus (or Prochilus) respectively. See bear? (with cuts), and cuts under scapholunar and Plantigrada.

Urtica (ér'ti-kii), n. [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; Brunfels, 1530), \(\c) L. urtica, a nettile, so called from the stinging hairs, \(\c) urcre, burn: see ustion.] A genus of apetalous plants, the nettles, type of the order Urticacea and tribe Urticea. It is characterized by opposite leaves furnished with stinging hairs and free or united stipules; by the fruit, a straight achene; and by its unisexual flowers, the pistillate with four unequal segments. There are about 30 species, widely scattered over most temperate and subtemperate regions. They are annuals or percentals, in a few species woody at the base. They bear petioled toothed or lobed leaves, usually with from five to seven nerves. The small and inconspicuous greenish twin flowers her borne in small clusters or panicles. For the species in general, see neitlet; for U. fetox, see onga.onga. Nearly 400 former species are now classed elsewhere, especially under Lapareta, Urren, Pilea, and Bachmeria. England has 3 species, 2 of which, U. dicien and U. uren, occur occasionally in the United States; 6 others are natives of the United States, 6 in the west and southwest, and 1, U. graeilis, a tall wand-like mettle of fence-rows and spring places, ranging castward and northward from Colorado to the Atlantic.

Urticaceæ (ér-ti-kärse-ë), n. pl. [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), \(< Urtica + -aecae.] An order of

Urticaceæ (er-ti-kā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), \ Urtica + -accæ.] An order of apetalous plants, of the series Uniscenales, unlike all the other orders of the series, except the Euphorbiaccae, in the frequently herba-ceous habit and in the presence of a distinct like all the other orders of the series, except the *Luphorbiaeca*, in the frequently herbaceous habit and in the presence of a distinct free perianth. It bears eymose staminate flowers, the perianth free from the accompanying bunct, with one stamen opposite each lobe, or larely fewer. The one-celled ovary contains a sinch coulc, the style at first ferminal, but usually soon left at one side by the oblique growth of the indehiscent fruit, which is commonly a small ashe no or dupe, or by consolidation a sprearp. The order includes about 1,500 species, belonding to 110 genera, widely dispersed through warm and temperate 11200s, and classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are (Youse, Celtic, Cannabic, Morne, Artocarpus, Concephalus, Urtica, and Thelogonum. A great diversity in habit, fruit, and milky juice occasioned a former dismember. Celticle, and the principally diversed through the stribust of the order into the separate orders Ulmace, Celticle, and hemp families, each coinciding nearly with the similar tribu now recognized. Among these tribes the Urticer and about 6 other genera are principally herbaceous; the others are trees or shrubs, sometimes, as in spacies of Picus and Ulmus, reaching a great size. Their leaves are usually alternate, in outline entire, toothed, lobed, or palmately parted, and with decidious stipules which often inclose the terminal bud. The inflorescence is primarily centripedal, but ultimately centrifugal, often in few-flowered clusters, sometimes forming a dense spike, raceme, or paniete, or with all the flowers closely massed on a fleshy receptacle. The order yields a numberry end the further as the fig. breadfruit, fackfruit, mulberry, and backberry—in which the clibble part may be either the ripened ovary, as the hackberry, or a fleshy calyx, as the mulberry, or the fleshy receptacle, as the fig. forming a syconium, or the fleshy receptacle, as the fig., forming a syconium, or the fleshy receptacle, as height, forming to species of Javicarya, as fushe; several ornamental as well a

Planera, and Humulus.
urticaceous (ér-ti-kū'shius), a. In bot., of or pertaining to the Urticacex.
urtical (ér'ti-kal), a. [\(\text{Urtica} + -al. \] 1. In bot., of or belonging to the nettles; typified by the genus Urtica: as, the urtical alliance.

urtical

"Lindley.—2. Stinging; capable of urticating; serving for urtication, as the trichocysts of infusorians. See trichocyst.

urticaria (er-ti-kū'ri-i), n. [= I'. urticaire, < N.L. urticaria, nettle-rash, < L. urtica, nettle-resh; uredo; hives. The discase is an eruption of wheals, occurring as an idiosynerse; in some persons after cating shell-fish, certain fruit, or other food, and almost always dependent upon some gastric derangement. The wheals are indurated elevations of the skin, of varying sire, whillsh on the top (the swelling having forced the blood out of the capillaries of the skin, and surrounded by a reddened rone. They give rise to intense tiching, especially when on the covered parts of the body. They appear suddenly and pass away with equal rapidity, one or more crops often coming and going in the course of a single day.

urticarial (er-ti-kū'ri-nl), a. [Kurticaria +-al.]

Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with urticaria. Medical News, LII. 546.

urticarious (er-ti-kū'ri-ns). a. [Kurticaria +-ol.]

-olis.] Same as urticarial. Medical News, LII.

720.

urticate (er'ti-kūt), c.; pret, and pp, urticard.

relate (it'ti-kāt), c.; pret, and pp. urlicated, ppr. urlicating. [5] ML, urlicatus, pp. of urlicatus (5] OF, order; cf. It, orderlygnare), sting like a nettle; see I rica.]

I, trans. To sting like a nettle; nettle with stinging hairs; produce artication in or of.

II, intrans. To have or exercise the faculty of urlicating; effect urlication; sting. Urlicating batteries, capsule, flament. See bitten, etc.—Urlicating larva, alarva-covers without plays which have a stinging or nettling effect upon the skin of or handling it. See thinging caterpillar (with cuty under ring in).

wilcate (17-11-181), c.; pret, and pp, uritated, ppr, uritateding. [Call, uritates, pp. 6] uritated ppr, uritateding. [Call, uritates, pp. 6] uritated ppr, uritateding. [Call, uritates, pp. 6] uritated ppr, uritated ppr, uritated problems, and the problems pp. 6] uritated ppr, uritated pp, ur

Urubu (Catharista atrata).

burrant of the United States, but differs in the mode of feathering of the neck, proportions of wings and tail, shape of bill, etc. It initialist the summer parts of America, from latitude 40 % to nearly 40 %, and is common in the southern United States as far north as the Carolinas. It is very voracious, and acts as an efficient scavenger in the towns, where it becomes semi-domesticated. See also cut under Cathartee.

urncuri (6-rō-hō'rī), n. A Brazilian palm, Africa createst.

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urucuri (ö-ri)-kö'ri), n. A Brazilian palm, Attalea excelsa. Ita large olly nuts are burned for their smoke in curing Fara india-rubber. Urucuri is is the name of Cocce coronata.

Uruguayan (ö'rö-gwā-au), a. and n. [

Uruguayan (ö'rö-gwā-au), a. and n. [

Uruguayan (ö'rö-gwā-au), a. and n. [

Uruguay, a republic of South America, situated south of Brazil.

II. n. An inhabitant of Uruguay.

urus (ā'rus), n. [NL.

U. urus = Gr. oipez, wild ox, from the Teut, name represented by OHG, ūr = AS, ūr = Lee), ūrr, also in comp. OHG, ūrol so, etc.; see urcl' and auroche.] 1. A kind of wild bull described by Cosar; the mountain-bull, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion, but has long been extinct. This is the Economy of E. provioning of nat-

3. Mode of using or treating; treatment.

Deliver what you are, and how you came
To this sad care, and what your usage was?
Beau, and Ph., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

As I promised On your arrival, you have met no usage Descrives repentance in your being here. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3. Base was his time, vile his whole employ, And all despised and fed the pllant boy, Crab's, The Parish Register (Works, I, 64).

Crabe, The Parish Relater (Works, I, 61).

4. Long-continued use or practice; customary way of neting; inabitual use; custom; practice; as, the meient usage of Parliament. Technically, in English law, usage has a different signification from custom, in not implying immemorial existence or general prevalence. In earlier times custom was defined as a law created or evidenced by immemorial usage. Some American writers use the terms as practically equivalent, except in regarding usage as the facts by which the existence of custom is proved; others treat usage as the habit of individuals or classes, such as those emeaced in a particular trade or business, and custom as the habit of communities or localities.

Afterward, as is the right reage.

es.
Afterward, as is the right rsage,
The lordys all to hir dede homage,
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1, 251. Usage confirm'd what Pancy had begun.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . hecome sauctified.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

The custom of making their own Ordinances—like the Usages of a Corporation, the "Customary" of a Manor, . . . or the "liye-laws" of a Parish—is but another illustration of the old common law of England.

Linglish Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

5. Established or customary mode of employing a particular word, phrase, or construction; current locution.

The more closely one looks into usage, the firmer must be one's conviction that its adjudications have greatly more of freedom and elasticity than find countenance with mere word-fancters. F. Hall, Modern English, Pref. 6; Manners; behavior; conduct. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 45

He is able with his tongue and usage to deceive and abuse the wisest man that is.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 51.
By usage, customarily; regularly.

They helde hem payed of fruites that they ete,
Which that the feldes gave hem by wage.
Chaucer, Former Age, I. 4.

Canen and the lengt gave hem by unage.

Chaucer, Former Age, I. 4.

Law and usage of Parliament. See parliamentary law, under pertiamentary.—The usages, certain forms and rites in the echoration of the enclusits maintained by some of the nonjuring clercy in England and Scotland—namely, the mived challer, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration and distinct and separate prayer for the departed. Those who supported the usages were called unager, and their opponents non-usagers. All the usages were enjohned in the nonjurous communion office of 1719. The liturgical forms were authorized in the Scottish communion office of 1701, and the mixed challes became an established custom. See nonjuror.—Usages of war. See varl. = Syn. 4. Habit, Manner, etc. See victors.

usager (û'zû-jêr), n. [\$\left(\text{F}\) usager, \$\left(\text{ usage}\), cusage: see usage.] 1. One who has the use of anything in trust for another. Danut.—2, One of a party which maintained the usages (see phrase under usage) among the English nonjurors and in the Scottish Episcopal Church. usance (û'zans), n. [\$\left(\text{ME}\) usaunce, \$\left(\text{OF}\), wance, \$\left(\text{usage}\), using: see usant.] 14. Using; use: condensate.

use: employment.

By this discriminative wance or san tification of things sacred the name of God is honoured and sanctified.

**Jerph Met. Distribe, p. 60.

But why do you call this benefit made of our money tears and made.

**Ref. T. Adams, Works, I. 221.

21. Usage; custom.

As was her usaumee
To forthe n every wight, and doon plesaunce
Of veray bounte and of courtesye.
Chauter, Good Women, L 1476.

31. Premium paid for the use of money loaned;

He lends out money gratis and brings down. The rate of wance. Shak., M. of V., i. 3, 40,

The rate of wance. Stal., M, of V., I. 3, 46.

4. The time which is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on a distant country. The length of the usance varies in different places from fourteen days to six months after the date of the bill, and the bill may be drawn at usance, half usance, double usance, etc. In recent years a four months' usance has been established for India, China, Janan, etc.

Japan, etc. usant; (û'zant), a. [CME, usaunt, COF, usaut, ppr. of user, use: see use.] Using; accustomed.

A theef he was of corn and cek of mele, And that a sly and traunt (var. trapm) for to stele. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, L 20.

usauncet, usauntt. Old spellings of usance,

usant.
Usheg, n. See Uzhen.
uschert, n. An old spelling of usher.
Uscock (us'kok), n. [= G. pl. Ushoken, SerboCroatian fugitives.] One of the dwellers in
Servia and Bosnia who about the beginning of
the sixteenth century settled in Dalmatia and
widthering regions of negative parts of the Turkich neighboring regions, on account of the Turkish

neighboring regions, on account of the Turkish invasions.

usel (ūs), n. [(ME. use, use, us, (OF. us, uz = Pr. us = Sp. Pg. It, uso, (L. usus, use, experience, discipline, skill, habit, custom, (ut, pp. usus, OL. ozti, pp. usus, use, employ, exercise, perform, cujoy, etc.; ef. Skt. ūta, pp. of var, favor. Hence ult. use, c. usuge, usual, usurp, usury, utinsil, utilize, utility; abuse, peruse; disuse, misuse, etc.] 1. The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; application; conversion to a purpose, especially a prolifable purpose.

This word habbeth muchel on r. Ancren Riele, p.10.

The fat of the beast that dleth of itself... may be used

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other use. Lev. vii. 21.

I know not what use to put her to.
Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 97.

Sub. Why, this is coverise!

Mam. No. I assure you,
I shall employ it all in pious tace.
E. Jonson, Alchemist, il. 1.

If this citizen had not . . . proffered her her diet and lodging under the name of my sister, I could not have told what shift to have made, for the greatest part of my money is revolted; we'll make more use of him.

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, it. 2.

Constant Use ev'n Flint and Steel impairs.
Congrece, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love

2. That property of a thing (or character of a person) which renders it suitable for a purpose; adaptability to the attainment of an end; usefulness; availability; utility; serviceableness; service; convenience; help; profit: as, a thing of no use.

God made two great lights, great for their use To man. Millon, P. L., vii. 316.

We have no doubt that the ancient controversies were of use, in so far as they served to exercise the faculties of the disputants.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

he disputants.

It [a sitting] might as well last to Sunday morning, as here is no use in making more than two bites at a cherry.

Punch, No. 2060, p. 64.

3. Need for employing; occasion to employ; necessity; exigency; need.

Be not acknown on 't [handkerchief]; I have use for it.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 319.

Heaven has begun the work,
And blest us all; let our endeavours follow,
To preserve this blessing to our timely uses.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

4. Continued or repeated practice or employment; custom; wont; usage; habit.

Long use and experience hath found out many things commodious for man's life.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), 1.

How use doth breed a habit in a man! Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 1.

Use makes a better soldier than the most urgent considerations of duty—familiarity with danger enabling him to estimate the danger.

Emerson, Courage.

5. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. [Rare.]

O Cresar! these things are beyond all use, And I do fear them. Shak., J. C., il. 2, 25.

6. Interest for money; usury. [Obsolete or

D. Pedro. You have lost the heart of Signior Benedick. Reat. Indeed, my lord, he lent it me awhile; and I gave him use for it, a double heart for his single one. Shak., Much Ado, it. 1. 288.

Human life

1s but a loan to be repaid with use,
When He shall call his debtors to account.

Courper, Task, Ill.

7t. That part of a sermon devoted to a practical application of the doctrine expounded.

The parson has an edifying stomach, . . .
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in uses. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ill. 1.

8. In liturgics, the distinctive ritual and liturgical forms and observances, collectively and singly, of a particular church, diocese, group of singly, of a particular church, dioceses, group of dioceses, or community: as, Sarum use; Aberdeen use; Anglican use; Roman use. The term is most frequently applied to the varieties of ritual and liturgical usage in England before the Reformation and to monastic and Roman usage as differing from these, and also to the different local varieties of the ancient Gallican offices. In England the several uses were those of Sarum, York, Hereford, Bangor, Lincoln, etc. These had a common family likeness, and differed considerably from Roman use. The most important of them was Sarum or Rallsbury use, which was the form of service compiled about 1925 from various diocesan uses, English and Norman, by 8t. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of England. The use of Sarum prevalled throughout the greater part of England, and in 1542 it was ordered to be observed throughout the whole produce of Canterluny. The Book of Common Frayer, first issued in 1549, and founded mainly on Salisbury use established a uniform liturery for the whole Church of England, but, except by implication of certain rubries, left the exact mode of ritual observance in many respects unprovided for. See Ritury, 3 (4)—Sarum use. See def. 8.—To have no use for. (a) To have no occasion or need for; be unable to convert to a profitable end; not to want. (b) To have no liking for [U.S.] dioceses, or community: as, Sarum use; Aber-

"I have no use for him" -- don't like him. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 40.

To have no use oft, Same as to have no use for (a).

Our author calls them "figures to be let," because the picture has no use of them.

Druden, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

To make use of, to put in use, employ—Use and wont, use and custom, the common or customary practice.

tice.
usel (ūz), v.; pret. and pp. used, ppr. using. [<
 ME. usen, < OF. (and F.) user = Sp. Pg. usar =
 It. usare = ML. usare, uso, employ, practise, etc., freq. of L. uti, pp. usus, uso: see usel, n.]
 I. trans. 1. To employ for the attainment of some purpose or end; avail one's self of. (a) To make use of: as, to use a plow; to use a book.

Alwaies in your hands rse either Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium, or a sweet Ponnmander, or some like precious stone, to be worne in a ring yeon the little finger of the left hand. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

Lancelot Gobbo, use your legs. Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 5. We need not use long circumstance of words.

Beau, and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I am not at my own dispose; I am using his talents, and all the gain must be his. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 2. Since the winds were pleased this waif to blow Unto my door, a fool I were indeed If I should fail to use her for my need. William Blorris, Earthly Paradise, I. 206.

(b) To employ; expend; consume: as, to use flour for food; to use water for irrigation. ood; to use water for irrigation.
Instant occasion to use fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., ili. 1. 19.

Snak., T. of A., ill. 1. 19.
(c) To practise or employ, in a general way; do, exercise, etc.

He setteth out the cruelness of the emperor's soldiers, which they used at Rome.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

They
Will not, nor cannot, use such vigilance.
Shak., Tempest, ili. 3. 16.

We have us'd all means
To find the cause of her disease, yet cannot.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

Deeds and language such as men do use.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol. In prosperity he gratefully admires the bounty of the Almighty giver, and useth, not abuseth plenty.

Habington, Castara, iii.

He was questioned about some speeches he had used in the ship lately, in his return out of England. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 324.

(d) To practise customarily; make a practice of.

To dampne a man without answere of word; And, for a lord, that is ful foul to use. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 402.

O what falsehood is used in England — yea, in the whole world!

Latimer, Misc. Selections.

world!

As for Drunkenness, 'tis True, it may be us'd without Scandal.

L'therege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

Prodigall in their expense, rsing dicing, dauncing, dronkennes.

Lyth, Euphuses, Annt. of Wit, p. 147. Use hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv. 0.

2. To act or behave toward; treat: as, to usc one well or ill.

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally, Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Oh, brave lady, thou art worthy to have servants,
To be commanderes of a family,
Thou knowest how to use and govern it!

Beau. and II., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

When Pompey liv'd, He us'd you nobly; now he is dead, use him so. Fletcher (and another), Talse One, il. 1. Sdeath! what a brute am I to use her thus!

Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 2.

3. To accustom; habituate; render familiar

by practice; inure: common in the past parti-ciple: as, soldiers used to hardships.

About eighteene yeers agone, having pupils at Cambridge studious of the Latine tongue, I seed them often to write Epistics and Theamest together, and daille to translate some peace of English into Latine.

It will next behoove us to consider the inconvenience we fall into by wingour selves to bee guided by these kind of Testimonics.

Mitton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

If it be one of the baser consolutions, it is also one of the most disheartening concomitants of long life, that we get used to everything.

Lowell, Wordsworth.

4. To frequent; visit often or habitually,

And zif the Merchauntes useden als moche that Contre as thei don Cathay, it wolde ben better than Cathay in a schort while. Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.

It goes against my conscience to tarry so long in honest company; but my comfort is, I do not use it.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, it. 1.

These many years, even from my youth, have I used the sens; in which time the Lord God hath delivered me from a multitude of daugers. R. Knoz (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 351).

"I was better off once, sir," he did not fall to tell every body who used the room. Thackeray.

To comport; behave; demean: used reflexively.

Now will I declare how the citizens use themselves one another. Sir T. More, Utopla, tr. by Robinson, ii. 5. 6t. To have sexual intercourse with. Chaucer. -To use up. (a) To consume entirely by using; use the whole of.

There is only a certain amount of energy in the present constitution of the sun; and, when that has been used up, the sun cannot go on giving out any more heat.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 222.

(b) To exhaust, as one's means or strength; wear out; leave no force or capacity in: as, the man is completely used up. [Colloq.]

Before we saw the Spanish Main, half were "gastados," sed up, as the Dons say, with the scurvy.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, 1.

But what is coffee but a noxious berry,
Born to keep used-up Londoners awake?

C. S. Calverley, Beer.

II. intrans. 1. To be accustomed; practise customarily; be in the habit: as, he used to go there regularly.

Also there, faste by, be .ij. stones; vpon one of them our Sauyoure Criste vsed to sytte and preche to his disciples.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Sir, if you come to rail, pray quit my house; I do not use to have such language given Within my doors to me.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

As thou usest to do unto those that love thy name.
Ps. cxix, 182.

So when they came to the door they went in, not knocking; for folks use not to knock at the door of an inn.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. To be wont; be customary; customarily be, do, or effect something specified.

Of Court, it seems, men Courtesie doe call, For that it there most useth to abound. Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 1.

Madam, your beauty uses to command,
And not to beg! what is your suit to me?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

How alter'd is each pleasant nook;—
And used the dumpy church to look
So dumpy in the spire?

Locker, Bramble-rise.

To be accustomed to go; linger or stay

habitually; dwell. [Obsolete or provincial.]
This fellow useth to the fencing school, this to the dancing school.

I will give thee for thy food
No fish that useth in the mud.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Ders er ole gray rat wat uses bout yer, en time atter time he comes out w'en you all done gond ter bed, . . . en me en him talks by de our.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

4t. To communicate; receive the eucharist.

4†. To communicate; receive the cucharist.

And the to torches, eneri day in the zer, scullen ben light and brennynge at the heye messo at selue auter, from the lenacloun of cristis body sacrid, in til that the priest haue csud.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

When the preste hath don his masse,
Fred, & his hondes wasche,
A-nothur oryson he moste say.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 91.

use² (ūs), n. [\ ME. *ucs, *ocs, oyss, \ OF. ucs, ocs, uors, cus, os, ocps, obs = \ Pr. obs = OSp. hucros = \ It. uopo, profit, advantage, use, need, \ L. opus, work, labor, need, \ AL. use, in legal sense: see opus. The word use² has been confused with use¹, with which it is now practically identical. In law, the benefit or profit (with power to direct disposal) of property—technically of lands and tenements—in the possession of another who simply holds them for the beneficiary; the equitable ownership of lands the legal title to which is in another. We to whose use or headt the trust is able ownership of ining the legal title to which is in another. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended enjoys the use of profits, and is called cestur que use. Since the Statute of Uses, the glit or grant of real property to the use of a person transfers to him directly the legal title; and the term trust is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by use, so far as the law now permits it to exist. (See trust1, 5.) Uses apply only to lands of inheritance; no use can subsist of leaseholds.

And use is a trust or confidence reposed in some other. Sir E. Coke, Com. on Littleton, 272 b.

Use seems to be an older word than trust. Its flist occurrence in statute law is in 7 Ric. II. c. 12, in the form αps. In Littleton "confidence" is the word employed. The Statute of Uses seems to regard use, trust, and confidence as synonymous. According to Bacon, it was its permanency that distinguished the use from the trust.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 596.

Charitable uses, Charitable Uses Act. See charitable.—Covenant to stand seized to uses. See charitable.—Covenant to stand seized to uses. See corrant.—Domain of use. See domain.—Executed use. See created.—Executory uses, springing uses.—Feoffee to uses. See feoffee.—Ferial use, Festal use. See feoffee.—Future or contingent use, a use limited to a person not ascertained, or depending on an uncertain event, but without derogation of a use previously limited.—In use. (a) In employment. (b) In customary practice or observance.

When abjurations were in use in this land, the state and law were satisfied if the abjuror came to the sca-side, and waded into the sea when winds and tides resisted. Donne, Letters, vii.

waded into the sea when winds and tides resisted.

Donne, Letters, vii.

Pious uses, religious uses; more specifically, that class of religious uses which was not condemned by the law as superstitious.—Public use. See public.—Religious uses, uses or trusts for the propagation of religion, the support of religious institutions, or the performance of religious rites.—Resulting use. See result, r. i.—Secondary use. Same as shifting use.—Shifting use, as use or trust properly created for the benefit of one person, but so as to pass from him upon a specified contingency and yest wholly or in part in another. Thus, if A enfocted B to the use of C and his heirs, but if C should die or should inherit another estate in the lifetime of A, then to D and his heirs, the occurrence of the contingency would cause the use (and therefore, under the Statute of Uses, the legal title) to shift from C to D.—Springing use, the creation of an estate so as to arise (spring into effect) on a future event, after an estate enjoyed by the grantor, by means of a feofiment or conveyance under the Statute of Uses.—Statute of Charitable uses. See statute.—Statute of Uses, an English statute of 1530 (27 Hen. VIII., c. 10) against uses and against devising lands by will (a practice which tended to defeat fendal dues), and intended to give the legal estate or absolute ownership to those who are entitled to the hencfleal enjoyment of land. The principal clause enacted that thereafter whoever should have

a use, confidence, or trust in any hereditaments should be deemed and adjudged in lawful selzin, estate, and possession of the same estate that he had in use—that is, that he, instead of the nominal grantee or trustee, should become the full legal owner. This principle has been adopted by previsions, known by the same title, in the legislation of most of the United States.—Superstitious uses, with relatious uses as were condemned by English law at or refer the Reformation as maintaining superstition, in van h were included the providing of masses for the deal, etc. In the United States, generally, no restriction is the dispose of the deal, etc. In the United States, generally, no restriction is the dispose on an equal footing; but trusts for such purposes are required to conform to the same rules as trusts for deartified to dispose entire the trust of the entire trusts for deartified to dispose entire the analysis of the holding of real property helonizate to another without a written lease, but under effermatances implying a liability to make compensation in the nume of mother, without a written lease, but under effermatances implying a liability to make compensation in the nume of an apparent owner, or in the name of another, as in the nume of an apparent owner, or in the name of the state. useable, useableness. See usable, useableness. usee (u-ze²), n. [use2 + -cc.] A person for whose use a suit is brought in the name of another. [Rare.]

other. [Rare.] useful (\tilde{u} s'f'ul), a. [$\langle use^1 + -ful.$] Being of userur (us run), a. [(user + -jul.] Being of use. advantage, or profit; valuable for use; suited or adapted to a purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; serviceable.

The Scot, because he hath always been an useful Confederate to France against England, hath (among other Privileges) Right of Pre-emption or first choice of Wines in Jourday, Letters, ii. 54.

Now blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd, quell'd, To what can I be vefut! Milton, S. A., L 564.

To what can I be useful!

The useful arts are reproductions or new combinations, by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors.

Emerson, Nature.

Emerson, Nature.
Useful invention. See invention. Syn. Advantageous, service able, helpful, available, salutary.
usefully (ūs'fūl-i), adr. In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially; in such a manner as the offuct or advance course.

to no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; unprofitable: ineffectual.

hle: inellectual.
Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel.
Lord Lyttelton.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As us des if it goes as when it stands.

Courper, Retirement, 1, 682.

As webes if it goes as when it stands.

—Syn. Under. Fruitlers, Ineffectual, Unacading, bootless, profiless, unprofitable, Valueless, worthless, fuffle, abortive. Under often implies that the cause of failure lies in the situation; as, it is useless to try to mend that clock. Profess is the only one of these words that may thus be applied by anticipation to what might be attempted. That which is fruitlers, ineffectual, or unavailing actually fails, and from hindrances external to itself. Unavailing is more likely to be used than fruitlers or ineffectual where the failure is through some one's unwillingness; as, unavailing prayers or petitions, inefectual efforts, fruitlers labors. Fruitlers is stronger and more final than ineffectual or unavailing.

uselessity (us'les-il), adv. In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

uselessness (us'les-nes), n. The state or character of being useless; unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purformer.

fitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended.

user¹ ($\hat{u}'z\dot{r}$). u. [\langle ME. user; \langle $use^1 + -er^1$.] One who or that which uses.

Yf ther by on that which uses.

If ther by ony wyndowes, dorres, or holes of newe made in to the yeld waile, wherthorough eny persone may se, here, or have knowlech what ys done in the seld halle, that it be so stopped by the doers or resus theref, uppon poyne of xiil. s. iiij. d.

English Gilds (C. E. T. S.), p. 357.

Beauty's waste hath in the world an end, And, kept unused, the user so destroys it. Shak., Sonnets, ix.

user² (û'zêr), n. [(OF. user, inf. as noun: see use, v.] In law, the using or exercise, as of a right; continued use or enjoyment; the acting in a manner which implies a claim of right so

huissier = OSp. uxier, Sp. ujier = Sp. Pg. It. ostiarlo = It. usciere, also ostiarlo, \(\) L. ostiarius, a doorkeeper, \(\) ostium (\) OF uis, huis), a door, entrance, \(\) os (oris), a mouth: see ostium, os².] 1. An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; a doorkeeper; hence, one who meets peo-ple at the door of a public hall, church, or theater, and escorts them to seats; also, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the royal household of Great Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, together with gentlemen ushers daily waiters, gentlemen ushers quarterly waiters, etc.

That dore can noon ussher shette.

Gower, Conf. Amaut., i.

The sable Night dis-lodged; and now began Aurora's Veher with his windy Fan Gently to shake the Woods on every side. Syleceter, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

Spirester, tr. of Du Barras s weeks, in, The Parish.

P. jun. Art thou her grace's steward?

Bro. No, her usher, sir.

P. jun. What, of the hall? thou hast a sweeping face;

Thy heard is like a broom.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii.

2. An under-teacher, or assistant to a school-

2. An under-teacher, or assistant to a school-master or principal teacher.
Further yt was agred that, of Ryc Marlow which ys now Scholemaster will not tary here as hussher and teache wrytinge and helpe to teache the petytes, then the sayd Ocland to have the hole wages, and to fynd his hussher him selfe and to teache gramer, wrytinge, and petytes ac-ording to the election of our sayd Schole.

Christopher Ocland, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 65.

I have been an usher at a boarding-school myself; and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey in Newgate 1 Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

3. One of certain British geometrid moths. 3. One of certain Enthsia geometria instance. Hybernia leucophearia is the spring usher.—Gentleman usher of the black rod. See black-rod.—Gentleman ushers of the privy chamber. See priry.—Usher of the green rod, an officer of the order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the order of St. Patrick, the order of the Bath, ore

usefulness (ūs'fūl-nes), n. The state or character of being useful; conduciveness to some end; utility: serviceableness; advantage.

useless (ns'les), n. [< use + -less.] Having no use; being of no use; unserviceable; usable to recease out appropriate no very least to the recease of the property of th

No sun shall ever usher forth mine honours.
Shak, Hen. VIII., in. 2. 410.
And ushers in his talk with cunning sighs.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, it. 3s.

When he comes home, poor snall, he'll not dare to peep forth of doors lest his horns usher him. Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, v. 1.

He . . . carefully ushered resistance with a preamble of infringed right.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

usherance! (ush'er-ans), n. [(usher + -ance.]
The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in; introduction. Shaftesbury, Characteristics, iii.

usherdom (ush'ér-dum), n. [(usher + -dom.]
The functions or power of ushers; ushership; also, ushers collectively. Quarterly Rev. [Rarc.] usherian (u-shō'ri-an), a. [(usher + -ian.] Pertaining to, or performed or directed by, an usher. [Rare.]

Certain powers were . . . delegated to . . . beings called Usiers. The usherian rule had . . . always been comparatively light.

usherless (ush'ér-les), a. [< usher + -less.]

Destitute of an usher or ushers.

Where usherless, both day and night, the North, South, East, and West windes enter and goe forth. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., The Handy-Crafts. ushership (ush'ér-ship), n. [$\langle usher + -ship.$]

The office of an usher.
usitate (û'zi-tūt), a. [(L. usitatus, used, usual, pp. of usitari, use often, freq. of uti, pp. usus, uso: see usc1.] Used; usual; customary.

He [Hooper] borrowed from Laski, or from Zurich, the new or revived title of superintendent, and with this he decorated certain of his clergy, whom he set above the rest, despising, it would seem, the usuate dignities of rural deans and archiencon.

R. W. Dizon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

right; continued use or enjoyment; the acting in a manner which implies a claim of right so to do. See non-user.—Adverse user, such a use of property as the owner himself would exercise, disregarding the claims of others entirely, asking permission from no one, and using the property under a claim of right. Mitchell, J., 120 Jud. Rep., D.59.—Right of user. (a) The right to use, as distinguished from ownership. (b) The presumptive right arising from continued user.

ush (ush), r.t. [A back-formation, \(\) usher.] To usher. [Obsolete or colloq.]

If he winna fee to me Three valets or four, To beir my tall up fract the dirt And ush me throw the town.

The Vain Gudlewife, st. 3.

usher (ush'èr), n. [\(\) ME. usher, uscher, usshere, usshere, \(\) OF. ussher, usser, ussier, user and arcmacencon.

R. W. An abdreviation (a) of United States acrise. In the usitative (\(\) 'zi-t\(\) -tiv), \(\) a. [\(\) usitate + -ive. \) Noting customary action: as, "the usitative (\(\) usitative (\(\) u'zi-t\(\) -tiv), \(\) a. [\(\) usitate + -ive. \) Noting customary action: as, "the usitative (\(\) u'zi-t\(\) -tiv), \(\) a. [\(\) usitate + -ive. \) Noting customary action: as, "the usitative (\(\) u'zi-t\(\) -tiv), \(\) a. [\(\) usitate + -ive. \) Noting customary action: as, "the usitative (\(\) u'zi-t\(\) -tiv), \(\) a. [\(\) Usitate + -ive. \) Noting customary action: as, "the usitative (\(\) u'zi-t\(\) -tiv), \(\) a. [\(\) Usitate + -ive. \) Noting customary action: as, "the usitative (\(\) u'zi-t\(\) -tiv. \(\) An abbreviation \(\) a United States marine.

U. S. M. An abbreviation of United States marine.

U. S. M. An abbreviation of United States marine.

U. S. M. An abbreviation of United States marine.

They are furticulose or more commonly pendulous lichens, twing the thall us teret, usually straw-colored or grayish, with subte

Reard-moss (17snea barbata).

beard-moss, necklace-moss, or hanging-moss. See also cut under apothecium.
Usneëi (us-nō'ō-ī), n. pl. [NL., < Usnca + -ei.]

Usneëi (us-në-e-i), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Usnea + -ei.] A family of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typified by the genus Usnea. usquebaugh (us'kwē-bā), n. [Sc. also usquebae, iskiebae; formerly usquebath, ⟨ Gael. Ir. uisge-beatha, whisky, lit. 'water of life,' ⟨ uisge, water, + beatha, life, allied to L. vita, Gr. βίος, life: see vital, quick¹. Cf. F. cau de vie, NL. aqua vitæ, brandy, lit. 'water of life.' Cf. whisky¹, another form of the same word without the second element.] Distilled spirit made by the Celtic people of the British Islands, originally from barley. In this sense the term is still used in Scotland for malt whisky. from barley. In this sense the in Scotland for malt whisky.

The Irishman for usquebath.

Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, v. 1.

In case of sickness, such bottles of usquebaugh, black-cherry brandy, . . and strong-beer as made the old coach crack again. Vanbrugh, Journey to London, i. 1.

Inspirin' bauld John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
Wi' tippeny we fear nae evil;
Wi' usquebae, we'll face the devil.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

U. S. S. An abbreviation (a) of United States Schate, and (h) of United States ship.
usselvent, pron. pl. [ME. usselfe, usselven; \(us + self, selve, pl. of self. \)] Ourselves. Wy-

clif, Cor. xi.

We fille accorded by us selven two.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 812. ussuk, n. [Also oozook, ursuk; Eskimo.] The bearded seal, Erignathus barbatus. See eut under Erignathus.

Ustilagineæ (us"ti-lū-jin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., <

under Erignathus.

Ustilagineæ (us"ti-lū-jin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Ustilago (-pin-) + -cæ.] An extensive order of zygomyeetous fungi, the smuts, parasitic in the tissues of living plants, especially flowering plants, causing much damage, particularly to the grasses. The mycellum is widely spreading, but soon vanishes. The teleutospores are produced in the interior of mycelial branches, which often become gelatinized. The life-history begins with the production from the resting-spore of a promyeelium which bears sporid-like gametes. These gametes conjugate in pairs, and directly, or ny means of sporids, produce a new mycelium, which in turn bears the resting-spores in another host. Ustilago, Uroystis, and Tilletia are the most important genera. See Coniomyectes, smut, 8, Fungi ustilagineous (us"ti-lā-jin'ē-us), a. In bot., of or pertaining to the Ustilagineæ.

Ustilago (us-ti-lā'ji-nus), a. [< Ustilago (-gin-) + -ous.] 1. Affected with ustilago; smutty.—2. Belonging to the Ustilagineæ.

Ustilago (us-ti-lā'gō), n. [NL., < LL. ustilago (-gin-), a plant of the thistle kind; prob., like urtica, < urcre (\sqrt{us}), burn: see ustion. The name is applied to smut as looking 'burnt' or blackened by fire.] 1. A genus of parasitic fungi, the type of the order Ustilagineæ, causing, under the name of smut, some of the most destructive of the fungus-disenses of plants. The teleutospores are simple, produced in the interior

ing, under the name of smut, some of the most destructive of the fungus-diseases of plants. The teleutospores are simple, produced in the interior of much-gelatinized swollen hyphæ, and when mature forming pulverulent, frequently ill smelling masses. See smut, 3, maize-smut, chimney-sweep, 3, bunt⁴, colly-brand, collarbaga, coal-brand.

2. [l. c.] Smut. See smut, 3.

ustion (us'chon), n. [= F. ustion = Sp. ustion

= Pg. usitio = It. ustione, < L. ustio(n-), a burning, < urere(√us), burn, sear. Cf. adust², combust, etc.] The act of burning, or the state of

being burned. Johnson. ustorious (us-tô'ri-us), a. [(L. ustor, a burner (of dead bodies), (urere, burn.] Having the property of burning.

The power of a burning-glass is by an ustorious quality in the mirror or glass, arising from certain unknown substantial form.

Watts.

ustulate (us'tū-lāt), a. [< L. ustulatus, pp. of ustulare, seoreh, dim. of were, burn.] Colored, or blackened, as if scorehed or singed. ustulation (us-tū-lā'shon), n. [< ustulate + -ion.] 1. The act of burning or searing.

Sindging and ustulation such as rapid affrictions do ause. Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Society, p. 297. In the following quotation the word is used in a secondary sense, with special reference to 1 Cor. vii. 9.

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose usulation before marriage, expressly against the apostle.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.] 2t. In metal., the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores in a muffle. *Imp. Dict.*—3. In *phar.*: (a) The roasting or drying of

moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing. (b) The burning of wine.

usual (u'zhō-al), a. and n. [< F. usual = Sp. Pg.
usual = It. usuale, < L. usualis, for use, fit for use, also of common use, customary, common, ordi nary, usual, (usus, use, habit, custom: see usc1.]
I. a. In common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the general course of events; customary; habitual; common; frequent; or-

Necessity
Taught us those arts not usual to our sex.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 4. Albeit it be not usual with me, chiefly in the absence of a husband, to admit any entrance to strangers.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

I was told that it was not usual to pay a kaphar in caravans.

Pococke, Description of the East, 11, 188.

As usual, in such manner as is usual or common; as often happens; after the customary fashion.

Want of money had, as usual, induced the King to convoke his Parliament.

Macaulan, Lord Bacon. Usual predication. See predication. Syn. Customary, etc. (see habitual), general, wonted, prevalent, prevailing.

II. n. That which is usual.

The staffe of source verses hath source proportions, where-of one onely is the retail of our sulgar. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

usually (ū'zhö-al-i), adr. According to what is isual or customary; commonly; customarily;

ordinarily. usualness (ū'zhō-nl-nes), n. The state of being

usual; commonness; frequency; customariness, usucapient (ū-zū-kā'pi-ent), n. One who has acquired, or claims to have acquired, by usucaption.

The burden of debts must in like manner have fallen on the usucapient or usucapients in proportion to the shares they had taken of the deceased's property. <u>Energy</u>. Brit., XX, C92

usucapt (ū'zū-kapt), r. To acquire by prescrip-

usucaptible (ū-zū-kap'ti-bl), a. [\langle I. usucaptus, pp. of usucapere, acquire by prescription: see usucaption.] Capable of being acquired by possession, prescription, or usucaption.

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were usucaptible and he had not taken them thefricously, acquired a quintary light in two years or one as the case might be, simply on the strength of his possession.

Energ. Brd., XX. 090.

usucaption (û-zû-kap'shon), n. [Cf. F. usuca-pion, \ L. usucapio(n-), an acquisition by pos-session or prescription, \ usucapiere, pp. ususeesion of prescription, *x* usucapere, pp. usucaptus, prop. two words, usu capere, acquire by prescription: usu, abl. of usus, use; capere, pp. captus, take: see use and captuon.] In civil law, the acquisition of the title or right to property by the the united sustained. by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law. It is nearly equivalent or correlative to the common law prescription, but differs in that possession in good faith was required to constitute usucaption, but need not be in good faith to constitute prescription.

As the title here depends on possession, which is a mere fact, it is plainly reasonable that the law where the fact occurs should be applied in questions of uncouption or prescription, which is right growing out of a continued fact.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, ¶ 71.

noots y, introd. to Inter. Law, ¶ 71.

usudurian (u'zū-du'ri-an), n. [Prob. irreg. ⟨
L. usus, use, + durus, hard, + -au.] A packing-material prepared from unvulcanized rubber combined with other materials. It is a nonconductor, and when exposed to the action of steam it
becomes vulcanized, and is very durable. By the application of naphtha to two pieces of this packing, they are
made to unite homogeneously under pressure, and a
mass of any size or thickness is thus readily built up,
E. H. Knight.

usufruct (ū'zū-frukt), n. [= F. usufrutt = Pr. usufrut = Sp. Pg. usufructo = It. usufrutto, usofrutto, < L. ususfructus (abl. usufructu), also,

and orig., two words, usus fructus, usus et fructus, the use and enjoyment: usus, use; fructus, enjoyment, fruit: see use1 and fruit.] In law the right of enjoying all the advantages deriva-ble from the use of something which belongs to another so far as is compatible with the substance of the thing not being destroyed or instance of the thing not being destroyed or injured. Quasi-usifruet was admitted in the civil law in the case of certain perishable things. In these cases an equivalent in kind and quantity was admitted to represent the things destroyed or injured by use. (Amos.) Usufruet is often used as implying that the right is held for life, as distinguished from more limited and from permanent lights.

In the rich man's houses and pictures, his parks and gardens, I have a temporary usufruct at least,

Lamb, Bachelor's Complaint.

usufruct (ū'zū-frukt), v. t. [(usufruct, n.] To hold in usufruct; subject to a right of enjoyment of its advantages by one while owned by another.

The cautio usufructuaria that property usufructed should revert unimpaired to the owner on the expiry of the usufructuary's life interest. Encyc. Brit., XX. 709.

usufructuary (û-zû-fruk'ţû-ŷ-ri), a. and n. [= sufructuary (ū-xū-fruk'(ū-ū-ri), a. and n. [= F. usufruitier = Sp. Pg. usufructuario = It. usufrutuario, < Lh. usufructuarius, one who has the use and profit of, but not the title to (a thing), < L. ususfructus, use and enjoyment: see usufruct.] I. a. Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct. Coleridge.

II. n.; pl. usufructuaries (-riz). A person who has the usufruct or use and enjoyment of urgoerty for a time without having the title.</p>

property for a time without having the title. Aylife, Parergon.

I have been ever your man, and counted myself but an usufructuary of myself, the property being yours.

Bacon, Letter, March 25, 1621.

Bacon, Letter, March 25, 1621.

usurarious! (ū-zū-rū'ri-us), a. [< L. usurarius, of usury: see usurary.] Usurious. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

usurary! (ū'zū-rā-ri), a. [= F. usuraire = Pr. usurari = Sp. Pg. It. usurario, < L. usurarius, of or pertaining to interest or usury. (usura, usury: see usure, usury.) Usurious. Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 373.

usure! (ū'zūr), n. [< ME. usure, < OF. (and F.) usure = Sp. Pg. It. usura < L. usura

usure = Sp. Pg. It. usura, \ L. usura, use, employment, interest, \ uti, pp. usus, use; see use!.] Interest; usury. Chaucer, Friar's Tale,

What is rearc, but venyme of patrymonye, and a law-fulle thefe that tellyth ys entent? Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

usuret (û'zûr), v. i. [\(usure, n. \)] To practise

usucapt (û'zū-kapt), v. To acquire by prescription or usucaption.

Under the jus civile, on failure of agnates (and of the gens where there was one), the succession was vacant and fell to the fisc, unless perchance it was usucapted by a stranger possessing pro herede.

Energy, Rate, XX, 702.

asucapt (û'zū-rèr), v. [< ME. usurer, < OF, (also F.) usurer = Sp. usurero = Pg. usureiro = It. usuriero. < ML. usurarius, a usurer, < L. usurarius, pertaining to use or interest Cusure asucaptible (û-zū-ken/ti-bl) v. ICI usurarus, pertaining to use or interest, \(\) usura, use, interest: see usure, usury.] 1†. One who lent money and took interest for it.

The seconde buffet be-tokeneth the riche recert that deliteth in his richesse and goth sjelornynge his pore nyghebours that be nedy whan their come to hym ought for to borough.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 431.

Henry, duke of Guise, . . . was the greatest waver in France, because he had turned all his estate into obligations.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. St.

2. One who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest; a money-lender who exacts excessive or inordinate interest. See usury, usuring ("zū-ring), a. [< usure + -ing².]

usuring† (û'zû-ring), a. [Practising usury; usurious.

I do not love the usuring Jew so well. Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 6.

usurious (û-zû'ri-us), a. [(usury + -ous.] 1. Practising usury: specifically, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

Plead not: usurious nature will have all, As well the intrest as the principal. Quartes, Emblems, iii. 15.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of usury; acquired by usury.

Enemies to interest, . . . holding any increase of money to be indefensibly usurious. Blackstone, Com., II. 30. usuriously (ũ-zũ'ri-us-li), adr. In a usurious

usuriousness (ū-zū'ri-us-nes), n. The charac-

usurjoushess (4-2a 17-us-nes), n. The character of being usurious.
usuroust, a. Same as usurious. B. Jonson,
Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.
usurp (ū-zerp'), v. [⟨F. usurper = Sp. Pg. usurpar = It. usurpare, ⟨ L. usurpare, make use of use, assume, take possession of, usurp, perhaps orig. usur rapere, seize to (one's own) use: usu, and usurpingly (\(\hat{u}\)-z\(\circ\)-ping-li), adv. In a usurping orig. usur apere, seize to (one's own) use: usu, and of usus, use; rapere, seize: see use\(^1\) and claim. Shak., K. John, i. 1. 13.

rap2.] I. trans. 1. To seize and hold posses-

rapell 1. It dans. 1. 10 series and note possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; seize, appropriate, or assume illegally or wrongfully: as, to usurp a throne; to usurp the prerogatives of the crown; to usurp power.

That hellish monster, damnd hypocrise, . . . Vsurps my place & titles soveraigntie.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou owest not.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 453.

White is there usurped for her brow.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, ili. 1.

Trade's unfeeling train

Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 64.

2. To assume, in a wider sense; put on; sometimes, to counterfeit.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish doters with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 259.

II. intrans. To be or act as a usurper; hence, to commit illegal seizure; encroach: with on or upon.

Ye Pequents . . . usurped upon them, and drive them from thence.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 311.

This tendency in political journals to usurp upon the practice of books, and to mould the style of writers.

De Quincey, Style, i.

De Quincey, Style, i.

usurpant; (ū-zer'pant), a. [< L. usurpan(t-)s,
ppr. of usurpare, usurp: see usurp.] Inclined or
apt to usurp; guilty of usurping; eneroaching.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 473.
usurpation (ū-zer-pā'shon), n. [< F. usurpation
= Sp. usurpacion = Pg. usurpação = It. usurpazione, < L. usurpatio(n-), a using, an appropriation, < usurpare, use, usurp: see usurp.] 1.
The act of usurping; the act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the place, power, functions,
or property of another without right; especially,
the wrongful occupation of a throne: as, the
usurpation of supreme power. usurpation of supreme power.

The usurpation
Of thy unnatural uncle, English John.
Shak., K. John, il. 1. 9.

The Parlament therefore without any usurpation hath had it alwales in thir power to limit and confine the exorbitancie of Kings.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xi.

bitancie of Kings. Millon, Elkonoklastes, xi. 2. In law: (a) Intrusion into an office or assumption of a franchise, whether on account of vacancy or by ousting the incumbent, without any color of title. (b) Such intrusion or assumption without lawful title. (c) The absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice who it theorems a christed and interior.

church by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted; intrusion.—3t. Use; usage. [A Latinism.]

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their tosurpation or omission.

Bp. Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, it.

usurpatory (ū-zer'pa-tō-ri), a. [〈LL. usurpatorus, of or pertaining to a usurper, (usurpator, a usurper, (L. usurpare, pp. usurpatus, usurp see usurp.] Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.

pation; usurping.
usurpatrix (ū'zer-pā-triks). n. [= F. usurpatricc, < LL. usurpatrix, fem. of usurpator, a usurper: see usurpatory.] A woman who usurps. Cotyrave.
usurpature (ā-zer'pā-tār). n. [< L. usurparc, pp. usurpatus, usurp, + -urc.] The act of usurping; usurpation. [Rare.]

Thus, lit and launched, up and up roated and soared A rocket, till the key o' the vault was reached, And wide heaven held, a breathless minute-space, And wide neaven new, a community in brilliant usurpature,

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 306.

usurpedly (ū-zer'ped-li), adv. By an act or acts of usurpation; in a manner characterized by usurpation. [Rare.]

They temerariously and usurpedly take on themselves to be parcel of the body.

Hallam, Const. Hist., III.

usurper ($\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ -zer'per), n. [$\langle usurp + -er^{1}$.] One who usurps: one who seizes power or property without right: as, the usurper of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.

Thou false rsurper of Gods regal throne. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Sole heir to the usurper Capet. Shak., Hen.V., i. 2.78. usurping (ū-zer'ping), p. a. Characterized by usurpation.

The worst of tyrants an usurping crowd.

The quarkitest therefore to have put my money to the each unlers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mire own with usury.

Mat. xxv. 27.

2. An excessive or inordinate premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money bor-rowed; any such premium in excess of the rate es oblished or permitted by law, which varies

I send you herwith the pylyon for the male, and Xs. for the hyer, where is usery, I tak God to rekord.

Paston Letters, III. 110.

3. The practice of lending money at interest, or of taking interest for money lent; specifically, and now almost exclusively, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest; the taking of extortionate interest from the needy or extravagant.

Their [the Jews'] only studies are Divinity and Physick : their occupations, brokage and warn. Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 115.

The root of the condemnation of usury was simply an error in political economy. Lecky, European Morals, L. 94.

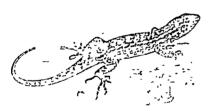
usus (ū'sus), n. [L.] Use: specifically, in Rom. law, the right to enjoy the use, fruits, and products of a thing personally, without transproducts of a thing personally, without transferring them to others. It usually implied actual possession—that is, the right to detain the thing; but the keal possession was in the owner who held subject to usus. More specifically, usus was the lower form of civil marriage, in which the wife was regarded as coming into the possession or under the hand of the husband, as if a daughter.—Usus loquendi, usage in speaking; the established usage of a certain language or class of speakers.

U. S. V. An abbreviation of United States Volunteers

usward (us'wiird), adv. [(us + -ward.] To-

usward (usward), adv. [Sus + -ward.] To-ward us. [Rine.]
ut (it), r. [See gamut.] In solmization, the syllable once generally used for the first tone or key-note of the scale. It is now commonly superseded, except in France, by do. See solmization and dos.

mization and do?.
Uta (n'ti), n. [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1852), (ltah, one of the Territories of the United State...] A genus of very small American lizards of the family Iguanidæ, nearly related both to Holbrook.a and to Scaloporus. There are several



I'ta elegans.

species, as U. elegras, U. stansburiana, U. ornata, etc., inhabiting western regions of the United States, as from Utah southward.

Utamania (ŭ-ta-mā'ni-ii), n. [NL. (Leach, 1816), also Utumania.] A genus of Alceder, whose type is the razor-billed auk, Alca or Utamania torda, chiefly differing from Alca proper

mania torda, chiefly differing from Alca proper in having the wings sufficiently developed for flight. See cut under razorbill.

utast, utist (ū'tas, ū'tis), n. [Also utass, utast; \ ME, uta, \ OF, utas, utas, utus, utuses, oitieres, oitauxes, octaves, F. octaves, the octave of a festival, pl. of octave, octave, = Sp. Pg. octava = It. ottava, an octave; \ L. octavas (dies): see octave.]

1. The octave of a festival, a legal term, or other particular occasion — that is, the space of eight. particular occasion—that is, the space of eight days after it, or the last day of that space of time: as, the utas of Saint Hilary.

Quod Gawein, . . . "Ict vs sette the day of spousaile;" and than toke thei day to-geder the rias after, and com thus spekynge in to the hale.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), ill. 419.

Utaz of a feest, octaves, Palsarave. Hence—2. Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity, as during the octave of a festival. By the mass, here will be old *Utis*; it will be an excellent stratagem. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 22.

Ute (ūt), n. [Native name.] A member of a tribe of American Indians who belong to the Shoshone family, and dwell in Utah, Colorado, and neighboring regions.

usurpress (ũ-zir pres), n. [< usurper + -ess.]

A female usurper. Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 10.
usury (ũ'zhệ-ri), n. [Early mod. E. also usery;

< ME. usurie, usurye, < OF. *usurie, a collateral form of OF. usuri, interest, usury: see usure.]

1. Originally, any premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money; interest. [Observer archaic.]

The original collateral therefore to have put my money to the charge and there are my coming. I should have responded to the collateral and the collateral three collateral as, utonsils of war; now, more especially, an in-strument or vessel in common use in a kitchen, dairy, or the like, as distinguished from agri-cultural implements and mechanical tools.

The Crucifixes and other Utensils were dispos'd in order The Crucifives and other otension of the procession.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

I earnestly intreat you to get the utensils for observing the Quantities of Rain which tall at York, which will be an experiment exceedingly acceptable to every curious person. W. Derham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 816.

=Syn. Implement, Instrument, etc. Sec tool.
uteri, n. Plural of uterus.
uterine (ū'te-rin), a. [= F. utérin = Sp. Pg.
It. uterino, \(\) LL. uterinus, born of the same
mother, lit. of the (same) womb, \(\) L. uterus,
womb: see uterus.] 1. Of or pertaining to
the uterus or womb: as, uterus complaints.—

Outer of the same wether but by different 2. Born of the same mother, but by a different

He [Francis Bacon] had a uterine brother, Anthony Bacon, who was a very great statesman, and much beyond his brother Francis for the Politiques.

Authrey, Lives (Francis Bacon).

Aubrey, Lives of the broad lignent, giving off numerous branches, which ramify on the anterior and posterior surfaces and in the substance of the uterus.—Uterine cake. See placenta, 1 (a).—Uterine gestation, plexus, sinus. See the nouns.—Uterine gestation, plexus, sinus. See the nouns.—Uterine sac, in ascidians, the shortened and wilened oviduct, containing the ovarian follicle and ovam. Its ordiucal part is applied to the wall of the ovicyst, or incubatory pouch, while the other or inner half contains the ovum.—Uterine souffle. Same as placental souffle (which see, under placental).—Uterine times, tymnanties, veilum. pouch, while the other or with the world soughe (which see, under placental).— Uterine tubes, tympanites, vellum. See the nouns.

uterocopulatory (ū'te-rō-kop'ū-lā-tō-ri), a. Vaginal or copulatory, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with uterodeferent.

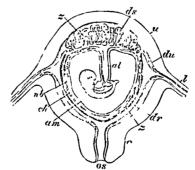
uterodeferent (u'te-ro-def'er-ent), a. Oviducal or deferent, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with uteroconulatoru.

connatory.

uterogestation (ū'te-rō-jes-tā'shon), n. [(L. uterus, uterus, + gestatio(n-), gostation.] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

uteromania (û'te-rō-mā'ni-ā), n. Nymphoma-

nia.
uterus (ū'te-rus), n.; pl. uteri (-ri). [= F. uterus
= Sp. útero = Pg. It. utero, < L. uterus, also
uter and uterum, the womb, belly; cf. Gr. bστερα,
the womb: see hysterus.] 1. The womb; that
part of the female sexual passage to which a ripe
ovum is conveyed from the ovary, and in which
it is detained in gestation until the fetus is matured and expelled in parturition. It is a section of
an ordiuct, originally a Multerian duct, enlarged, thickened, united with its fellow of the opposite side, or otherwise modified, to serve as a resting-place for the ovum
while this is developed to or toward maturity as an embryo
or a fetus, whence it is then discharged through a clonae or
a varina. The uterus is single in most Mondelphia, and
double in Didelphia and Ornithodelphia. When united,



Diagrammatic Section of Gravid Uterus of Human Female, showing disposition of the fetus and fetal appen lages.

ousposition of the fetus and fetal appen lages.

n, uterus: r, its neck or cervix; I, Faliopian tube; dn, deciduterma; dn, decidua seroinai dn, decidua reflexa, that part of t decidua terina which is reflected over the ovum and consequent envelops the chorion; ch, chorion, or outermost fetal envelop properties of the control of the ovum), lined by am, the annion, or nermost fetal envelop, in the cavity of which the fetus floats in t liquor annii; nh, the afterady strunken umbilical vestele lying tween the amnion and the chorion; dn, allantois, forming the naw string, or umbilical cord, and the fetal part of the placenta; r, chorionic villi, most of which enter into the formation of the placenta; r, or, os tince, or mouth of the womb.

but incompletely, it constitutes a uterus bicornis, or twohorned womb. In his da the name uterus is given to that
terminal part of the oviduct where the egg is detained to
receive its shell. The non-pregnant human uterus is a
pear-shaped organ about 3 inches long, with a broad, flattened partabove (the body), and a narrow, more cylindrical
part below (the cervix). Within is a cavity which passes
out into the Fallopian tube on each side above, and below
opens into the vagina. The cavity narrows as it passes into
the cervical canal, to terminate at the external os uteri or
os tinere. The uterus is supported by the broad ligament,
a transverse fold of peritoneum which embraces it on each
side, and by accessory ligaments, such as the found, vesicouterine, and recto-uterine ligaments. It consists of a serous or peritoneal coat, a middle coat of smooth muscular
fibers, forming most of its thickness, and an epithelial
ling. See also cut under peritoneum.

2. In invertebrates, as Formes, a special sec-

2. In invertebrates, as Vermes, a special secz. in inverteuraces, as rermes, a special section of the oviduct, or sundry appendages of the oviduct, which subserve a uterine function. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 182. See cuts under germarium, Rhabdocæla, Cestoition of the oviduet, or sundry appendages of the oviduet, which subserve a uterine function. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 182. See cuts under germarium, Rhabdocæla, Cestoidea, and Nematoidea.—3. In Fungi. See peridium.—Anteflection of the uterus. See antelection.—Anteversion of the uterus. See antelection.—Anteversion of the uterus. See antelection.—Arborvits of the uterus, pinnate folds of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri.—Bild uterus, a uterus having two bodies instead of one: same as uterus bioconis.—Bild outerus, Same as corpus uteri (which see, under corpus).—Gervix uteri. See cerviz.—Corpus uteri. See corpus.—Gervix uteri. See cerviz.—Corpus uteri. See corpus.—Defectus uteri, complete congenitia absence of the uterus.—Double-mouthed uterus. Some as uterus didelephys.—Fundus of the uterus, fundus uteri. See favi uterus, divers, the undus uteri. See favi uterus, the undus uteri. See favi uterus, divers, the undus uteri. See favi uterus, divers, the undus uteri. See favi uterus, divers, the undus uterus continormia, an invalid pregnancy, containing the product of conception.—Herria of the uterus, a uterus divers, the undus being slightly depressed in the middle, sons to give the organ a heart-shaped and the uterus, and the uterus of the uterus of the uterus of the uterus of the uterus, and the uterus of the uterus, and undusted of the uterus of the uterus, and undusted of the uterus, and undusted of the uterus of the uterus, and undusted of the uterus of the uterus, and undusted of the uterus of the uterus of the uterus o

Utetheisa (ū-te-thī'sii), n. [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A ge-nus of bombycid moths, of the family Lithosi-

ida, containing a few beautifully colored species of moderate size.

thaving the antenne simple in both sexes. The genus is represented in all quarters of the globe, U. pul-

The hoke of Nurture for men, scruauntes, and chyldren, with Stans puer ad mensam, newly corrected, very rtyle and necessary vato all youth.

Babees Book (E. F. T. S.), p. ExxxvII.

ntilisable, utilisation, etc. Secutilizable, etc. est number the prime consideration. See the quotations.

It was in the winter of 1822-23 that I formed the plan of a little society, to be composed of young men agreeing in fundamental principles—acknowledging Utility as their standard in ethics and politics... The fact would hardly be worth mentioning, but for the circumstance that the mane I gave to the society I had planned was the Utilitarian Society. It was the first time that any one had taken the title of utilitarian, and the term made its way into the language from this humble source. I did not invent the word, but found it in one of Galt's novels, "The Annals of the Parish." J. S. Mill.

The pursuit of such happiness is taught by the utilita-ram philosophy, a phrase used by Bentham himself in 1802, and therefore not invented by Mr. J. S. Mill, as he supposed, in 1823. Energ. Brit., 11, 576.

II. n. One who holds the doctrine of utili-

I told my people that I thought they had more sense than to secrede from Christianity to become Utilitarians, for that it would be a confession of ignorance of the faith they deserted, seeing that it was the main duty inculcated by our religion to do all in morals and manners to which the newfangled doctrine of utility pretended.

Galt, Annals of the Farish (1821), xxxx.

utilitarianism (ū-til-i-tū'ri-an-izm), n. [< utili-tarian + -ism.] The doctrine that the greatest tarian + -ism.] The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole aim of all public action, together with the hedonistic theory of ethics, upon which this the hedonistie theory of ethics, upon which this doctrine rests. Utilitarianism originated with the marquis Cesare Bonesana Beccaria (1735-183), but its great muster was Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). He held that the sole possible rational motive is the expectation of pleasure, as measured by the intensity, propinquity, and duration of the pleasure, and the strength of the expectation. Utilitarian ethics, however, does not insist that such considerations need or ought to determine action in special cases, but only that the rules of morals should be founded upon them. These views greatly, and advantageously, induced ethical thought and legislation in France, England, and the United States. utilitarianize (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-īz), v. t.; pret, and pp. utilitarianized, ppr. utilitarianizng. [(utilitarian + -12c.] To act as a utilitarian toward; eauso to serve a utilitarian purpose. [Kare.]

[Rare.]

Matter-of-fact people, . . . who utilitarianize every thing. Mrs. C. Meredith, My Homo in Tasmania

utility (\(\bar{u}\)-til'_i-ti), n.; pl. utilities(-ti2). [\lambda ME. utilite, utilitie, \lambda OF. utilite, F. utilitie = Sp. utilidad = Pg. utilidade = It. utilità, \lambda L. utilita(t-)s, usefulness, servicenbleness, profit, (utilis, useful: see utile.) 1. The character of being useful; usefulness; profitableness; the state of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable or valuable end.

Rootes smale of noon utilitee Cutte of for lettyng of fertilitee, Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

By utility is meant that property in any object whereby it tends to produce benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness.

Jerons, Pol. Econ., p. 42.

An undertaking of enormous labour, and yet of only very partial utility.

Fitzedward Hall, Modern English, p. 36.

2. Use; profit.

That money growyng of suche talagis be in the kepyng of iiii. sad men and trewe, and that to be chosen, and out of their kepyng for necessites and replites of the same cite, and not odur wyse to be spent.

Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. 6.

3. A useful thing.

What we produce, or desire to produce, is always, as M. Say rightly terms it, an utility. Labour is not creative of objects, but of utilities. J. S. Mill, Pol. Deon., I. iii. § 1. Particular utilityt. See particular.—Responsible utility. See responsible.=Syn. 1. Advantage, Benefit, etc. See advantage and benefit.

chella alone occurring in Europe, Asla, Africa, and Australia. U. (Delopeia) bella is a common North American species of a erimson color with white and black spots, whose larva feeds upon plants of the genera Murica, Leopedeza, Crotalaria, and Pranus.

Utgard (út'gärd), n. [< Icel. ūtgarthar, the outer building, the abode of the giant Utgartha Loki; < ūt, out, + garthr, a yard: see garth and yard. Cf. Midgard.] In Scand. myth., the abode of the giants; the realm of Utgard-Loki.

Litia (ŭ'ti-ŭ), n. [Also hutin; W. Ind.] A West Indian octodont rodent of the genus Capromys, utilet (ū'til), a. [CF. ntile = Sp. Pg. util = It. utile, < L. utilis, serviceable, useful, < uti, uses see use¹.] Useful; profitable; beneficial.

The boke of Nurture for men, seruauntes, and chyldren, the other of the genus that evaded utilization.

Utilizo (ū'ti-līz), v. L.; pret, and pp. utilized, ppr.

utilizo (û'ti-liz), v. t.; pret, and pp. utilized, ppr. utilizing. [= F. utiliser = Sp. Pg. utilizar = It. utilizzare; as utile + -ize.] To turn to profitable account or use; make useful; make use of: as, to utilize a stream for driving machinery. Also

A variety of new compounds and combinations of words [are contained in Barlow's "Columbiad"] . . . as, to utilize; to vagrate, &c. Edinburgh Rev., XV. 28.

utilizer (u'ti-li-zer), n. [(utilize + -cr1.] One who or that which utilizes. Also spelled util-

ut infra (ut in'fra). [L.: ut, as; infra, below: see infra.] As below.
uti possidetis (û'ti pos-i-de'tis). [L.: uti = ut, as; possidetis, 2d pers. pl. pres. ind. of possider, possess: see passess.] 1. An interdict of the civil law by which a person who was in possession of an improvable was represent anct of the civil law by which a person who was in possession of an immovable was protected against any disturbance of his possession. It could also be used where there was a suit pending about the title, in order to determine with whom the possession should remain during the suit. Only the possession should remain during the suit. Only the possession admini was protected, except in a few cases where the protection of the interdict was extended to certain persons who had the mere physical possession. The question of good faith was as a rule unimportant, except that if the possession had been acquired by force, or by stealth, or as a mere precarizing from the defendant he interdict could not be used against him, but the defendant could not object that the possession had been acquired in this way from a third person. This interdict and the corresponding one for movables were called retinendar possersions/(for retaining possession), as they were granted (except in some cases, about which the commentators differy only to persons who had not lost their possession, but had merely been disturbed in it.

2. In international law, the basis or principle of a trenty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war. in possession of an immovable was protected

arms during the war.

utist, n. See utas.
utlagaret, n. [< ML. utlagaria, outlawry: see
outlawry.] Outlawry.

And anon as the selde utlagare was certyfyed, my Lord Tresorer graunted the seld vij. c. mare to my Lord of Norf-folk, for the arrerag of hys sowdo ucyl he was in Scotland. Paston Letters, I. 41.

utlandt, n. and a. Same as outland.
utlaryt, utlauryt, n. [< ML. *utlaria, utlayaria,
outlawry: see outlawry.] Outlawry. Camden,
Remains, Surnames.
utlegationt (ut-le-ga'shon), n. [For *utlagation,
< ML. utlayatio(n-), Cutlagare, outlaw: see outlaw, v.] The act of outlawing; outlawry. S.
Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 205.
utmost (ut'mōst), a. and n. [< ME. utmest, utemest, utemeste, outemeste, < AS. utemest, ytmest,
ytemest, < ūt, out, + double superl. suffix -m-est:
see out and-most. Cf. outmost, a doublet of utmost; cf. also uttermost.] I. a. superl. 1. Being
at the furthest point or extremity or bound; at the furthest point or extremity or bound; furthest; extreme; last.

Take you off his rimest weed, and beholde the comeli-lesse, beautic, and riches which lie hid within his inward ense and sentence. Hallunt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Many wise men have miscarried in praising great designes before the utmost event.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

A white gull flew Straight toward the utmost boundary of the East. R. W. Gilder, New Day, Prelude.

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, number,

quantity, or the like: as, the utmost assiduity; the utmost harmony; the utmost misery or happiness.

I'll . . . undertake to bring him Where he shall answer, by a lawful form, In peace, to his utmost peril. Shak., Cor., III. 1, 326.

Many have done their utmost best, sincerely and truly, according to their conceit, opinion, and understanding.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, 11. 108.

He showed the utmost aversion to husiness.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

ntricle

II. n. The extreme limit or extent.

This night I'll know the utmost of my fate. Webster, White Devil, v. 4. Hints and glimpses, germs and crude essays at a system, is the utmost they pretend to.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

To do one's utmost, to do all one cau.

Bigoted and intolerant Trotestant legislators did their little utmost to oppress their Roman Catholic fellow-sub-jects, even in Ireland. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 132.

Utopia (ū-tô'pi-ii), n. [=F. Utopic; \ NL. Utopia (see def.), lit. Nowhere, \ Gr. oi, no, not, +

Unionists charged Socialism with incoherent raying about impossible utopins, whilst doing nothing practical to protect any single trade.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 725.

3. Any imaginary region.

Some say it [the Phoulx] liveth in Acthlopia, others in Arabia, some in Acsypt, others in India, and some I thinke in Hopia, for such must that be which is described by Lactautius—that is, which neither was singed in the combustion of Phaeton, or overwhelmed by the inundation Deutcalion.

Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

4. In cotom., a genus of coleopterous insects. Thomson, 1864.

Utopian (ū-to'pi-nn), a. and n. [(Utopia + -an.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia.—2. [l. c.] Founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection; chimerical.

Ulopian parity is a kind of government to be wished for, rather than effected.

Burton, Aunt. of Mel., To the Render, p. 64.

3. [l.c.] Belonging to no locality: as, "titular and utopian bishops," Bingham, Antiquities,

iv. 6.
II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Utopia.

Such subtile opinions as few but Utopians are likely to fall into we in this elimate do not greatly fear.

Hooler, Eccles. Polity.

2. [l. c.] One who forms or favors schemes sup-2. [1. c.] One who forms of an orserence supposed to lead to a state of perfect happiness, justice, virtue, etc.; an ardent but impractical political or social reformer; an optimist. utopianism (ū-tô'pi-an-izm), n. [(utopian + -ism.] The characteristic views or bent of mind of a utopian; ideas founded on or relating to ideal social perfectibility; outimism.

ideal social perfectibility; optimism.

Utopianism: that is another of the devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of ussoready to make, that because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime.

Ruskin, Architecture and Painting, it.

utopianizer (ū-tô'pi-an-ī-zēr), n. [\(\text{utopian} + \text{-iz-cr.} \)] Same as utopian, n., 2. Southey, The Doctor, eexli. Also spelled utopianiser. [Rare.] utopiast (ū-tô'pi-ast), n. [\(\text{utopia} + \text{-ast.} \)] A utopian. [Rare.]

But it is the weakness of Utopiasts of every class to place themselves outside the pale of their own system.

Westminter Rev., CXXVII. 130.

utopical (ū-top'i-knl), a. [(\(\text{utopia}\) (see \(\text{Utopia}\)) + -ic-al.] Utopian. \(\text{Utopia}\) \(\text{utopia}\) (u'tō-pizm), \(n.\) [(\(\text{utopia}\) + -ism.] Utopianism. [Rare.]

It is utopism to believe that the state will have more unity, more harmony, more patriotism, because you have suppressed the family and property. Cyc. Pol. Sci., III. 258.

utopist (ū'tō-pist), n. [< utopia + -ist.] A ntopian; an optimist.

Like the utopists of modern days, Plato has developed an a priori theory of what the State should be. G. H. Lenes, History of Philosophy (ed. 1880), I. 273.

Utraquism (û'tra-kwizm), the [< L. utraque, neut. pl. of uterque, both, one and the other, also each, either (< uter, each, either (see whether), +-que, and), +-ism.] The doctrines of the Utraquists or Calistines, whose chief tenether (the utraquists of children), the utraquists of utraquists of the the Utraquists or Calistines, whose chief tener was that communicants should partake in both kinds (that is, of the cup as well as of the bread) in the Lord's Supper. See Calistine¹.

Utraquist (ū'tra-kwist), n. [< Utraqu(ism) + -ist.] One of the Calistines, or conservative Hussites. See Calistine¹.

Utrecht velvet. See velvet.

utricle (ū'tri-kl), n. [< F. utricule, < L. utriculus, a little leather bag or bottle, also (only in Pliny) a bull or busk of grain, a bud or caly-

culus, a little leather bag or bottle, also (only in Pliny) a hull or husk of grain, a bud or calyele of a flower, the abdomen of bees, a little uterus (confused with *iterus*, womb), dim. of *iter*, a leather bag or bottle.] 1. A small saccyst, bag, or reservoir of the body; an ordinary histological cell.—2. The common sinus of the inner ear; the larger of two sacs in the vesti-

bule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear utriculiferous (ū-trik-ū-lif'g-rus), a. [< L. utri(the smaller one being the saccule), lodged in the fovea hemielliptica, of oval and laterally compressed shape, communicating with the opening-of the membranous semicircular canals, and indirectly also with the saccule. Also called sacrelus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus, sacculus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus, sacculus emioralis, utriculus vestibuli.—3. In bot., thaving the form of a utricultus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus, sacculus emioralis, utriculus vestibuli.—3. In bot., thaving the form of a utricultus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus, sacculus emioralis, utriculus vestibuli.—3. In bot., thaving the form of a utricultus, a little bag, + ferre = E. bear 1.] In bot., bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

utriculiform (ū-trik'ū-lif'g-rus), a. [< L. utriculsec form.] In bot., bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

utriculiform (ū-trik'ū-lif'g-rus), a. [< L. utriculsec form.] In bot., bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

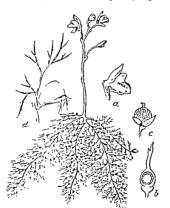
utriculiform (ū-trik'ū-lif'g-rus), a. [< L. utriculutriculiform (ūindiverty also with the saccule. Also called sacrolus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus, sacculus comiovalis, utriculus vestibuli.—3. In bot., enius emioralis, utriculus vestibuli.—3. In bot, a send-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bot-ti-like or bladder-like body, as the perigynium of Carex. See cuts under Sarcobatus and Propyrum. Also utriculus in all senses.—Internal or primordal utricle. See primordial. Utricle of the urethra. Same as prostative veicle(which see, under prostativ). For other names, see utervis masculous, under verus.—Utricle of the vestibule. See def. 2.

def. 2.

utricular (ū-trik'ū-lūr), a. [= F. utriculaire = Sp. Pg. utricular; cf. L. utricularis, a bagpiper, a ferryman, lit. pertaining to a bag, \(L. utriculars, \) a leather bag: see utricle.] 1. Of or pertaining to a utricle, in any sense; resembling a utricle; forming a utricle or bag: specifically applied in chemistry to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of

of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

Utricularia (ū-trik-ū-lā'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. utriculus, a bag: see ntricle.] A remarkable genus of plants, the bladderworts, the type of the order Lentibularicae, once known as Lentibularia (Rivinus, 1690). They are characterized by having a two-parted calyx with entire segments. The genus comprises about 160 species, or nearly the entire order, principally tropical, and American or Australian, some of them widely distributed over the world. Their characteristic habit is that of elongated floating rootless stens, clothed with close whorls of capillary and repeatedly forking green leaves, by some considered as branches, in most cases elecantly dissected and fringe-like. These become massed together at the apex into a small, brightgreen roundish ball or winter-bud. The flowers are solitary or racemed, two-lipped, strongly personate and spurred, usually yellow, and borne on mostly naked scapes projecting from the water; they resemble otherwise those of the other personate orders, but have a globose free central placenta, like the Primulacee. Most species produce great numbers of small, obliquely ovoid bladders, formed of a thin, delicate membrane, opening at the smaller end by a very elastic valvular lid, and covered within by projecting quadrifid processes, serving as absorbent or, ans, and each composed of four divergent arms mounted on a short pedicel. The bladders serve, like various appendages in other insectivorous plants, for the absorption of soft animal matter, forming traps for minute water-insects, larve, entomostracans, and tardigrades. (ther species are terrestrial, growing upon moist earth, and often bearing a rosette of linear or spatulate leaves, or sometimes covered with bladders, as the aquatic species. A few species are epiphytes, and produce bladders on nultifid rhizomes, as in U. montana of t



Flowering Plant of Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*), a, corolla; b, pastil, longitudinal section; c, fruit; d, part of the leaf with a bladder.

places. There are 14 species in the United States, of which U. vulyaris is the most widely distributed. U. clandestina, a common coast species, hears numerous globose whitish clistogamous flowers, besides the normal ones, which are broadly personate and yellow. Two species, chiefly of the Atlantic coast, U. purpurea and U. resupinata, are exceptional in their purple flowers. U. nelumbifolia of Brazil is singular in its growing only in water lodged in the dilated leaf-bases of a large Tillandsia, and propagating not only by seeds, but also by runners, which grow from one host plant to the next.

Utriculate (ū-trik'ū-lāt), a. [{NL. utriculatus, CL. utriculas, a liftle bag: see utricle.}] Hav-

\(\) L. utriculus, a little bag: see utricle. Having a utricle; formed into a utricle; utricular. utriculi, n. Plural of utriculus.

utriculose (ū-trik'ū-lōs), a. [< L. utriculus, a little bag: see utricle.] In bot., same as utric-

utriculus (ū-trik'ū-lus), n.; pl. utriculi (-lī).
[NL.: see utricle.] In anat., zoöl., and bot., same as utricle.

The differences which are seen in it are partly due to the way in which the two cavities of the vestibule, the utriculus and sacculus, are connected together, and to the course taken by the semicircular canals which spring from the former. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 535. utriculus hominis, utriculus masculinus. Same as uterus masculinus. See prostatic vesicle, under prostatic.—Utriculus prostaticus. Same as prostatic inus (which see, under prostatic.)—Utriculus utriculus utriculus utriculus utriculus utriculus utriculus vestipuli. Same as utricule, 2. utriform (ū'tri-form), a. [{ L. uter, a leather bottle, + forma, form.] Shaped like a leather bottle.

They may be leathern-bottle-shaped (utriform).

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. iii. 566.

utter (ut'èr), a. and n. [< ME. utter, uttur, uttre, < AS. ūtera, ūtterra, ūttra, ÿtra = OFries. ūtere = OHG. ūzero, ūzzero = Icel. ytri = Sw. yttre = Dan. ydre, adj.; cf. early ME. utter, < AS. ūtor, ūttor = OS. ūtar = OHG. ūzar, ūzer, MHG. ūzer, etc., out: see out, and prep.; compar. of AS. $\tilde{u}t$, etc., out: see out, and etc. outer¹, of which utter is a doublet.] I. a. 1†. That is or lies on the exterior or outside; outer.

gomon [yeoman] vssher be-fore the dore, In vttvr chambur lies on the flore.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

To the Bridge's utter gate I came. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

Then he brought me forth into the utter court. Ezek. xivi. 21.

He compassed the inner Citty with three walls, & the ttter Citty with as many. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 56. 2t. Situated at or beyond the limits of some- utterableness (ut'er-a-bl-nes), n. The characthing; remote from some center; outward; outside of any place or space.

Ther lakketh nothing to thyn utter eyen
That thou nart blind.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, 1. 498.

Through utter and through middle darkness borne.

Milton, P. L., iii. 16.

3. Complete; total; entire; perfect; absolute.

Thy foul disgrace
And utter ruin of the house of York.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Gentlemen, ye be utter strangers to me; I know you not.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 184.

A low despairing cry
Of utter misery: "Let me die!"
Whittier, The Witch's Daughter.

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified; final.

Utter refusal. Clarendon.

Utter barrister. See outer bar, under outer1.
II. n. The extreme; the utmost.

II. n. The extreme; the utmost.

I take my leave readie to countervaile all your courtesies to the utter of my power.

Aubrey, Lives, Walter Raleigh.

[Excessive pressure] produces an irregular indented surface, which by workmen is said to be full of utters.

O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 335.

utter (ut'er), v. t. [< ME. uttren, outren (= L.G. \tilde{ut}. attrn = MHG. \tilde{uc} cern, incern, G. \tilde{aussern} = Sw. yttra = Dan. ytre), put out, utter, < AS. \tilde{ut} or, \tilde{ut} or, out, outside: see utter, a. Cf. out, v.] 1.

To put out or forth; expel; emit.

Who, having this inward overthrow in himself was the

Who, having this inward overthrow in himself, was the more vexed that he could not utter the rage thereof upon his outward enemies. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

He looked in vain for the sage Nicholas Vedder, with his broad face, double chin, and fair long pipe, uttering clouds of tobacco-smoke instead of idle speeches.

Irving, Rip van Winkle.

To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; specifically, to put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, etc.: now used only in the latter specific sense.

1e latter specine sense.

With danger uttren we all our chaffare;
Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt),
[1. 521.

Marchauntes do utter . . . wares and commodities.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 30.
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 67.

The coinage of 1723 (which was never uttered in Ireland).

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

To give public expression to; disclose; publish; pronounce; speak: reflexively, to give ut-terance to, as one's thoughts; express one's self.

But noght-for-that so moche of drede had, That vane thes myght outre wurde ne say. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2816.

These very words
I've heard him utter to his son-in-law.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 136.
Stay, sister, I would utter to you a business,
But I am very loath.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

In reason's ear they all rejoice, And utter forth a glorious voice. Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

4. In law, to deliver, or offer to deliver, as an unlawful thing for an unlawful purpose. = Syn. 3. Utter, Enunciate, Pronounce, Deliver, express, broach. Utter is the most general of the italicized words; it applies to any audible voice: as, to utter a sigh, a shrick, an exclamation. The rest apply to words. Enunciate expresses careful utterance, meaning that each sound or word is made completely audible: as, enunciate your words distinctly. Pronounce applies to units of speech: as, he cannot pronounce the letter """; he pronounces his words indistinctly; he pronounce an oration at the grave; he pronounced the sentence of death: the last two of these imply a solemn and formal utterance. Deliver refers to the whole speech, including not only utterance, but whatever there may be of help from skilful management of the voice, gesture, etc.: as, "a poor speech well delivered is generally more effective than a good speech badly delivered." Deliver still has, however, sometimes its old sense of simply uttering or making known in any way. utterf (ut'ér), adv. [< utter, a.] 1. Outside; on the outside; out.

The portir with his pikis tho put him ettere, 4. In law, to deliver, or offer to deliver, as an

The portir with his pikis tho put him vttere,
And warned him the wickett while the wacche durid.

Richard the Redeless, iii. 232.

2. Utterly.

So utter empty of those excellencies
That tame authority.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

It utter excludes his former excuse of an allegory.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 47. utterable (ut'er-a-bl), a. [< utter + -able.]
Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or ex-

pressed. pressea.

He hath changed the ineffable name into a name utterable by man, and desirable by all the world.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

ter of being utterable.

utterance¹ (ut'er-ans), n. [< utter + -ance.]

1. The act of uttering. (a) A putting forth; disposal by sale or otherwise; circulation.

What of our comodities have most viterance there, and what prices will be given for them.

Hakluyi's Voyages, I. 300.

But the English have so ill utterance for their warm clothes in these hot countries. Sandys, Travailes, p. 95.

(b) The act of sounding or expressing with the voice; vocal expression; also, power of speaking; speech.

Where so euer knowledge doth accompanie the witte, there best viterance doth alwaies awaite vpon the tonge.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

They . . . began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. Acts ii. 4.

Even as a man that in some trance hath seen
More than his wondering utterance can unfold.
Drayton, Idea, Ivii.
Her Charms are dumb, they want Utterance.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

2. That which is uttered or conveyed by the voice; a word or words: as, the utterances of the pulpit.

I hear a sound of many languages,
The utterance of nations now no more.

Bryant, Earth.

Their emotional utterances [those of the lower animals] are rich and various, and, when we once get the right clue to their interpretation, reveal a vast life of pleasure and pain, want and satisfaction.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 15.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 15. Barrel-organ utterance, the involuntary repetition of a word or phrase just uttered by the speaker or another; echolalia. See also recurring utterances.—Recurring utterances. See recurring.—Scanning utterance. Same as syllabic utterance.—Staccato utterance, a defect in speech consisting in an inability to enucirte as a whole a word of more than one syllable, in consequence of which each syllable must be sounded independently as a separate word.

rate word.

utterance²; (ut'er-ans), n. [An expanded form, due to confusion with utter, uttermost, of *uttrance, uttrance, earlier outrance: see outrance.] The last or utmost extremity; the bitter end;

Come fate into the list,
And champion me to the utterance!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 72.

utterer (ut'er-er), n. [$\langle utter, v., + -er^{1}. \rangle$] One who utters. Specifically—(a) One who disposes of, by sale or otherwise.

Utterers of fish, maintained chiefly by fishing.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

Things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves.

Hooker, Eccles. Volity, H. 4.

utterest (ut'èr-est), a. supert. [(ME. uttereste (= Ofries. ūtersta = OliG. ūzarāsto, G. āusserst), superl. of AS. ūt, etc., out: see out, and ef. utter, and outerest, of which utterest is a doublet.] Outermost; extremest; utmost.

The uttereste bark (of trees) is put ayonis destemperannee of the hevene. Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 11.

uttering (ut'er-ing), n. [< ME. uttring (= G. äusserung = Sw. Dan. yttring); verbal n. of utter, v.] 1. Publishing; circulation.

I was minded for a while to have intermitted the uttering of my writings.

Spenser, Works, App. il., Letter to G. H.

2. Utterance. utterless (ut'er-les), a. [(utter + -less.] That cannot be uttered or expressed in words; un-utterable; inexpressible. [Rare.]

Ho means to load His tongue with the full weight of utterless thought.

utterly (ut'èr-li), adv. [< ME. utterly, utrely, utrely, utrely, utterli, utterliche, utterlike (= MLG. üterlik = MHG. üzerlich, G. äusserlich); < utter + -ly². Cf. outerly, of which utterly is a doublet.] In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; altogether.

Yet most ye knowe a thynge that is be hynd,
Touchyng the queue, whiche is to yow vnkynd
And riterly ontrow in enery thyng.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1, 120.

Sendyth me utterly word, for I wolle not melle of it ellys hus avysed. Paston Letters, 1, 165. thus avvsed.

May all the wrongs that you have done to me Be utterly forgotten in my death. Beau. and FL, Maid's Tragedy, if. 1.

uttermore; (ut'er-mor), a. [< utter + -more.]
Outer; further; utter.

And cast yee out the ynprofitable sermant, and send yee hym in to retermore derknessis. Weelef, Mat. xxv. 30. uttermost (ut'er-môst), a. and n. [< ME. ut-termest, uttermaste, uttirmest, < utter + double superl. suffix -m-est: see utter and -mast, and ef. utmost.] I. a. superl. Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost.

The vitiremeste ende of all the kynne. York Plays, p. 386.

It [Rome] should be extended to the uttermost confines of the habitable world. Cornat, Crudities, I. 147.

His accounts lie all ready, correct in black-on-white, to the uttermost farthing. Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 8.

II. n. The extreme limit; the utmost; the highest, greatest, or furthest; the utmost power or extent.

In the powers and faculties of our souls God requireth he uttermost which our unfelened affection towards him s able to yield. Hooler, Eccles. Polity, v. c. is able to yield.

He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him.

Heb. vii. 25. utterness (ut'er-nes), n. The character of be-

ing utter or extreme; extremity, uttrent, v. t. A Middle English variant of utter. Chaucer.

U-tube (u'tūb), n. A glass tube in the shape of the letter U, employed in the laboratory chiefly for washing or desiceating gases.

utum (u'tum), n. [Cingalese name.] A small brown owl, Ketupa cyloneusis.

utwitht, adv. and prep. A Middle English form

uva (ū'vii), n. [NL., < L. ura, a grape, also a cluster of grapes, a bunch, also the soft palate, the uvula.] In bot., a name given to such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central pla-

Uvaria (ū vā'ri-ū), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1737), so called with ref. to the berries, \(\) L. ura, a so called with ref. to the berries, \(\) I. wa, a grape. \(\] I. genus of plants, type of the tribe Urarien in the order Anonacce. They are characterized by hiving flowers with valvate sepals, numerous appendaged s, amens, many carpels, and many ovules; the receptacle and ometimes the stanens are truncate. The genus included, whout 44 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. That tree climbing or sarmentoes shrubs, with harry stems antor necs, and bisexual flowers, usually oposite the leaves to gordla is frequently brown, greenish, or purple, at densoly velvety. The flowers of

several species of India are very fragrant and somewhat showy, reaching in *U. dulcis* 2 inches and in *U. purpurea* 3 inches in diameter. The aromatic roots of *U. Narum*, a large woody elimber with shining leaves and scarlet fruit, are used in India as a febrifuge, and by distillation yield a fragrant greenish oil. Some produce an edible fruit, as *U. Zeplanica* and *U. macrophyllia* of India. *U. Cafra*, with laurel-like leaves, and fleshy berries resembling cherries, occurs in Natal, and two other extra-limital species are Australian. *U. virgata* and *U. intrifolia*, two West Indian trees known as laucerood, once classed here, are now referred to the genus *Oxandra*; and many other former American species are now assigned to *Guatteria*. Compare also *Unoma* and *Asimina*.

Uvariese (u-vi-vi-vi-vi), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), & *Uvaria* + -ew.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaece*,

and Hooker, 1862), & Uraria + -cw.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Anonacce, characterized by flowers with flattened and usually spreading petals—all or the inner ones imbricated—and by densely crowded stamens with connective so diluted at the apex as to

conceal the author-cells. It includes 13 genera, all tropical, of which Uraria is the type. The only other large genera, Guateria and Doguetia, are American; the others are principally East Indian, with 4 monotypic general in Bornes. uvarovite (ö-var'ō-vīt), n. [Named after S. S.

uvarovite (ö-var'ō-vīt), n. [Named after S. S. I'varov, a Russian statesman and author (1785–1855).] Chrome-garnet, an emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium sesquioxid. Also written warovite, owarovite. uvate (ū'vāt), n. [<uva + -ate¹.] A conserve made of grapes. Simmonds.
uva-ursi (ū'vā-vī), n. [NL., < L. ura, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see uva.] 1. The vascular tunic of the eye; the iris, ciliary body, and choroid taken collectively. Also called tunica urca and urcal tract.—2. The dark choroid cont of the eye. See cut under eye!

of the eye. See cut under eyel.

uveal (ŭ'vē-nl), a. [(uvea + -al.] Of or relating to the uvea.—Uveal tract. Same as uvea, 1.

We may regard the iris as the anterior termination of the ciliary body and choroid, the whole forming, in reality, one tissue, the ureal tract. Wells, Discasses of Eye, p. 144.

UVEOUS (û'vç-us), a. [\(\) L. uva, a grape, a cluster of grapes (see uva), +-c-ous.] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes. Imp. Dict.—2. In anat., same as uvcal.

The urrous coat or iris of the eye hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye.

Ray, Works of Creation, il.

uvrou, n. See uphroc. uvula (ū'vū-lā), n. [NL., dim. of L. ura, the uvula, a particular use of wa, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see wa.] 1. A small free conical body, projecting downward and backward from the middle of the pendulous margin of the soft palate, composed of the uvular muscles covered palate, composed of the uvular nuscles covered by mucous membrane. See cuts under tonsil and mouth.—2. A prominent section of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, in advance of the pyramid, between the two lateral lobes known as the amygdalax or tonsils; so called from being likened to the uvula cous membrane from the bladder into the eystic orifice of the urethra; the uvula vesiem, luette vésicale, or uvula of the bladder.—Azygos uvulæ, thatises from the posterior mast spine. Also called urustat interment like a spoon, designed to be held just under the uvula, for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.—Vesical uvula, the uvula vesiem. See det. 3.

uvular (u'vÿ-lir), a. [< \(\) \

tongue-tip, as commonly in parts of France and Germany and elsewhere.

E must be regarded here as a partial assimilation of the i to the following ucular r. Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 283.

wular muscle. Same as musculus urula. See urula, uvulares, n. Plural of uvularis.

Uvularia (ū-vū-lū'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1737); used earlier, by Brunfels, 1530, for the rolated Ruscus Hypoglossum, and by Bock, 1552, for a Campanula); so called from the pendulous flower, (NL. uvula, the soft palate: see uvula.]

A genus of liliaccous plants, type of the tribe [uvularicar. They are characterized by haying a slightly uzele (uz'l), n. A dialectal form of ouzel. Uvularica. They are characterized by having a slightly uzzle (uz'l), n. A dialectal form of ouzel.

uzzle



Uvularieæ (u'vū-lū-ri'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1842), < Uvularia + -eæ.] A tribe of lili-aceous plants, characterized by bulbless, leafy, herbaceous or climbing stems with alternate sessile or clasping leaves, extrorsely dehiscent nethers, and usually a loculicidal cupsule. It includes 9 genera, of which Ucularia is the type. One other genus, Birporum, long known as Prosaries, occurs in America; the others are natives of Asia or Australia, or especially of South Africa, as Gloriosa.

uvularis (ū-vū-lū'ris), n.; pl. wvulares (-rēz). [NL., < L. wvula, uvula: see wvula.] The azygous musele of the uvula; the azygos uvulæ. uvularly (ū'vū-lār-li), adr. With thickness of voice or utterance, as when the uvula is too long. [Rare.]

Number Two laughed (very uvularly), and the skirmishers followed sult. Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, Iii.

uvulatome (ŭ'vū-lg-tom), n. [(L.uvula, uvula, + Gr. -\tau_oc, \(\tau_i\) instrument for cutting off the lower part of the

uwarowite, u. Same as uvarovite. uxorial (uk-sō'ri-al), a. [\(\Cappa_L, uxor, a\) wife, + -i-al.] 1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman; peculiar to or belitting a wife.

Favorinus . . . calls this said stata forma the beauty of wives, the uxorial beauty. Buluer, My Novel, iv.

uxoriously (uk-sō'ri-us-li), adr. In an uxorious manner; with foolish or do ing fondness for a

If then art thus *axeriously* inclin'd To bear thy bendage with a willing mind, Prepare thy neck. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 292.

uxoriousness (uk-sō'ri-us-nes), n. The state









This character, the twenty-second in our alphabet, is (see U) the older form of the character U, having been long used equivalently with the latter, and only recently strictly distinguished from

strictly distinguished from it as the representative of a different sound. The words beginning respectively with U and V, like those beginning with I and I, were till not many years ago, mingled together in dictionaries. In our present practice, V represents always and mall situations a fricative sound, corresponding as sonant or voiced utterance to fas surd or breathed; it is the rusting made by foreing the intonated breath out between the surface of the lower lip and the edges of the upper front teeth, laid closely upon it. A purely labual v (as feech), made without and from the teeth, is found in some alumuracy. This sound is also almost the exclusive property of the resign; the number of words, as Stephen, nephen, in which it is written otherwise is extremely small, and in these words the ph is an etymological "restoration" (the old and normal English forms being Sterm, netw). It is a frequent element in our utterance, making on an average over two and a third per cent, of it (the fesound only two per cent). As initial, it is almost solely of Romanic (French-Latin) origin, altered in pronunciation from the semi-towed or resound, which he longed to the same sign in Roman use (see II). At the end of a word (where, however, it is never written without a following c), it is found in many words of Germanic origin oft in alternating with its surd counterpart f, as in with virtual to the feature of the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with virtual to the feature of the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with virtual to the feature of the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with virtual to the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with the condition of the alternation of the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with the condition of the surface of the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with the surface of the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with the surface of the laterature with its surd counterpart f, as in with virtual to the surface of

2. We a roman numeral, V stands for S; with a dash over it (\overline{V}) , 5.000.—3. [l. c.] An abbreviation of velocity (in physics); verb; verse; versus (in law); vert (in heraldry); vision (in medicine); of verte, violino, voce, and volta (in music); of verted (fin), etc.—4. The chemical symbol of vertex vertex.

of rentral (fin), etc.—4. The chemical symbol of tanadum.

V² (vê), r. [I'rom the lotter I'.] A five-dollar bill: so called from the character V which is conspicuous upon it. [Colloq., U. S.]

V² (vi). [⟨ It. va (= F. ra), go, go on, also vada (⟨ L. vadere, go), used as impv. 2d pers. sing. of andare = F. aller, go: see wade.] In music, go on; continue: as, va erescendo, go on increasing the strength of tone; va rallentando, continue dragging the time.

vaagmar (vig' mir), n. [< Icel. vāg-meri. a kind of flounder, 'wave-mare,' (vāg, wave (see waw'), + meri, mare: see mare'.] The deal-

fish.

Vaalite (va'lit), n. [\(\) Faal, a river in South Africa, \(+ \cdot att^2 \)] A kind of vermiculite occasionally found associated with the diamond at the diagraps in South Africa. It is probably an aftered form of a mica (biotite) belonging to the original peridotite.

Vacance (va'kans), n. [\(\) F. racance = Sp. Pg. tacanca = It. racanzia, racanza, \(\) ML. racanta. (inpty place, vacancy, vacation, \(\) L. racanta. (inpty place, vacancy, vacation, \(\) L. racanta. (Disolete Scotch.]

The consistory had no ragance at this Yool, but had

The consistory had no racance at this Yool, but had little to do.

Sputding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 331. (Jamieson.)

vacancy (va'kan-si), n.; pl. vacancies (-siz). [As vacance (see -cy).] 1. The state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied.

The inquisitive, in my opinion, are such merely from a vacancy in their own imaginations.

Steele, Spectator, No. 282.

2. Specifically, emptiness of mind; idleness; listlessness.

All dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they grow habits, are dangerous.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquic, p. 85.

At chesse they will play all the day long, a sport that agreeth well with their sedentary vacancy.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

3. That which is vacant or unoccupied. Specifically— (a) Empty space.

Alas, how is 't with you,

That you do bend your eye on vacancy?

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 117.

(b) An intermediate space; a gap; a chasm.

In the vacancy
"Twixt the wall and me.

**Rrowning, Mesmerism.

**Things duties (c) An interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; unoccupied, unemployed, or leisure time; holiday time; vacation; relaxation.

In his youth he had no Teachers, in his middle Age so little vacancy from the Wars and the cares of his King-dome.

Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

(d) An unoccupied or unfilled post, position, or office: as, a cacancy in the judicial bench.

We went to see the Conclave, where, during racancy, the Cardinals are shut up till they are agreed upon a new election.

Erelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1945.

vacant (vā'kaut), a. [Early mod. E. also va-caunt; (ME. vacaunt, OF. (and F.) vacant = Sp. Pg. It. vacante, (L. vacan(t-)s, empty, vaeant, ppr. of racare, be empty, free, or unoc-cupied: see vacate.] 1. Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; devoid; destitute: as, a racant space; a vacant room.

Being of those virtues racant.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1, 126.

A man could not perceive any racant or wast place under the Alpes but all beset with vines.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 81.

2. Not occupied or filled with an incumbent or tenant: unoccupied.

Special dignities, which racant lie For thy best use and wearing Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 145.

By . . . [Pelhani's] death, the highest post to which an English subject can aspire was left recent.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

3. Not engaged or filled with business or care: nemployed; unoccupied; free; disengaged; idle: as, racant hours.

Alexander, in tymes racaunt from bataile, delyted in that maner huntinge. Sir T. Thyof, The Governour, i. 18.

The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 122.

Absence of occupation is not rest; A mind quite rocant is a mind distress'd. Couper, Retirement, 1, 624. 4. Characterized by or proceeding from idle-

ness or absence of mental occupation. Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant hilarity. Goldsmith, Vicar, v.

5. Free from thought; not given to thinking study, reflection, or the like; thoughtless.

You, who used to be so gay, so open, so caeant!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, il 1.

6. Lacking, or appearing to lack, intelligence; stupid; inane.

tupid; mane.
Rip stated in racant stupidity.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 59. 7. In law: (a) Not filled; unoccupied: as, a racant office. (b) Empty: as, a racant house. In the law of fire-insurance a house may be unoccupied, and yet not be deemed vacant. Abandoned; having no heir: as, racant effects or goods.—Vacant cylinder, lot, possession. See the nous.—\$\frac{8yn.}{1-4}. \textit{Vacant, Emply, Void, Devoid. Void and devoid are now used in a physical sense only in poetic or elevated diction; roid is often used of laws, legal instruments, and the like: as, the will or deed or law was pronounced null and roid. Devoid is now always followed by of: as, devoid of reason; a nind devoid of tlens. \textit{Vacant and cupty are primarily physical: as, an empty box: a racant hot. Empty is much the more general: it applies to that which contains nothing, whether previously filled or not: as, an empty bottle, drawer, nest, head. \textit{Vacant applies to that which has been filled or occupied; as, a vacant throne, chair, space, office, mind: an empty room has no furniture in it; a vacant so one that is free for occupation. \textit{Vacant is a word of some dignity, and is therefore not used of the plainest things; we do not speak of a vacant by or bottle. Abandoned; having no heir: as, racant effects

vacanty (var kant-n), aav. In a vacant manner; idly.

vacate (var'kāt), v.; pret. and pp. vacated, ppr. vacating. [\lambda L. vacatus, pp. of vacare, be empty or vacant. From the same L. verb are ult. vaccinal (vak'si-nal), a. [\lambda vaccine + -al.] Of E. vacant, vacuous, vacuum, otc. Cf. vain.] I. or relating to vaccine; caused by vaccinatrans. 1. To make vacant; cause to be empty; tion. Med. News. LII. 546.—vaccinal erythema,

quit the occupancy or possession of; leave empty or unoccupied; as, James II. vacated the throne.—2. To annul; make void; make of no authority or validity.

uthority or vanding. That after-Act, vacateing the autoritie of the precedent. Eikon Basilike, p. 10.

If a man insures his life, this killing himself vacates the bargain.

Walpole, Letters. II. 418.

3. To defeat the purpose of; make void of meaning; make usėless.

He vacates my revenge. Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1. II. intrans. To quit; leave.

I to pay four dollars and twenty-five cents to-night, he to vacate at five to-morrow morning.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 48.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 48.

Vacation (vā-kā'shon), n. [\lambda ME. vacacion, vacacioun, \lambda OF. vacacion, vacacion, F. vacacion

\[
\text{Pr. vaccatio} = \text{Sp. vacacion} = \text{Pg. vacacio} = \text{It. vacacione, \lambda L. vacacion(n-), leisure, \lambda vacace, \text{pp. vacatus, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see vacate.]

\[
\text{1. The act of vacating. Specifically—(a) The act of leaving without an occupant: as, the vacation of an office. (b) The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity: as, the vacation of a charter.

\[
\text{2. A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday.
\]

duties; a holiday.

To raise Recruits, and draw new Forces down, Thus, in the dead Vacation of the Town. Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

Congree, Pyrrhus, Prol. Specifically—(a) In law, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term of court and the beginning of the next; the period during which a court holds no sessions; recess; non-term. In England the vacations are—Christmas vacation, commencing on December 24th and ending January 6th; Easter vacation, commencing on Good Friday and ending on Easter Tucsday; Whitsun vacation, commencing on the Saturday before and ending on the Tucsday after Whitsunday; and the long vacation, commencing on August 13th and ending on October 23d.

Why should not conscience have regulier.

Why should not conscience have racation
As well as other courts o' th' nation?
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 317.

(b) The intermission of the regular studies of an educational institution of any kind, when the students have a recess; holidays: as, the summer reaction.

3. The act of becoming vacant; avoidance: said especially of a see or other spiritual dignity.—4t. Freedom from duty; leisure time.

Whan he hadde leyser and racacioun
From oother worldly occupacionn.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 683.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 683.

vacationist (vā-kā'shon-ist), n. [< vacation +
-ist.] One who is taking a vacation; especially, one who is journeying for pleasure; an excursionist. [Colloq.]

vacationless (vā-kā'shon-les), a. [< racation + -less.] Without a vacation; deprived of a vacation

vacation.

vacation. Vacation, n. [< ML. vacatur, 3d porspressind. pass. of vacare, make void, trans. use of L. vacare, be empty or void: see vacate.] In law, the act of annulling or setting aside. Vaccary (vak'a-ri), n.; pl. vaccaries (-riz). [< ML. vaccaria, < L. vacca, a cow: see vaccine. Cf. vachery, a doublet of vaccary.] A cow-house, dairy or conventure. See vacles we have

dairy, or cow-pasture. See vachery. Eng.

At this time there were eleven vaccaries (places of pas-ture for cows) in Pendle Forest, and the herbage and agist-ments of each vaccary were valued to the lord at 10s., or in all 110s. yearly. Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

vaccigenous (vak-sij'o-nus), a. [Irreg. \(\circ\) vaccine + L. -gerero, earry.] Producing vaccine: applied to methods of cultivating vaccine virus, or to farms and institutions where the virus is

produced in quantity.

Vaccin (vak'sin), n. Same as vaccine,

Vaccina (vak-si'nii), n. [NL., \langle L. vaccinus, of
or from cows: see vaccine.] Same as vaccinia.

a bright-red coloration of the skin occurring sometimes in connection with vaccinia.—Vaccinal fever, vaccinia, especially in its severer forms.—Vaccinal scar. Same as raccine cicatrix (which see, under raccine).

as caccine cicatriz (which see, under raccine).

vaccinate (vak'si-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. raccinated, ppr. raccinating. [< raccine + -atc².

Cf. F. racciner = Sp. vaccinar = Pg. vaccinar = It. raccinare, vaccinate.]

1. To inoculate with the cowpox, by means of vaccine matter or lymph taken directly or indirectly from the cow, for the purpose of procuring immunity from smallpox or of mitigating its attack.—2. In a general sense, to inoculate with the modified virus of any specific disease, in order to produce that disease in a mild form or to prevent its at-

tack.

vaccination (vak-si-nā'shon), n. [= F. vaccination = Sp. vacunacion = Pg. vaccinação = It. vaccinazione; as vaccinate + -ion.] In mcd., incollation with vaccine, or the virus of cowpox, as a preventive of smallpox; in an extended sense, inoculation with the virus of any specific discorary production. as a preventive of smallpox; in an extended sense, inoculation with the virus of any specific disease. The utility of vaccination with the virus of cowpox was discovered by Edward Jenner, an English surjecon, in the latter part of the elighteenth century, the first vaccination upon the human subject having been made in 1700. It consists in the introduction under the skin, crapileation to an abraded surface, usually on the upper arm or thigh, of a minutequantity of vaccine. This is followed in a typical case, in about two days, by slight reduces and swelling at the point of inoculation, and on the third or fourth day by the appearance of a vesicle filled with clear fluid, and umbilicated or depressed in the center. About the end of the eighth day a ring of inflammation, called the arcada, begins to form around the base of the vesicle; it is usually hard, swollen, and painful. On the eleventh or welfth day the inflammation begins to subside; the cusicle turns yellow, and then dries up and forms a crust or seab, which usually falls off about the end of the third week, leaving a permanent scar. The appearance of the arcalo is sometimes attended with rather severe constitutional distribunce, such as fever headache, loss of appetite, swelling of the glands above the part, and a genual feeling of malaise. The appearance of this cruption, more or less modified from rubbing of the clothes or from scratching, is the only certain evidence that vaccination has been successful, or has taken. See also raccane and acciona.—Auto-vaccination, reinoculation of a person with virus taken from himself. This not infrequently occurs accidentally, the hymph from a ruptured vesicle being carried on the finger nails and introduced at some other point.

vaccinationist (vak-si-nā'shon-ist), n. [\(vaccunation + -ist.] One who favors the practice of vaccination. Lancet, 1890, I. 1084.

vaccination-scar (vak-si-m'shon-skiir), n

Same as vaccine cicatrix (which see, under vac-

vaccinator (vak'si-na-tor), n. [= F. raccinator = Sp. vacunador = Pg. racemador = 1t. vaccinatore; as vaccinate + or1, 1 1. One who vaccinates. H. Speucer, Study of Sociol., p.287. -2. A lancet or a scarrificator employed in vac-

vaccine (vak'sin), a and n. [CF, vaccin = Sp, vacuno = It, vaccine (ns a noun, F, vaccine = Sp, vaccine = Sp, vaccine = Sp, vaccine = Sp, vaccina = Pg, vaccina = It, vaccina, CM NL. raceina), CL. raceinus, of a cow. \(\chi raceina\), CL. raceinus, of a cow. \(\chi racei\), raceinus, of a cowpox. \(\delta z\), 2. Of or relating to reaching the reaceinus of a composition.

or pertaining to cows; derived from cows; as, the caccine disease, or cowpox.—2. Of or relating to vaccinai or vaccination.—Vaccine agent, in certain of the United States, a State officer whose duty it is to procure and distribute a supply of pure vaccine matter.—Vaccine cleatrix, the sear remaining after a successful vaccination. It is usually silvery-white, of an irregularly circular outline slightly depressed below the level of the surrounding skin and fovested, or has ling numerous shallow pits on its surface.—Vaccine lymph, matter, virus.—Same as II., 1.

II. n. 1. The virus of cowpox or vaccinia, used in the process of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox.—Two varieties of vaccine are in use, namely, the bosome that which is obtained directly from the hetter and the humanized, or that which is obtained from visibles on the humanized, or that which is obtained with more pronounced local inflammation and constitutional symptoms than is that produced by the humanized lymph, vaccine, as employed for vaccination, is prepared in the shape of dried lymph on quills or small flat pieces of bone or ivory, of fluid lymph in closed capillary glass tubes, and of crusts. Also called raccine lumph, matter, or crusts.

2. In a general sense, the modified virus of any specific disease introduced into the body by inoculation, with a view to prevent or intigate a threatened attack of that disease or to confer immunity against subsequent attacks.

Also raccin.

vaccine-farm (vak'sin-farm), n. A place where vaccine virus is cultivated by the systematic inoculation of heifers.
vaccinella(vak-si-nel'ii), n. Spurious vaccinia; an eruption which occasionally follows vaccination by the which is contained.

tion, but which is not true vaccinal cruption.

vaccine-point (vak'sin-point), n. A thin piece of bone or ivory, or a quill, sharpened at one end and coated with dried vaccine lymph. The inoculation may be made by abrading the skin with the sharp point, thus avoiding the use of a lancet.

raccina (vak-sin'i-ii), n. [NL., \lambda L. raccinus, of or pertaining to a cow: see raccine.] A specific cruptive disease occurring in cattle, es-

of or pertaining to a cow: see raccine.] A specific eruptive disease occurring in cattle, especially in mileh cows. It is characterized by an eruption, at first papular, then changing to vesicular, situated usually at the junction of the teats with the under, The vesicle is umbilicated, the margin being more elevated than the center, and contains a clear yellowish third. The skin surrounding it is somewhat inflamed, reddish in color, and indurated. The vesicle increases in size up to about the tenth day, when the contents become more opaque, and a crust begins to form. This crust increases in size for a fow days, and then dies up and falls off at about the end of the third week. During the helpht of the disease there may be a little fever and loss of appetite, and the yield of milk may be somewhat diminished; but in general the constitutional disturbance is slight. It is by inoculation with lymph taken from the vesicles in this disease as it occurs in the cow or in the human subject that innumity against smallpox is conferred upon man. See vaccination and vaccine. Also vaccina and corpox.

Vacciniaceæ (vak-sin-i-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1845), \(\text{Vaccinium} + -accu. \)] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort Ericacea by the fact that the inferior ovary forms a flesh finit. It includes about 31's species, belonging to 27 genera (classed in two tribes, the Thibaudica and Euroccinium), natives of moist mountain woods in temperate and cold regions, also numerous in tropical Asia and America, with 3 genera in Islands of the Pacific. They are erect or prostrate shrubs or trees, often epiphytes, sometimes with tuberous or thickened stems, and frequently climbing over trees. The leaves are alternate or scattered, generally evergreen, and the flowers are usually in bracted racemes. Tour genera occur in the Unified States, of which Vaccinium (the type), Gaulussacia, and Oxucecus are the most important, producing the blueberies, huckleberge, and crauherries of the market; the other genus, Chiegenes, th

vacciniaceous (vak-sin-i-ā'shius), a. Belong-ing to or characteristic of the Vaccinace. vaccinic (vak-sin'ık), a. [\(vaccine + -ic. \)] Of

variation or perfaining to vaccine.

Vaccinieæ (vak-si-ni'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), C Vaccinium + -ew.] A tribe of plants, of the order Vacciniacew, also known as Eurocentrae. The flowers are usually small, their substance delicate, and the flaments distinct. It includes 0 or 10 genera, of which Vaccinium is

the type.

vaccinifer (vak-sin'i-fer), n. [C NL. raccina, vaccine, + L. ferre = E. hear!,] 1. The source, either n person or an animal, of the vaccine virus, -2. An instrument used in vaccination. Quam, Med. Diet., p. 1724.

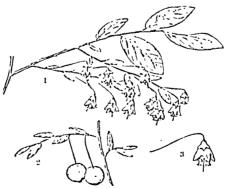
vacciniola (vak-si-ni'o-lij), n. [NL., dim. of raccina, q. v.] A secondary eruption, resembling that at the site of inoculation, sometimes seen after vaccination.

seen after vaccination. vaccinist (vak'si-nist), n.

1. One who performs vaccination.—2. One who favors the practice of vaccination.

Vaccinium (vak-sin'i-um), n. [NL. (Linneus,

1737), C.L. vaccinium, blueberry, whortleberry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the or-der Faccinium and of the tribe Euvaccinium; the blueberries. It is distinguished from Gaulussacio the huckleberry genus, by the numerous ovules in each cell of the ovary and by sometimes having only eight stamens,



Squaw hurkleberry (Vaccinium stammeum), 1, flowering branch; 2, branch with fruit, 3, a flower

and from Orycoccus, the cranberry genus, by usually having the anthers awned on the back. (See cut7 under stamen, 1.) It includes about 110 species, inhabiting the temperate and frigid regions of the northern hemisphere and the mountains of the tropics. They are usually branching shrubs, rarely trees, a few epiphytic. The leaves are generally small, corlaceous, and evergreen, but sometimes membranaceous and deciduous; the flowers

small, white, pink, or red, disposed in axillary or terminal racemes or axillary fascicles, rarely solitary, usually with bracts. Many of the species yield edible herries. (See whortleberry and blueberry, and compare huckleberry, cranberry, hurz, and hurterry,). The 3 well-known circumpolar species, V. Myritilus, V. uliginosum, and V. Vitis-latea, are the only species in Europe, the most important being V. Myritilus, V. uliginosum, and V. Vitis-latea, are the only species in Europe, the most important being V. Myritilus, V. uliginosum, the blueberry or bog-bilberry, a smaller shrub with terete branches and usually four-parted flowers, is common in northern Britain and in Canada. V. Vitis-latea, thie cowberry or mountain-cranberry, with evergreen leaves and prostrate stems, yields an acid red herry, edible when cooked, and sometimes substituted for the cranberry; it ranges in America from New England to Point Barrow, 71° 10° north. There are 10 or more species in Alaska, and 22 in the United States proper, classed in 4 distinct groups, of which the smaller are Vitis-latea, with ovate or globular corolla, and Batodendron, with open bell-shaped flowers, and berries little edible. (See farkleberry and squan-huckleberry.) The blueberries, common species of the eastern United States and northward, forming the subgenus Cyanococcus, are replaced in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States by the bilberries, species of Vaccinium proper, the typical section, which are themselves few and rare westward, but range more extensively in Canada. About 12 species occur in the northwestern United States, 3 of these and 10 others in the Southern States, 4 in the Rocky Mountain region, and 0 or more in Oregon or Nevada. Most species are low bushes; but V. arborum, the farkleberry, some nuthors reaches 25 feet in height, and V. corymbosum, the widely distributed blue huckleberry of the later summer market, is often 10 feet in height. The American eranberry, Oxycecus macroarpus, was formerly, and by some authors is still, referred to t

sun, referred to this genus.

vaccinization (vak*si-ni-zā'shon), n. [\(\chi vaccine \to -iz\chi + -ito + -ation.\)] A very thorough method of vaccination, in which repeated inoculations are made until the vaccinal susceptibility is completely destroyed.

vaccinosyphilis (vak'si-nō-sif'i-lis), n. [< rac-cine + suphilis.] Syphilis transmitted by im-pure humanized vaccine or by infected instru-

ments used in vaccination.

vachet, n. [ME., < OF. (and F.) vache = Sp. vaca = Pg. It. vacca, < L. vacca, a cow: see vaccine.] A cow; hence, a beast.

Therfore, thou rache, leve thyn old wrecchednesse.

Chaucer, Truth, 1. 22.

Vacher (va-shā'), n. [\$\lambda\$ F. vacher, OF. vachier, vaquier = Pr. vaquier = Sp. vaquero = Pg. vaquiro = It. vaccaro, \$\lambda\$ ML. vaccarius, cowherd, \$\lambda\$ L. vacca, a cow; see vache and vacciue, and of. vaccary, vachery.] Same as vaquero. \$\lambda\$ De Fere, Americanisms, p. 108. [Rare.] vachery (vash'ër-i), n.; pl. vacheries (-iz), [\$\lambda\$ ME. vacherye, \$\lambda\$ OF. (and F.) vacherie, \$\lambda\$ ML. vaccaria, a cow-house, fem. of *raccarius, pertaining to a cow; see vaccary, vacher.] A pen or inclosure for cows; also, a dairy. [Obsolete or provincial.]

or provincial.]

Vacherye, or dayre. Vacaria. Prompt. Parc., p. 507. Vaccary, allos Vachary (vaccaria), is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cow-pesture. . . . A word of common use in Lancashire. Blount, Glossographia (1676).

In Lancashire.

Fachery (the ch with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England.

Lethan Chur Dick.) Latham. (Imp. Dict.)

vacillancy (vas'i-lan-si), n. [\(\sigma\) vacillan(t) + -cy.] A state of vacillating or wavering; vacil-

ntion; inconstancy; fluctuation. Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues. [Rare.] vacillant(vas'i-lant), a. [(L. racillau(t-)s, ppr. of racillare, vacillate: see racillate.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. [Rare.]

ing; wavering; inictuating; unsteady. [Kare.] Imp. Dict.
vacillate (vas'i-lāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. racillated, ppr. racillating. [\lambda L. vacillatins, pp. of vacillare (\rangle It. vacillare = Pg. vacillar = Sp. vacillar = F. vaciller), sway to and fro, vacillate; a dim. or freq. form, prob. akin to Skt. \(\sqrt{vank}\), go tortuously, be crooked, valva, bent: see way.] 1. To waver; move one way and the other; reel; stagger.

the other; reer; suagger.

But whilst it is spheroidly turns upon an axis which is not permanent, . . . It is always liable to shift and eacillate from one axis to another. Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; be irresolute or inconstant.

A self-termenter be continued still to be, racillating between hope and fear.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 30.

He could not rest, Nor firmly fix the racillating mind, That, ever working, could no centre find. Crabbe, Works, V. 10.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Waver, Oscillate, etc. (see fluctuate), sway.—2. To hesitate.
vacillatingly (vas'i-lā-ting-li), adv. In a vacillating manner; unsteadily; fluctuatingly.
vacillation (vas-i-lā'shon), n. [Formerly also racilation; (OF, (and F)) vacillation = Sp. racilacion = Pg. vacillação = It. racillazione, < L. racillatio(n-), a recling, wavering, < racillare, pp. racillatus, sway to and fro: see vacillate.]
1. The act of vacillating; a wavering; a mov-

ing one way and the other; a reeling or stag-

They [the bones of the feet] are put in action by evelip or racillation of the body. Paley, Nat. Theol., 2. Vacillating conduct; fluctuation of resolution: inconstancy; changeableness.

No remainders of doubt, no racillation.

Ep. Hall, Peace-Maker, ii. § 4.

Ey your variety and vacilitation you lost the acceptable time of the first grace.

Eacon, Charge in Star Chamber against W. Talbot.

vacillatory (vas'i-lā-tō-ri), a. [< vacillate + -ory.] Inclined to vacillate; wavering; vacillating; uncertain; irresolute. [Rarc.]

Such tacillatery accounts of affairs of state.

Roger North, Exameu. p. 25.

vacoa (vak'ō-!i), n. [Native name.] A general name in Mauritius for the screw-pines (Pandanus), which there abound in numerous specannot, which there abound in numerous spe-cies, forming trees 20 or 30 feet high or more. P. utilis, introduced from Madagascar, growing, if per-mitted, 30 feet or more high, is commonly planted for its leaves, which are fabricated into sugar-sacks or vacoa bigs. See cut under Pandanys.

vacua, n. An occasional plural of racuum.
vacuate (vak'ū-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. racuated,
ppr. racuating. [< L. racuatus, pp. of racuare,
make empty or void, < racuus, empty: see racuous.]
To make empty or void; evacuate. uous.] [Rare.]

Mistaken zeal, . . . like the Pharisee's Corban, under the pretense of an extraordinary service to God, iacuates all duty to man. Secular Priest Exposed (1703), p. 27. (Latham.)

vacuation (vak-ū-á'shon), n. [< vacuate + -ion.] The act of emptying: evacuation. Builey, 1731. [Rare.]
vacuist (vak'ū-ist), n. [< vacuum + -ist.] One who holds the doctrine of the reality of empty spaces in nature: opposed to plenist.

And the requisity will have this advantage, that if Mr. Hobbes shall say that it is as lawful for him to assume a plenum as for others to assume a vacuum, not only it may be answered it is also as lawful for them to assume the contrary, and he but barely assuming, not proving, a plenum, his doctrine will still remain questionable.

vacuity (vā-kū'i-ti), n.; pl. vacuitus (-tiz). [\lambda OF. (and F.) vacuiti' = Pr. vacuitat = Sp. vacuidad = Pg. vacuitade = It. vacuita, \lambda L. vacuita(t-), emptiness, \lambda vacuus, empty: see vacuous.]

1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness; vacancy; the state of being vacuous, empty, or questivity of anything. being devoid or destitute of anything.

Men . . . are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this racuity they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves are Hooker, Eccles. Polity, 1.6.

I cave weak eyes to grow sand-blind, Content with darkness and racuity. Browning, Development.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or apparently unoccupied; a vacant space; also, a vacuum.

The sides of the vacuity are set with columns. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1615.

The world, so far as it is a negation, is a negation of infinite vacuity in time and space.

Veitch, Introd. to Descartos's Method, p. clxil.

But yesterday I saw a drear racuity in this direction in which now I see so much.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. Want of reality; inanity; nibility.

If they'll run behind the glass to catch at it their expec-tations will meet with racuity and emptiness. Gla wille, 4. Freedom from mental exertion; thoughtlessness; listlessness; idleness.

A patient people, much given to slumber and vacuity, and but little troubled with the disease of thinking.

Irving, Knickerbocker**, ii. 1.

5. Lack of intelligence; stupidity.

He was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed vacuity of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

Vacuna (vā-kū'nii), n. [(L. vacuna, (vacare, be at leisure: see vacant, vacate.] In Latin myth.. the goddess of rural leisure, to whom

myth.. the goddess of rural feisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines. vacuolar (vak'ū-ō-lin), a. [\(\chi vacuole + -ar^3\)]\) Of the nature of or pertaining to a vacuole; resembling a vacuole: as, vacuolar spaces. See cut under hydranth. Amer. Nat., October, 1890,

Vacuolate (vak'ū-ō-lūt), a. [\(\sigma vacuole + -ate^1.\)]
Same as vacuolated. Micros. Sci., XXX. 6.

vacuolated (vak'ū-ō-lū-ted), a. [\(\sigma vacuolate + \)

vacuolation (vak"ū-ō-lā'shon), n. [< vacuolate + -ion.] The formation of vacuoles; the state

of being vacuolated; a system of vacuoles. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 848.

vacuole (vak'ū-ōl), n. [<F. vacuole, <NL. *racuolum, dim. of L. vacuum, an empty space, vacuum: see vacuum.] 1. A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms.—2. In anat., a minute space, vacuity, or interstice of tissue in which lymphatic vessels are supposed to originate.—3. In zoöl., any minute vesicle or vacuity in the tissue of a protozoan, as an amœba. Vacuoles are sometimes divided into permanent, contractile or pulsating, and gastric. The first are sometimes so numerous as to give the organism a vesicula or bubble-like appearance. The second kind exhibit regular contraction and dilatation, or pulsate. Gastric vacuoles, or food-vacuoles, occur in connection with the ingestion and digestion of food; these are formed by a globule of water which has been taken in with a particle of food, and are not permanent. See cuts under Actinosphærium, Noctinca, Paramecium, sun-animalcule, and Cestoidea.

4. In bot., a cavity of greater or less size within

4. In bot., a cavity of greater or less size within the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, which is filled with water, or cell-sap as it is which is filled with water, or cell-sap as it is called. Active protoplasm possesses the power of imbibing water into its substance and, as a consequence, of increasing in size. When the amount of water is so great that the protoplasm may be said to be more than saturated with it, the excess is separated within the protoplasmic mass in the form of rounded drops called racuoles. In closed cells these may become so large and abundant as to be separated only by thin plates of protoplasm. As such vacuoles become larger the plates are broken through, and eventually there may be but one large vacuole surrounded by a thin layer of protoplasm, which lines the interior of the cell-wall *Lessey*.

Vacuolization (vak-ū-ol-i-zā'shon), n. [< vacuolization. *Lmer. Jour. Psychol., II. 634.

Vacuolize (vak-ū-ō-līz), r. t.; pret. and pp. vacuolized, ppr. vacuolizing. To supply or iurnish with vacuoles. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 533. [Rare.]

vacuous (vak'ū-us), a. [= It. vacuo (cf. Sp. vacio = Pg. vazio, < L. vacivus), < L. vacuus, empty.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill Infinitude; nor racums the space.

Milton, P. L., vii. 169.

These pulpits were filled, or rather made racuous, by men whose privileged education in the ancient centres of instruction issued in twenty minutes' formal reading of tepid exhortation or probably infirm deductions from premises based on rotten scaffolding.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xv.

2. Without intelligence or intelligent expres-

sion; unexpressive; showing no intelligence: as, a racuous look.

Up the marble stairs came the most noble Farintosh, with that vacuous leer which distinguishes his lordship.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xli.

vacuousness (vak'ū-us-nes), n. The state of being vacuous, in either sense; vacuity.

vacuum (vak'ū-um), n.; pl. vacuums (-umz), sometimes vacua (-ii). [=F. vacuum = Sp. Pg. It. vacuo, \langle L. vacuum, an empty space, a void, neut. of vacuus, empty: see vacuous.] Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to plenum; is space; space void of matter: opposed to plenum; neut. of vacuus, empty: see vacuous.] Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to plenum; in practical use, an inclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been very nearly removed, as by an air-pump. The metaphysicians of Ilea, Parmenides and Mellsus, stated the notion that a vacuum was impossible, and this became a favorite doctrine with Aristotle. All the scholastics upheld the maxim that "nature abhors a vacuum." This is the doctrine of the plenists. Atomism, on the other hand, carried out in a thoroughgoing manner, supposes empty space between the atoms. That gases do not fill space homogeneously is now demonstrated by the phenomena of transfusion and by the impulsion of Crookes's radiometer; while the other observed facts about gases, taken in connection with these, render some form of the kinetical theory of gases almost certain. This supposes the molecules of gases to be at great distances from one another as compared with their spheres of sensible action. This, however, does not exclude, but rather favors, loscovich's theory of atoms—namely, that atoms are mere movable centers of potential energy endowed with inertia; and this theory makes each atom extend throughout all space in a certain sense But this does not constitute a plenum, for a plenum is the evel-axive occupation of each part of space by a portion of Latter. It may be said that the spaces between the atoms are filled by the luminiferous other, which seems to be the substance of electricity; but the dispersion of light by refraction seems to show that the ether itself has a molecular structure. A vacuum, in the sense of a space devoid of ordinary ponderable matter, is produced (more or less perfectly) when the air is removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a part of a barometric tube, etc. In the air is removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a part of a barometric tube, etc. In the rair is removed dispending upon the relative size of the cylinder and the receivery, and henc

with the mechanical form. (See mercury air-pump, under mercury.) The most perfect vacuum is obtained when chemical means are employed to absorb the last traces of gas left in the receiver exhausted by the mercury air-pump. The Torricellian vacuum—that is, the space above the mercury in a carefully manipulated barometer-tube—is more nearly perfect in this respect, but the space contains a small amount of the vapor of mercury. See Torricellian.

Vacuum. . . . signifies space without body.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 22.

A vacuum, or space in which there is absolutely no body, is repugnant to reason.

Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 16.

is repugnant to reason.

**Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 16.

Guerickian vacuum. See **Guerickian.

**vacuum-brake (vak 'ū-um-brāk), n. A form of continuous brake used on railroads, employing a steam-jet directly, and the pressure of the atmosphere indirectly, as a means of controlling the pressure. A steam-jet on the engine is allowed to escape through an ejector, in such a way as to create a partial vacuum in a continuous pipe extending under all the cars of a train. Collapsing bellows under each car are connected with the pipes, and, when exhausted of the air contained in them, close and draw the brake-rods. Two forms are used, the Smith brake and the Eames brake. See continuous brake, under brakes.

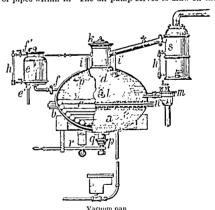
**Vacuum-filter (vak 'ū-um-fil'-tèr), n. A form of filter in which the air beneath the filtering material is exhausted to hasten

material is exhausted to hasten

vacuum-gage (vak'ū-um-gāj),
n. A form of pressure-gage
for indicating the internal pressure or the amount of vacuum in a steam-condenser, a boiler in which the steam has condensed, the receiver of an air-

densed, the receiver of an anapump, etc. A common form consists of an inverted graduated siphon of glass, open at one end, and connected at the other with the condenser or vessel to be tested, and containing a quantity of mercury. When not in use, the mercury rises equally in both legs of the siphon; on connecting the instrument with a vacuum, the mercury rises in the leg next the condenser or other vessel, and sinks in the other leg, the difference between them indicating the amount of the vacuum. This form is also called barometer-gage. E. H. Knight.

vacuum-pan (vak'ū-um-pan), n. In the processes of sugar-making, condensed-milk manufacture, etc., a large steam-jacketed vessel of facture, etc., a large steam-jacketed vessel of copper or iron, used in boiling and concentrating syrup, milk, etc. Two forms are used, one consisting of two parts bolted together to form a spheroidal vessel, and the other of a drum shape with a domed ton. The syrup or milk is placed in the pan, the vessel is closed air-tight, and connections are made by means of pipes with a condenser and air-pump. Steam is admitted to the jacket round the lower part of the pan, and to coils of pipes within it. The air-pump serves to draw off the



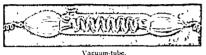
Accuper pan; h, iron steam jacket; c, copper steam-coil, d, flanged dome, c, measuring vessel used in charging the pan; c', pipe which connects with the junc-val, f, pipe which connects with the junc-val, f, pipe which connects with the pan; f', cock which admits air into-f', h, h, gages which indicate height of liquid in c and s'; f, mercurial vacuing age; f, h, g-allowly which pan may be entered; f', thermometer, showing interior temperature of the pan; f, proof-stick for sympling the contents of the pan; f, g-allowly for admitting, steam to the coil: g, valve for admitting, steam to interior of pan for cleaning f, g, window (of which there are two, g) which interior of pan may be inspected; f, saucer's hiped vilve, closing or opening the outlet g-according as it is operated by the lever f, g, overflow vessel, to retain any fluid that may boil over.

vapor from the boiling contents, and to create a vacuum within the pan. The advantages of thus boiling in a vacuum are found in the lower temperature at which boiling takes place, and, as a result, in the greater rapidity of the process and purity of the product. Vacuum-pans are some times placed in pairs, the steam from one pan serving to heat the fittid in the second pan. Such an arrangement is called a double-effect system. Occasionally three pans are used together, one large pan supplying steam for two smaller pans. This is called a triple-effect system. Sec sugar.

vacuum-pump (vak'ū-um-pump), n. A pump consisting of a chamber or barrel, a suction-pipe with a valve to prevent return flow, a discharge-pipe which has a valve that is closed when the chamber is emptied, and a steam induction-pipe provided with a valve that is opened with a barrely and a steam induction of the provided with a valve that is opened to the provided with a valve that is opened to the provided with a valve that is opened to the provided with a valve and also also also a steam of the provided with a valve that is opened to the provi when the chamber is emptied, and a steam induction-pipe provided with a valvethat is opened when the chamber is filled with water, and closed when the chamber is filled with steam. The chamber is placed at such a height above the water to be raised that the exterior atmospheric pressure will cause the water to rise through the suction-pipe, and fill the partial vacuum caused by condensation of steam in the chamber. Steam being admitted to the chamber forces out the air, and fills the space. The induction-valve is then closed. The loss of heat from the surface of the cylinder, or the sudden injection of a water-spray, condenses the steam. Water then rises, and fills the chamber. Steam is then again admitted, forcing out the water through the discharge-pipe. As soon as the water is discharged and the chamber refilled with steam, the cycle of operations recommences, and it is repeated continuously as long as steam is supplied to the chamber. The opening and closing of the valves have been made automatic in this class of pumps, but they are so wasteful of power that they are very little used. See cuts under monte-jus and pulsometer. Also called steam vacuum-pump.

Vacuum-tube (vak' ū-um-tūb), n. A scaled glass tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or other gas rarefield or exhausted to the required degree.

gas rarefied or exhausted to the required degree.



The most striking phenomenon is the magnificent colored inght with which the tube is filled and the stratification of the light about the tube, the color of the light being different at the positive and negative electrodes, and varying with the gas through which the discharge is passed. Thus, in common air it is purple or red at the positive end blue or violet at the negative; in hydrogen, it is greenish-blue; in carbonic oxid, bright-green, turning to yellow at the positive, and to blue at the negative. These tubes were first made by Gelssler of Bonn, and hence have been called Gensler's tubes. A Crookev's tube is a form of vacuum-tube used by Mr. William Crookes in his investigation of what he has called radiant matter (which see, under radiant). The exhaustion of these tubes is carried to about one millionth of an atmosphere.

Vacuum-valve (vak'u-um-valv), n. A. Safety-valve which opens inward, so connected with

valve which opens inward, so connected with a boiler that when there is a vacuum it will be

a order that when there is a vacuum it will be forced open by atmospheric pressure. Also called aurvalve. E. H. Knight.

vadet (vād), v. i. [Another form of fade (as vat of fat); see fade!.] 1. To become pale or weak, as a color; hence, to pass away; vanish; depart. Color evanidus, fugax ... A rading a decaying, or a dead colour. ... Nomenclator (1585). (Nares.)

Life doth cade, and young men must be old Greene, Palmer's Verses.

I know how soon their love cadeth.

Middleton, Family of Love, i. 1.

2. To fade; wither.

Mine is the heart which rades away as doth the flower or grass. Pede, Sir Chomon and Sir Clamydes
Fair flower, untimely plucked, soon raded
Shak., Passionate Filgrim, 1, 131.

vade-mecum (vā'dē-mē'kum), n. [= F. Sp. rade-mecum, ⟨ NL. vade-mecum, ⟨ L. vade mecum, ⟨ go with me,' ⟨ rade, impv. of vadere (= E. vade), go, + me, abl. of ego, I, + cum, with.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him are reconstructed to the control of the con him as a constant companion; a pocket-com-

panion; a manual; a handbook. One boracho or leathern bottle of Tours . . . l'anurge filled for himself, for he called that his rademectin Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, H. 2s.

vadimony (vad'i-mô-ni), n. [(L. vadimonium, security, recognizance, \(\cap ras \) (vad-), bail, surety: see wed, wage.] In old law, a bond or pledge ty: see wed, wage.] In old law, a bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a fixed day; bail. vadium (vā'di-um), n. [NL., & L. vas (vad-), bail, surety: see wed, wage.] In Scots law, a wad; a pledge or surety.—Vadium mortuum, a mortgage.—Vadium vivum, a llving pledge. Væjovis, n. See Vejovis. vafrityt, n. Craft. Bailey. vafrous (vā'frus), a. [& L. vafer (vafr-), eunning, subtle, + -ous.] Crafty; eunning.

He that deals with a Fox may be held very simple if he expect not his vafrous tricks. Feltham, Resolves, il. 42. vag (vag), n. Turf for fuel. Hallwell. [Prov.

Eng.]

He may turn many an honest penny by the sale of rags, i. e. dried peat.

The Portfolio, No. 229, p. 11.

Vagabond (vag'a-bond), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also vagabunde, vacabonde, vacabund, \ ME. vagabunde, \ OF. vagabond, vacabond, F. vagabond = Pr. vagabon = Sp. Pg. vagabundo = It. vagabondo, vagabundo = G. vagabund = D. vagebond = Sw. Dan. vagabond, \ LL. vagabundus,

wandering, strolling about, \langle L. vagari, wander, \langle vagus, wandering: see vague. Cf. vagrant.] I. a. 1. Wandering; moving from to place without any settled habitation; nomadic.

nomadic.

Owre men suppose them to bee a ragabunde and wanderinge nacion lyke vnto the Scythiaus, withowte houses or certeyne dwellinge places.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 97).

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death, Vagabona exile, . . . I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 80.

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

3. Of or pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller; vagrant.—4. Not sedentary, as a spider; belonging to the *Vagabundæ*.

II. n. 1. One who is without a settled home;

one who goes from place to place; a wanderer; a vagrant: not necessarily in a bad sense.

A ragatoma in Airic.

A ragatoma in Airic.

A ragatoma in Airic.

A ragatoma in Airic.

A ragatoma, Cato, ii. 4.

Blind impulse of country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is only a ragatoma.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vii.

2. An idle, worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; in law, an idle, worthless vagrant. See vagrant.

Wee had amongst vs Vajabonds, which call them-schies Egyptians, the dregs of mankinde.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 500.

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a seamp; a raseal. [Colloq.]—4. One of the Vagabunda.—5. A pyralid moth, Crambus vulgivagellus. See cut under Crambida.-Rogues and vagabonds. See

vagabond (vag'g-bond), v. i. [⟨ ragabond, n.]
To wander about in an idle manner; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite it.

Vagabonding in those untrodden places, they were guided by the everlisting justice, using themselves to be punishers of their faults.

Six P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

vagabondage (vag'a-bon-daj), n. [\(\sigma vagabond\) + -ag.] The state, condition, or habits of a vagabond; idle wandering, with or without fraudulent intent: as, to live in vagabondage.

It reestablished the severest penalties on ragabondage, even to death without benefit of elergy,

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 103.

vagabondise, r. i. See raqubondize, vagabondish (vag'a-bon-dish), a. [< raqubond + -ish.] Like a vagabond; wandering, vagabondism (vag'a-bon-dizm), n. [< raqubond + -ism.] The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

Ond; Vagaroomags.
As encouraging ragabondism and barbarism.
The Century, XXX, 813.

vagabondize (vag'a-bon-diz), r. i.; pret, and pp. ragabondized, ppr. ragabondizing. [\(\sigma\) ragabond + -ize.] To wander like a vagabond; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite it. Also spelled ragabondisc.

Vagabondizing it all over Holland.
C. Reade, Closter and Hearth, Hil. (Davies.)

vagabondryt (vag'n-bon-dri), n. [Early mod.
L. cagabondrye; < ragabond + -ry.] Vagabon-

Idlenes and Vagabundrys is the mother and roote of all refres, robbery es, and all evil actes and other mischlefs.

Laice of Edw. VI. (1647), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 89.

vagabone, n. and r. A corruption of ragabond. Vagabundæ (vag-n-bun'dē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of L. ragabundæs, wandering: see ragabond.] A division of true spiders, consisting of those dipneumonous forms which are not sedentary. They spin no web, and do not lie in wait for

their prey, but prowl in search of it.

vagal (va'gal), a. [(vag(us) + -al.] Of or
pertaining to the vagus, or par vagum; pneumogastric. See ragus.

vagancyt (vā'gṇn-si), n. [$\langle vagan(t) + -cy. \rangle$] 1. Vagrancy; wandering.

Springlore. Here are the Keys of all my Charge, Sir. Iy humble suit is that you will be pleas'd o let me walk upon my known occasions this Sommer. Lawyer. Fie! Caust not yet leave off those Vagancies!

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

2. Extravagance.

Our happiness may orbe itselfe into a thousand vagan-cies of glory and delight. Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

vagans (vā'ganz), n. In music, same as quintus, vagant (vā'gant), a. [(ME. ragaunt, < OF. (and F.) ragant = Sp. Pg. It. ragante, < L. va-

gan(t-)s, wandering, ppr. of vagari, wander, < vagus, wandering, vague: see vague, v. Hence vagrant.] Wandering; vagrant.

fro thi face I shal be hid, and I shal be vagaunt.

Wyclif, Gen. iv. 14.

vagarian (vā-gā'ri-an), n. [< vagary + -an.] One given to vagaries; a "erank." [Colloq. or rare.

wagarious (vā-gā'ri-us), a. [\langle vagary + -ous.]
Having vagaries; whimsical; capricious; irregular. De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 153.
vagarish (vā-gā'rish), a. [\langle vagar-y + -ish1.]
Wandering; given to vagaries.

His eyes were oft vagarish.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 305. (Davies.)

Like to a ragabond flag upon the stream.

Shak., A. and C., i. 4. 45. vagarity (vū-gar'i-ti), n. [< vagar-y + -ity.]

for pertaining to a vagabond or worthless ler: vagrant.—4. Not sedentary, as a spi-

Instances of vagarity are noticeable with each Prince of Wales, many of whom seem to have ignored, or rather not enjoyed, the title [Duke of Cornwall], although probably they did the revenues.

**N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 89.

they did the revenues. N. and Q., 7th ser., 11. 89.

Vagary † (vā-gā'ri), v. i. [Early mod. E. vagarie; appar. < L. vagari (> It. vagare = Sp. vagar = Fg. vaguear = F. raguer), wander, < vagus, wandering: see vague, a., and vague, v. Cf. ragary, n. The L. (or perhaps the It.) inf. appears to have been adopted as a whole, and accommodated to E. nouns in -ary; but this can hardly be explained except as an orig. university use. There is no L. or ML. adj. *vagarius or noun *vagaria.] To gad; range.

Vaguer, to wander, ragarie, stray, gad, roame, raunge, flit, remoue often from place to place. Cotgrave.

vagary (vū-gū'ri), n.; pl. vagarics (-riz). [Early mod. E. also vagaric, vagare, corruptly fagary, figary; appar. (vagary, v.] 1. A wandering or strolling.

The people called Phoenices gave themselves to long rayaries, and continual viages by sea.

Barnaby Rich, tr. of Herodotus.

I laid the weight
Of mine Estate in Stewardship upon thee;
Which kept thee in that year, after so many
Sommer ragaries thou hadst made before.
Erome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

She's gone; and now, sir Hugh, let me tell you you have not dealt well with me, to put this fagary into her foolish fancy.

Brome, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.
They changed their minds,
Ylew off, and into strange ragaries fell.

Milton, P. L., vi. 614.

vagas, n. Same as rakass.
vagationt (vā-gā'shon), n. [{ L. vagatio(n-), a wandering, { ragari, pp. ragatus, wander: see ragant.] A wandering; a roving about.

Whene the mynde es stablede sadely with-owttene changying and rayacyone in Godd.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Vagatores (vag-a-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., \langle L. va-garı, pp. vagatıs, wander: see vagant.] In ornith., a group of birds, constituting the fourth order in Maegillivray's classification, and conditions are supported by the condition of the conditions of the condit sisting of the crows and their allies. The word has no standing in science, as it designates an artificial group recognized by no other authors of note.

vagi, n. Plural of ragus. vagi, n. Plural of ragns.
vagient (vā' ji-ent), a. [\langle L. vagien(t-)s, ppr.
of vagire, ery, squall, bleat.] Crying like a
child. Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iv. 42.
vagina (vā-ji'nij), n.; pl. raginæ (-nē). [= F.
vagin, \langle NL. vagina, \langle L. vagina, a sheath,
covering, sheath of a scabbard, car of grain,
etc., hull, husk, vagina.] 1. In bot., the sheath
formed by the basal part of certain leaves
where they embrace the stem; a sheath.—2. In
anat. and zoöl., a sheath: a sheathing or coveranal, and zoöl., a sheath; a sheathing or covering part or organ; a case: specifically applied to various structures. (a) The sexual passage of the female from the vulva to the uterus. In all the higher Mammalia it is the terminal section of a Mullerian duct or oviduct united with its fellow; in the lower it is double, wholly or in part, there being two more or less complete vagine, right and left. In some objectous animals, as birds, the termination of the oviduct, beyond the uterine part, receives the name of ragina. See uterus, and cut under periloacum. (b) In entom., a sheath-like plate or part inclosing an organ. In some cases also called raive. Specifically—(1) The long channeled labrum of the mosquito and other blood-sucking flies, in which the lancet-like mandibles and maxille are concealed. (2) The jointed sheath of the promuscis of hemipterous insects, homologous with the lablum of a typical insect. (3) The parts supporting and covering the tongue of a bee, corresponding to the mentum, maxille, and palpi. (4) The tubular sheath of the sting of a bee or wasp. (c) In Protozoa, the indurated lorica of some infusorians, as the vagincolous vorticellids. (d) In Vermes, a terminal section of the oviduct, differentiated into a special canal. See cuts under Rhabdocala, Trematoda, and Cestoidea. anat, and zoöl., a sheath; a sheathing or cover

3. In arch., the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise; a sheath or gaine. [Bare or

terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise; a sheath or gaine. [Rare or obsolete.]—Columns of the vagina. Same as columns regarum (wheh see, under columna).—Ruges of the vagina. See ruga.—Tensor laminæ posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis, see tensor.—Tensor vaginæ femoris, the fuscialata of the thigh. See fascia and tensor.—Vagina mascullina, the prostatic vesicle of the male trethra. See urchira Also called sinus pocularis, uterus masculinus, etc.—Vagina portæ, the sheath of the portal vein, or capsule of Glisson, a sort of membrane surrounding the branches of the purtal vein in the liver.—Vagina tendinis, the synevial sheath of a tendon; a vaginal senovial membrane (which see, under synovial).—Vestibulum vaginæ. Same as rectivite, 2 (6).

vaginal (vaj'i-nal), a. [K NL. raginalis, < L. ragina. a sheath: see vagina.] 1. Pertaining to a sheath: sheathing; resembling a sheath: as. a raginal membrane.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the vagina of the femule: as. raginal mucous membrane; a raginal syringe.—Vaginal arteries. (a) A branch of the internal iliac artery, on either side, passing to the vagina and base of the bladder, corresponding to the interior vesical artery which supply the walls of the ducts and blood-vessels and Glisson's capsule in the liver, more commonly called the vaginal branches of the hepatic artery.—Vaginal hernia, a hernia through the postenor or upper wall of the vacina.—Vaginal plexus. (a) The nerves supplied to the vacina, coming from the pelvic plexus. (b) Radicles of the partal vein in the capsule of tilisson (c) A venous anastonosis in the wall of the vacina.—Vaginal process. See process, and ent 3 under temporat.—Vaginal process. See process, and ent 3 under temporat.—Vaginal tunic. (a) See egel, 1. (b) The tunica vaginalis testis. See tunica—Vaginal veins. Same as taginal plexus, (b) and (c).

Vaginalis(vaj-i-nā'lis), n. [NL. (Gmelin, 1788).

L. ragina, a sheath: see vaguna.] Same as

Vaginalis (vaj-i-nā'lis), n. [NL. (Gmelin, 1785).

(L. ragina, a sheath: see ragina.] Same as Chionis. See cut under sheathbill.

Vaginalitis (vaj-i-nā-li'tis), n. [NL., (vaginalitis (vaj-i-nā-li), a. [(NL. *vaginalitis (vaj-i-nā-li), a. [(NL. *vaginalitis (vaj-i-nā-li), n. [(NL. *vaginalitis (vaj-i-nā-li), n. [(NL. *vaginalitis (vaj-i-nā-li), n. [(NL. *vaginalitis (vaj-i-nā-li), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of vaginata (vaj-i-nā-li), n. pl. [NL. neut. pl. of vaginata (vaj-i-nā-li), n. pl. [NL., vagina (vaj-i-nā), n. pl. [NL., vagina (vaj-i-nā), n. pl. [NL., vagina], n. [N., vagina, n. pl. [NL., vagina, n. pl. [NL., vagina, n. pl. [NL., vagina], n. pl. [NL., vagina, n. pl. [NL., vagina], n. pl.

vaginal, as a leaf.

II. u. A vaginate or sheathed polyp.

11. n. A vagnate or sheathed polyp. Vaginate (vaj'i-nāt), v. t., pret. and pp. vagnated, ppr. vaginating. [\langle NL. *raginatus. pp. of *ragnare, sheath. \langle L. ragina, a sheath: see vagine.] To sheathe; invaginate. Vaginervose (vaj-i-ner'võs), a. [\langle L. vagus, wandering, + nerves, nerve.] In bot., irregularly nerved: having the nerves placed with no apparent order.

larly nerved! having the nerves placed with no apparent order.

Vaginicola (vaj-i-nik'ō-lā), n. [NL., \(\) L. ragina, a sheath. + colere, inhabit.] The typical genus of I apineolinee, having an erect sessile lories without an inner valve. The genus was instituted by Lamarck, and contains many species, chiefly of fresh water, as V. crystallina.

Vaginicoline (vaj-i-nik-ō-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \(\) Vagineola + -ing.] A subfamily of Vorticellide, containing those verticellid peritrichous in-

dr, containing those vorticellid peritrichous in-fusorians which are sheathed in an erect or protusorians which are sheathed in an erect or pro-cumbent indurated lorica which they secrete. There are numerous modern genera, as Vaginicola, Thu-ricola, Cathurnia. Puxicola, Pachytrocha, Stylocola, Platy-cola, and Lag-nophrys. Also Vaginicolina. Vaginicoline (vaj-i-nik'ō-lin), a. [As Vaginico-la + -incl.] Living in a vagina, sheath, or lorica, as an animalcule; belonging to the Va-quicolina; vaginiferors.

lorica, as an animalcule; belonging to the Tagmicoline; vaginiferous.
vaginicolous (vaj-i-nik'ō-lus), a. [As Vaginicola + -ous.] Same as vaginicoline.
Vaginifera (vaj-i-nif'e-rii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of raginifer see vaginiferous.] In Perty's system (1852), a family of spastic infusorians, represented by the genera Vaginicolia and Cothurnia: corresponding to the Vaginicoline.
vaginiferous (vaj-i-nif'e-rus), a. [< NL. vaginifer, < L. vagina, a sheath, + ferre = E. bearl.]
Producing or bearing a vagina, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the Vaginifera; vaginicoline.
vaginiglutæus.vaginiglutens(vaj*i-ni-glü-tē'-

vaginiglutæus, vaginigluteus (vaj″i-ni-glö-tē′-us), n.; pl. vaginiglutæi, vaginiglutei (-ī). [NL.,

 \[
 vagina + glut\(\tilde{g}\) gluteus, q. v.] Same as
 \[
 tensor \ vagin\(\tilde{g}\) tensor (which see, under tensor).
 \] Coues, 1887

Coues, 1887.

Vaginigluteal (vaj"i-ni-glö-tē'al), a. [< vaginigluteal (vaj"i-ni-glö-tē'al), a. [< vaginigluteus - al.] Of or pertaining to the vaginigluteus. Coues, 1887.

Vaginipennate (vaj"i-ni-pen'āt), a. [< L. vagina, a sheath, + pennatus, winged: see pennate.] Sheath-winged or sharded, as a beetle; coleopterous. Also vaginopennous.

Vaginismus (vaj-i-nis'mus), n. [NL., < vagina + -ismus = E. -ism.] A spasmodic narrowing of the orifice of the vagina. Also called vulvismus.

vaginitis (vaj-i-nī'tis), n. [NL., < vagina + -tits.] Inflammation of the vagina.
vaginodynia (vaj'i-nō-din'i-i), n. [NL., < L. tagina, vagina, + Gr. öðirn, pain.] Neuralgia of the vagina.

of the vagina.

Vaginopennous (vaj'i-nō-pen'us), a. [〈 L. rayina, a sheath, + penna, a feather, + -ous.]

Same as raginipennate.

Vaginotomy (vaj-i-not'ō-mi), n. [〈 L. vagina, vagina, + Gr. -τομία, τέμνεν, ταμείν, cut.] Cutting of the vagina.

Vaginovesical (vaj'i-nō-ves'i-kal), a. [〈 L. vagina, vagina, + vasca, bladder.] Same as resicoramnat.

coramnal.

raginula (vā-jin'ū-lij), n.; pl. raginulæ (-lé). [NL. dim of L. ragina, a sheath; see ragina.]
1. In bot., a diminutive vagina or sheath; specifically, in mosses, the sheath round the base of the seta where it springs from the stem. Also raginule.—2. In zool., a little sheath; a small vagina.

the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offenses against public police and order. See ragrant.

See ragrant.

Vagrant (vā'grant), a. and n. [Formerly sometimes ragarant (appar, simulating ragary),

ME. ragaunt, OF. ragant, wandering: see ragant. The r is intrusive, as in partridge, curtridge, and other words. There is nothing in ragant to lead to a variation ragrant; but the fact that there are no other E. words ending in the ragar to be a second to to in -agant, and that there are several familiar in -agant, and that there are several laminar words ending in -agrant, as fragrant, flagrant, with many words in -grant, may have caused the change.] I. a. 1. Wandering from place to place; roving, with uncertain direction or destination; moving or going hither and thither; leaving no contain course. having no certain course.

Ving no certain course.

Vagrant through all the world, hopelesse of all, He seekes with what lands ruine hee may fall.

May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalla, vili. His house was known to all the vagrant train; He chid their wand rings, but relieved their pain.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1, 140.

The soft murmur of the ragrant Bee Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv. 2. Uncertain: erratic.

 Uncertain; erraise.
 The of pring of a ragrant and ignoble love.
 Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v. 3. Of or pertaining to one who wanders; un-

settled; vagabond. Titus Oates . . . had ever since led an infamous and vagrant life. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii

Well pleased to pitch a ragrant tent among The unfenced regions of society. Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

4. In med., wandering: as, ragrant cells (wandering white corpuseles of the blood).

II. n. 1. A wanderer; a rover; a rambler.

Historic without Geographic moueth, but in mouing randreth as a vagrant, without certain habitation.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

A vagrant and a servant in vile employment, in a strange countrey.

Barrow, Sermons, xivii.

2. An idle stroller; a vagabond; a loafer; a tramp: now the ordinary meaning.

Vagrants and Out-laws shall offend thy View; For such must be my Friends. Prior, Henry and Emma.

For such must be my Friends.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

The fugitive, with the brand of Cain on him, was a vagrant of necessity, hunted to death like a wolf.

In law the word vagrant has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost, the object of, the statutes being to subject to police control various ill-defined classes of persons whose habits of life are inconsistent with the good order of society. In the English statutes vagrants are divided into three grades: (a) idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so, unlicensed peddlers or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, etc.; (b) rogues and vagabonds, notoriously idle and disorderly persons, fortune-tellers and other like impostors, public gamblers and sharpers, persons having no visible means of living and unable to give a good account of themselves, etc.; (c) incorrigible rogues—that is, such as have been repeatedly convicted as rogues and vagabonds, jail-breakers, and persons escaping from legal durance, etc. In the United States the statutes are diverse, but in their general features include to a greater or less extent beggars, drunken parents who refuse or fail to support their children, paupers when dissolute and sick, prostitutes, public masqueraders, tramps, truants, etc.

Vagrantly (va grant-li), adv. [vagrant+-yg2]

In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner.

Vagrantloss (va grant-li), adv. [vagrant + -yg2]

In a vagrant; vagraney. [Rare.]

Vagromt (va grom), a. A perverted spelling and pronuncation of vagrant, ascribed as a blunder to Dogberry in "Much Ado about Nothing," and with allusion to this occasionally used by modern writers.

modern writers.

This is your charge: you shall comprehend all cagrom men; you are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 26.

You took my ragrom essays in; You found them shelter over sea, New Princeton Rev., VI. 114.

vague (vāg), a. and n. [\(\) F. vague = Sp. Pg. It. rago, \(\) L. vagus, wandering, rambling, strolling, fig. uncertain, vague. From the same L. source are E. rague, r., ragabond, vagant, vagrant, ragary, extravagant, extravagate, strava-gant, stravaig, etc., also Sc. vaig.] I. a. 1t. gant, stravaig, etc., also se. Wandering; roving; vagrant.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the vague villains, good neither to live peaceably nor to fight.

Sir J. Hayward.

2. Uncertain as to characters and specific designation, yet limited in scope and application; restricted in logical breadth, without any corresponding fullness of logical depth; said to determinate, but without precise expression be determinate, but without precise expression of the determination. Thus, if anything is described as most extraordinary without saying in what respect, the description is raque; if a word is understood to have a full import but what that is is doubtful, it is raque; if an emotion is strong but unaccompanied by a definite imagination of its object, it is raque; if a pictorial figure represents that something exists but fails to show its shape, situation, etc., it is raque. This meaning of the word (which occurs seldom before the eighteenth century without an explanatory accompaniment) seems to be derived from the logical pluase individuam raque, meaning a single person or thing, designated as one in number, but without its proper name or any adequate description: as, "a certain man."

as, "a certain man."

A rague apprehension of I knew not what occupied my mind.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 193.

"Conscience!" said the Chancellor; "conscience is a rague word, which signifies any thing or nothing."

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or derivation: as, a raque report.

I have read, in some old, marvellous tale,
Some legend strange and rague,
That a midnight host of spectres pale
Beleaguered the walls of Frague.

Longfellow, The Beleaguered City.

4. Having unclear perception or thought; not thinking clearly.

Random cares and truant joys,
That shield from mischief and preserve from stains
Vague minds, while men are growing out of boys.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxvi.

Vague individual, sense, term. See the nouns. = Syn. 2. Dim, obscure, indistinct, ambiguous.

II. n. 1. A wandering; a journey; a voyage.

Hallinell.—2†. A vagary; a whim.

Here this fyithy synke of rebels, thus conspired, played their rages, and lyned with loose brydels in al kyndes of myschefe. Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 86).

3. An undefined expanse; indefinite space.

The star-sown rague of space. Lowell, After the Burial. vaguet (vag), r. i. [Sc. also raig; < F. raguer, wander, = Sp. Pg. cagar, raguear = It. vagare, \(\times \text{L. ragari, wander, \(\times \text{vagus, wandering: see } \)
roam; play the vagrant.

These small bodies, being hudled perfore one upon another, leave a large void space, to rague and range abroad.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 630.

vaguely (vāg'li), adv. In a vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner; without definiteness or distinctness.

vagueness (vāg'nes), n. The state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; ambiguousness; indistinctness.

Common language has, in most cases, a certain degree of looseness and ambiguity; as common knowledge has usually something of raqueness and indistinctness.

Wherell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. xlvill.

There is a degree of ragueness about the use of the terms person and personality.

H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 170.

vagus (vā'gus), n.; pl. vagi (-jī). [NL. (sc. nerrus, nervo), (L. ragus, wandering; see rague.) 1.
The tenth cranial nerve, or wandering nerve, the longest and most widely distributed of the the longest and most widely distributed of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck and thorax to the upper part of the abdomen. It supplies the organs of voice and respiration with motor and sensory fibers, and the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and heart with motor influence. Its superficial origin is from the medulla, immediately in front of the restiform body and below that of the glossopharyngeal. It passes out of the eramal cavity through the jugular foramen, and accompanies the carotid artery in the neck to the thorax, where the nerves of the two sides differ in their course, that of the right side reaching the posterior surface of the esophagus and stomach, while that of the left goes to the anterior. It gives off very numerous branches, as the meningeal, auricular, pharyngeal, laryngeal, pulmonary, cardiac, gastric, etc., and forms intricate connections with other nerves of the exercise system. Also called meaningstric, par tegan, and formerly second division of the cighth nerve of Willis.

The raque nerve, which connects the brain with the vis-

The *cagus* nerve, which connects the brain with the viscera.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 273.

2. In insects, the principal visceral or stomatogastric nerve, which originates in two parts in the head, beneath the bases of the antenne,

gastric nerve, which originates in two parts in the head, beneath the bases of the antenne, uniting in a ganglion below the cerebrum, and passing backward along the upper surface of the intestinal canal. In the thora it divides into two parts, which give off numerous smaller nerves to all the viscera—Trigonum vagi. Same as ala cinera (which see, under ala)—Vagus ganglion. See gandion.

Vahea (vā'hē-ii), n. [NL. (Lamarek, 1791), from the name of the tree in Madagascar.] A genus of apocynaceous plants, comprising a few (perhaps two) species formerly included in the genus Landolphau. The name Vahea is also used by some in place of Landolpha for several other species which are important rubber-plants, as V. (L.) Hendelotto of senegal, V. (L.) Joirida of West Africa, remarkable for the heauty of its abundant fragrant white flowers, and V. (L.) Occariens of Angola, which bears an edible, sweet and acidulous, pulpy fruit of the size of an orange.

Vaich, v. i. See vake.

Vaidic, Vaidik (vā'dik), a. [Skt. vāidīka, relating to the Vedas.] Same as Vedic.

The earliest religious utterances which have been preserved in Aryan literature are known as the Vaidik hymus.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 61. hymns.

Nymns.

J. T. n heter, short his, numa, p. or.
Vaigt, v. i. See take.
Vail, n. and v. See vet.
Vail²(vāl), v. i. [CME, vailen, vaylen; by apheresis from wait; see avail¹.] To profit; benefit; avail: a poetical use.

To hym not raileth his preching, Al helpe he other with his teching, Rom, of the Row, 1, 5765.

Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn, Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne Their men in battle-order set. Scott, L. of L. M., v. 4.

 $vail^2$ (vāl), n. [By apheresis from $avaul^1$, n.] 1_†. Profit; gain; produce.

My house is as twere the cave where the young outlaw hourds the stolen cails of his occupation. Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, il. 1.

His commings in are like a Taylors from the shreds of bread, the chippings, and remnants of the broken crust, excepting his raides from the barrell which poore folkes buy for their hogs, but drinke themselnes. *Up. Earle*, Vicro-cosmographic, An old Colledge Butler

2†. An unlooked-for or casual acquisition; a windfall. Tooke,—3. Money given to servants by a visitor; a tip: usually in the plural. Also

Why should be, like a Servant, seek Vails over and above his Wages? Millon, Touching Hirelings Avails 'is good old English, and the rails of Sir Joshua Reynolds's porter are famous.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

On the smallest provocation, or at the hope of the smallest increase of wages, or still more of rales, the servant threw up his place.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

The strange and idill beggaris . . . are sufferit to vaig and wander throughout the hall cuntrey.

Scotch Laws, 1600, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 350.]

Aux. 1600, quoted in Ribton-Turner's vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 350.] of submission.

Then may'st thou think that Mars himself came down, To rail thy plumes, and heave thee from thy pomp. Greene, Orlando Furioso.

None that beheld him but . . . Did rail their crowns to his supremacy.

Shak., Pericles, il. 3. 42.

Now vail your pride, you captive Christians, And kneel for mercy to your conquering foe. Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To yield; give place; express respect or submission by yielding, uncovering, or otherwise; bow.

Because we railed not to the Turkish fleet Their creeping galleys had us in the chase.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every one that does not know cries, "What nobleman

is that?" all the gallants on the stage rise, vail to me, kiss their hand, ofter me their places.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, 1. 3.

2. To drop; move down; take a lower position; slope downward.

The same ships in good order valed downs the River of hames.

Haklunt's Voyages, 1, 288.

With all speed I railed down that night ten miles, to take the tide in the morning.

Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 53).

vail³† (vāl), n. [⟨vail³, v.] Submission; descent; decline.

tven with the rail and darking of the sun,
To close the day up, Hector's life is done.

Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 7.

vaimuret, n. Same as vantmure.
vain (vān), a. [< ME. vain, vayn, vein, veyn, <
OF. (and F.) vain = Pr. van, va = Cat. va = Sp.
vano = Pg. vāo = It. vano, < L. vanus, empty,
void, fig. idle, fruitless; of persons, idle, deceptive, ostentations, vain; perhaps orig. "vacnus,
and so akin to L. vacnus, empty: see vacuous, vacant. Some suggest a connection with E. wane, want, wan-; but this is improbable. Hence (from L. ranus) also E. ranish, ranity, raunt, eranish, evanesc, etc.] 1. Having no real value or importance; worthless; unsubstantial; empty; trivial; idle.

But, O rain boast!
Who can control his fate?
Shak, Othello, v. 2, 264.

Vain matter is worse than rain words.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, f.

She . . had never proved
How cain a thing is mortal love
M. Arnold, Switzerland, vi., Isolation.

2. Producing no good result; destitute of force or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual; useless; futile; unavailing.

It should be but a raine thing, and counted but as lost laboure. Lecins, Manip Vocab. (E. F. T. S.), Pref., p. 2. Give us help from trouble; for vain is the help of man. Ps. 1x. 11.

Let no man speak again To alter this, for counsel is but rain. Shak., Rich. II., iii 2, 214.

3. Light-minded; foolish; silly.

As school-maids change their names
By rain though apt affection.
Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 48.

For it is a rain thing to expect, in so open a condition as we live in here, that no cross Winds should blow upon us, Stillingleet, Sermons, I. x.

4. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments or accomplishments; elated with a high opinion of one's personal appearance, manners, or the like; courting the admiration or applause of others; conceited; self-complacent; also, proceeding from or marked by such pride or conceit: as, to be rain of one's figure or one's dress.

For to be conscious of what all admire, And not be rain, advances virtue higher. Dryden, Eleonora, 1. 101.

Mr. Holloway was a grave, conscientious elergyman, not rain of telling anecdotes, very learned, particularly a good orientalist. *T. Warton*, in Elliss Lit. Letters, p. 320.

I never heard or saw the introductory words "Without anity I may say," etc., but some rain thing immediately ollowed.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 3. vanity I n

5. Showy; ostentatious; pretentious. Load some vain church with old theatric state.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 29.

For vaint. Same as in vain.

Wainf. Same as in vain.

Yea, my gravity,

Wherein—let no man hear me—I take pride,
Could I with boot exchange for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 12.

In vain, to no purpose; without success or advantage; ineffectually.

Butt all that euer he spak it was in vayn.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3062.

In vain they combated, in vain they writ.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

To take a name in vain. See name! = Syn. 1. Unreal, shadowy, dreamy, delusive, false, deceitful. -2. Bootless, abortive. -4. See egotism.

Vainful! (vān'ful), a. [\(\chi vain + -ful. \] Vain; empty.

Tusser, Husbandry, Author's Episaltesis.

vainglorious (vān-glō'ri-us), a. [< vainglory + -ons.] 1. Filled with vainglory; glorying in excess of one's own achievements; extravagantly elated; boastful; vaunting.

Vaine-glorious man, when fluttering Wind does blow, In his light winges is lifted up to skye. Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 10.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 10.
The philosophers of his time, the flustring ratin-glorious
Greeks, who pretended so much to magnify and even adore
the wisdom they professed. South, Sermons, III. vi.
2. Indicating or proceeding from vainglory;
founded on excessive vanity; boastful.

Arrogant and vainglorious expression. Sir M. Hale. A rainglorious confidence prevailed, about this time, among the Spanish cavallers. Irving, Granada, p. 66.

vailable (vā'la-bl), a. [By apheresis from available.] Profitable; advantageous. Smith, Commonwealth, ii. 4. (Richardson.) vailer! vailing, etc. See reiler, etc. vailer (vā'ler), n. [< rails + crl.] One who vails; one who yields or gives place in submission or deference.

He is high in his owne imagination; ... when hee goes hee looks who looks; if hee finds not good store of railers he comes home stiffo.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Golden Asse. vaimuret, n. Same as rantmure.

vain (vān), a, [< ME. vam, vayn, vein, veyn, < value of the composition of the composition of the looks who looks; if hee finds not good store of railers he comes home stiffo.

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vain (vān), a, [< ME. vam, vayn, vein, veyn, < value plorie is for to have pompe and delit in his tem-value plorie is for to have pompe and delit in his tem-value plorie is for to have pompe and delit in his tem-value plorie is for to have pompe and delit in his tem-value plorie.

Vaine-glorie is for to have pompe and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

But for the fear of incurring the suspicion of rainglory, he would have sung a pealm with as firm and cheerful a voice as if he had been worshipping God in the congregation.

Macaulay, Hist, Eng., vi.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri), r. i.; pret, and pp. rain-glorud, ppr. rainglorying. [< rainglory, n.] To indulge in vain boasting. [Rare.]

It would be idle and frivolous to mention these points for the sake of rain-glorying during the Jubilee year. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII, 485.

vainly (van'li), adv. In a vain manner. Especially -(a) Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually;

In weak complaints you rainly waste your breath.

(b) In an inflated or conceited manner; proudly; arregantly: a, to strut about rainly.

A stranger to superior strength,
Man rainly trusts his own.
Courper, Human Frailty.

couper, numan Frailty.

(c) Idly; fooli-hly; unreasonably; hence, erroneously; falsely.

falsely.

Which rainly I supposed the Holy Land.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5, 239.

We have sufficient to content our schee, though not in such abundance as is rainly reported in England.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, IL 36.

vainness (vān'nes), n. 1. The state of being vain; ineffectualness; fruitlessness: as, the rainness of effort,—2. Empty pride; vanity.

Vainness, a meagre friend to gratefulness, brought him . . to despise Erona. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

o despise Erona.

Free from rainness and self-glorious pride.

Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol.

3t. Foolishness; folly.

O! how great vainnesse is it then to scome The weake! Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity, 1, 83.

I hate ingratitude more in a man Than lying, vainness, babbling, drunkenness. Shak., T. N., iii. 4, 389.

Stak., T. N., iii. 4. 389.

Vair (var), n. [Formerly also were; \ ME. vair, vayre, veir, feir, \ OF. vair, F. vair = Pr. vair, var, vaire, fur of the ermine, \ ML. varius, also varis, the ermine, \ L. varius, spotted, variegated: see various. Hence vairy, and the seeond element of miniver.] 1. A kind of fur in use in the middle ages. It is generally assumed to have been the skin of a small animal, such as the gray squirrel, of which the back is gray and the belly white. Compare miniter.

And sythene to bedd he es broghte als it ware a prynce, and happed with ryche robes appone lyme ynewe, wele furrede with rayr, and the gryse.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 248. (Halliwell.)

Tho I was strong ant wis, Ant werede feir and grys. E.l. Antiq. (ed. Wright and Halliwell, 1841), I. 121.

Pall and vair no more I wear,
Nor thou the crimson sheen.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

See tincture, 2. It

2. In her., one of the furs. Se is represented as in the filustration, except that the number of rows is not postively fixed. Compare rairé, vairé (vā-rā'), a. [Heraldie F., Cvair, vair; see var.] In her., composed of divisions like those of vair, but of other tinetures

of vair, but of other tinetures than of azure and argent: as, vair or and gules. According to some writers, there must be more than two tinetures—for instance, four. The tinetures must be more than two tinetures—for instance, four. The tinetures must be more than two tinetures—for instance, four. The tinetures must be mentioned in the blazon: as, vair sable, ar, val, gules, and v. Also vairy, very, very, very, very, vairy (viir), a. Same as vaire, vairy viir'), a. Same as vaire, vaishele, a, and and spelling of ressel. Pitscottu. Vaishnava (vish'na-vii), n. [Skt. Taushnava, (Vish'na-vii), n. [Skt. Taushn dras and others, and from degraded outcasts. In modern times they are divided into many

vaivode, vaivodeship, n.—See ronode, etc. vakass, r.—[Armenian.]—In the Armenian Church, a cucharistic yestment, semicircular in Church, a cucharistic vestment, semicircular in shape and usually of metal, having a breast-plate attach et o it, on which are the names, heads, or figures of the twolve apostles. It is put could rate the mitr, stichment, stele farar) girlle, and epimentia, and b fore the chould (churchar). It is put on over the Le d, afterward let down on the neck and shoulders, but feelend with a gold chin. It is also known as the inhelf, and is supposed to be an inheritance from the Lowish child, Also reads.

with the Western and cc. Also roms.

vake (vik), v. i.; pret, and pp. vaked, ppr. vakerng. [Also vail, vauch; \ OF, vaquer = Sp. Pg. vacur = It. vacar, \ C. vacare, be empty or vacant; see vacant, vacate.] To be vacant or unoccupied; become vacant. [Scotch.] vakeel, vakil (va-kël'), n. [\ Hind. vakil, \ Ar. valid, an advocate.] In the East Indies, an ambassador or special commissioner residing at a court; a native atterney or deputy.

Viziers, tallets, ardars, reminders, generals, captains, potentites, and powers followed in succession, each with his nurzer and his scheam, whilst the master of the ceremond size it I their titlet in a loud, even-toned voice.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, 11, 247

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, 11, 217
Valaisan (va-la/sgn), a. [\langle Indias (see def.) + -an.] Of or pertaining to Valais, a canton in the southern part of Switzerland.
valance, valence! (val'ans, -ens), r. [Early mod. E. also indiance, talens; CME, valence, valence, proc. \langle Valence, in France, still famous for silks (cf. I'alence mees lace, so called from I'alenciances, in France), \langle L. Valentia, lit. \(^{\text{ts}}\) strength, \(^{\text{valent}}\) rate (rate, be strong; see raliant, \(^{\text{valent}}\)), ppr. of valence, be strong; see raliant, \(^{\text{valent}}\)), alentia, \(^{\text{valent}}\), \(^{\text{valen Also valentia, valencia.

One covering for a fielde bedde of green and valens
Unton Inventories (ed. Nichols), p. 4.

2. A short curtain used upon a bedstead, or in some similar way, either around the frame upon which the mattress rests (a base-ralance), or around the head of the canopy (a tester-val-

A double values aboute the herce, both aboue and by-neith, with his worde and his devise written therine. Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Now is Albanos marriage-bed new hung With fresh rich curtaines! Now are my talence up, Imbo t with orient pearle. Marrton, What you Will, III. 1.

[The sense in the following passage is uncertain.

Cylenius, ryding in his chevauche, I 10 Venus ralance mighte his paleys se, Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, 1, 145.]

valance, valence¹ (val'ans, -ens), v. t. [\(val-ance, n. \)] To furnish or decorate with a valance:

figuratively used in the quotation for 'to decorate with a beard.'

Thy face is valanc'd since I saw thee last.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 442.

valanche; (va-lanch'), n. [Also vollenge; a dial. aphetic form of avalanche.] An avalanche.

aphietic form of acadamene. An available.

The voltenge which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball.

W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 456. (Daries.)

The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the valanches.

Smollett, France and Italy, xxxiii.

Valdenses, Valdensian. Same as Waldenses, Waldensian

vale¹ (vāl), n. [⟨ ME. vale, val, ⟨ OF. (and F.) val = Pr. val, valh = Cat. vall = Sp. Pg. It. valle, ⟨ L. vallis, a vale: connections uncertain. Hence ult. valley, avale, avalanche, vail³.] 1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley:

I remember that once heretofore I wrote unto you a rate or a farewell upon conjecture.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 185.

valediction (val-\(\tilde{\psi}\)-dik(shon), n. [\(\lambda\) M. "valdetion(n-), \(\lambda\) I. valedicere, pp. valedictus, say farewell, \(\lambda\) vale. farewell (impy. of valere, be well, be strong; see vale3), \(+\) dicere, say; see diction. (f. b) nediction, malidiction.] \(\lambda\) farewell; a bidding farewell.

When he went forth of his colledge . . . he alwayes took this solemn exclutation of the fellowes.

Patter, Worthies, Shropshire, III 66.

Their last raid diction, thrice uttered by the attendants, was also very solemn. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial is.

valedictorian (val é-dik-tő'ri-an), n. [< vale-dictory + -an.] In American colleges and some academics and high schools, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement or graduating exercises of his class; usually chosen as the scholar bearing the highest rank in the graduating class, as the best representative, for various reasons, of the whole class, or as otherwise worthy of spe-cial distinction.

valedictory (val-ē-dik'tō-ri), a, and n. [(NL, as if 'valeductorius, (L. valeductus, pp. of valeducte, say farewell: see valeduction.] I, a. Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell: as, a

rale dictory speech.

II. n.; pl. vale dictories (-riz). A farewell oration or address (sometimes in Latin), spoken at graduation in American colleges and other institutions by one of the graduating class, usually by the one who has the highest rank. Compare raledictorian.

The raledictors, of course, came last, and I felt rather awkward in 14-ing to declaim my stifted Latin phrases before an audience which had been stirred by such vigorous English. Josiah Quinca, Figures of the Past, p. 56.

valence!, n. and r. See valance.

valence, n. and r. See ratance.

valence (va'lens), n. {<LL. valentia, strength,
⟨ ralen(t-), strong, ppr. of valere, be strong;
see valuant, valid.] 1. In chem., the relative
saturating or combining capacity of an atom
compared with the standard hydrogen atom; the quality or force which determines the number of atoms with which any single atom will chemically unite. The original statement of the law of valence was that each atom could combine with a certain definite number of hydrogen atoms, or with an equivalent number of atoms of any other element, and that this number was fixed and malterable. This number expressed the valence, which was a constant, an invariable property of the element. For example, one atom of phosphorus combines with three atoms of chlorin, forming phosphorus trichlorid. As the chlorin atom is univalent, phosphorus appears to be trivalent. But in phosphorus pentachlorid one atom of phosphorus combines with five of chlorin, and therefore phosphorus not this case appears quinquivalent. In view of facts like these it is held by some authorities that the valence of an element is a varying quality depending on the nature of the other combining atoms, temperature, etc. By others valence is assumed to be in variable, but the total valence is not always exhibited or ber of atoms with which any single atom will

Valentinian

in force. Also called valency, equivalence, and, less properly, atomicity.

2. In biol.: (a) Form value; morphological

value or equivalency. See morphic. (b) In zoöl., taxonomic value or equivalency; classificatory grade or rank of a zoölogical group.

catory grade or rank of a zoological group.

valencia (vā-len'shi-ii), n. [See valance.] 1.

Same as valance, 1.—2. A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc.

valencianite (vā-len'shi-an-it), n. [< Valenciana (see def.) + -ite².] In mineral, a variety of orthoclase féldspar, very similar to the adularia of the Alps, found at the silver-mine of Valenciana, Mexico.

Valenciana, Mexico.

Valencia raisins. Raisins prepared by dipping the ripe bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood-ashes, oil, and salt. and then drying them in the sun. Raisins of the best quality, known as Malaga or Muscatel, are dried by the sun on the vine. Also called briefly Valencias. e raisin, 2.

Valenciennes (va-lon-si-enz'), n. [(Valenciennes, in France.] 1. A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes, France. See lacc.—2. A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as in-

valency (va'len-si), n.; pl. valencies (-siz). [As valency (va'len-si), n.; pl. valencies (-siz). [As valence' (see -cy).] 1. Same as valence, 1.—2. A single unit of combining capacity. Thus, carbon is said to have four valencies.

Valenginian (val-en-jin'i-an), n. [\lambda Valenginian (val-en-jin'i-an), n. [\lambda Valengin (see def.) + -ian.] In geol., in the nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists, the name of the lower division of the Neocomian: so called from Valengin, near Neuchâtel

valentia1 (vā-len'shi-ji), n. Same as valencia, ralance, 1. Valentia² (vū-len'shi-ū), n. [NL. (Stål, 1865).]

Valentia (valentiality). [KL. (Stat. 1605).]
A genus of hemipterous insects.

valentine (val'en-tin). n. [⟨ ME. *valentine, valentine, f., a young man or woman betrothed, according to a rural custom, on the first Sunday in Lent, the promise being annulled if the young man failed to give the young woman a present or an en-tertainment before Mid-Lent (Roquefort); pertertainment before Mid-Lent (Roquetory); per-haps \(\xi'\xi'\xi\text{not}\), a var. of galant, gallant (see gallant), but popularly identified with the name of St. Valentine \(\xi\text{ME}\). Valentine = Sp. Valentin = Pg. Valentine = It. Valentino = G. Sw. Dan. Valentin = D. Velten, Valentijn, \(\xi\text{L}\). Valentinus, a man's name, \(\xi'\text{valent}(t-)\xi\text{s}\), pproof valure, be strong: see valiant, valid), on whose of rative, be strong; see ratiant, ratial), on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made (see def.).]

1. A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St Valentine, to whom l'ebruary 14th is sacred. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspere, that on this day birds begin to mate: "For this was on seynt Valentines day, Whan every brid cometh ther to chese his make." Chaucer, Patliament of Fools, 1, 310

Godys bleseyng have he and myn Godys bleseyng have he and myn My none [mine own] gentyl Volontyn Godod Tomas the frere.

MS. Harl. 1735, f. 48. (Halliwell.)

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day, All in the morning betime, And I a maid at your window, To be your Valentine. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 51.

Tell me
What man would satisfy thy present fancy
Had thy ambition leave to choose a Valentine.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4

I am also this year my wife's Valentine, and it will cost me 5l.; but that I must have laid out if we had not been Valentines.

Pepus, Diary, Feb. 14, 1666.

Valentines. Pepps, Diary, Feb. 14, 1666.

2. A letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day; a written or printed or painted missive of an amatory or a satirical kind, generally sent anonymously. The sentimental class are often highly ornamental and expensive productions, usually hearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony, the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with carleatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, etc., of the recipient

Valentinian (val-en-tin'i-an), a. and n. [LL. Valentinianus, L. Valentinus (see def., and ef. valentinus or the Valentinians, of the see-

II. n. A follower of Valentinus, of the second century, the founder of the most influential and best-known of the Gnostic systems. Valentinus was said to have received his doctrines from a pupil of the apostle Paul, and also by direct revelation. He asserted that from the First Great Cause successively emmaded thirty cons. in the and female, from the last of which, Wisdom, proceeded at being who was the creator of the world. Christ and the Holy Spirit were two cons later created, and Jesus ou mated from all the cons; and the redemption wrought upon carth followed and repeated a redemption wrought in the spiritual world. The Valentinians sought support for their system in an allegorical method of exposition of Scripture, especially of Paul's epistics and the prologue of John's gospel. See Gnostic, con. 2, demining.

Valentinianism (val-en-tin'i-an-izm), n. [C Falentinian + -ism.] The system of doctrines maintained by the Valentinians.

Valentinite (val'en-tin-it), n. [After Basil Valentine, an alchemist of the 15th century, who discovered the properties of antimony.] Native oxid of antimony (Sb₂O₃), occurring in orthorhombic crystals and massive, of a white to brown or pink color and adamantine luster. It has the same composition as senarmontite, but differs in crystalline form. Also called antimoun-bloom.

Valentin's corpuscles. Small roundish bod-

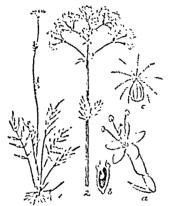
valentin's corpuscies. Final rounding bodies ies found in nerve-tissue; anyloid bodies. valeraldehyde (val-e-ral'de-hid), n. [5 cale-r(uan) + aldehyde.] A mobile liquid having an irritating odor (C₄H₀.CHO). It is produced by the oxidation of anyl alcohol. Formerly called ladged. An isomorphic release the best of the control of the

an irruating onor (v 419.CHO). It is produced by the oxidation of anyl alcohol. Formerly called raleral. An isomeric valeraldehydo with a fruit-like odor is also known.

Valerate (val'e-rāt), n. [CF, ralirate; as valer(an) + -atcl.] A salt of valerianic acid.

Valerian! (vā-lē'ri-an), n. [Early mod. E. valergan; CME, valeran, COF, valerane, F. valergan; EME, valeran, CME, valerana, CME, valerana, valeriana = Dr. valerana, CML, valerana, valerian, prob. CL, Valeranas or Valerana, valerana, prob. CL, Valeranas or Valerana, a personal name, Cvalere, be strong: see valual.]

1. A plant of the genus Valerana. The common, official, or great wild valerfan is V. of cinalis, native through Europe and Aslatic Russla, cultivated for its medicinal root and somewhat for ornament. It is a the thereous plant with a perennial rootstock, the stem is evect, from 2 to 4 feet high, and furrowed, the la avesare opposite and pinnate, and the flowers are small, white or pinkish,



2. Planeing plant of Valerian Paleriana of matter, 2, the to florescence; is, flower with bract; b, texts a che way, c, fruit with

in terminal corymbs. The root is an officinal drug having the property of a gentle stimulant, with an especial direction to the nerves, applied in hysteria, cpilipsy, etc. Its virtue resides chiefly in a volatile oil.—the oil of rulerino to cats, and also, it is said, to rats, it is therefore used as a bait. In England in the streenth century, valerian, under the name of setroil, was regarded as a panacca; but the species appears to have been V. Pyrenaica, a plant there cultivated, and naturalized from Spain. V. Phu from western Asia, called yarden rulerian, is also cultivated, and afterds yarden rulerian, is also cultivated, and afterds yarden rulerian, is also cultivated, and afterds a root of weaker property. V. Diocoridia is believed to be the true valerian or plant (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) the ancient Greeks. There are three species of valerian in North America, the most notable being V. edu. [8, edible valerian, whose thickened roots, after prolonged cooking in the ground, formerly formed a staple food of the Digger Indians.

Herbes coude I telle cek many oon, As egremoin, ralerian, and lunarie. Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1, 247.

2. The rootstocks of the officinal valerian, or some preparation from them.

Valerian, calmer of hysteric squirms.

O. W. Holmer, Rip Van Winkle, M. D., I.

O. W. Holmer, Rip Van Winkle, M. D., I. Cate' valerian, the common valerian.—Garden valorian. See def. I.—Greek valerian, primarily Polemnium exculcium, the Jacob's-ladder: called by the old herbalists Valeriana Greea, having been mistaken for the valerian of the ancient Greeks. The name is extended to the genus, including the American P. replans, sometimes named excepting Greek valerian by translation of the (lampl) specific name. It is a much lower plant than the Jacob's-ladder, with weak stems, flowers light-blue, modding in small corymbs, delicate, and pretty.—Oil of valerian. See def. I.—Red valerian, Centranthus ruber, native in the Mediterranean region, long cultivated for its handsome oblong paniele of red flowers, which have given it the provincial name of seadel lightning.—Spur or spurred valorian, the red valerian: thus named from its spurred corolla-tube. See Centranthus.—Valerian-pug, Lupithe-

cla valerianata, a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on valerian.—Wild valorian, the common valerian.
Valorian (va-lé 'ri-nu), a. [6] L. l'alerius (see dof.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Valerius,—Valorian law, the law proposed and earlied by Valerius Publicola when consul (60 m, 2.2), granting to every Roman clitzen the right of appeal from the summary jurisdiction of consuls.

juisucion of consult. Valoriana (vă-lê-ri-ă'na), n. [NL. (Tourne-fort, 1700; carlier in Lobel, 1576); see vale-rian¹.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type rian'i.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order Valerianew, the source of valerian. It is characterized by triandrous flowers with a spurless corolla, and truit crowned with the pappose limb of the calys. It contains about 150 species, chiefly perennial heris with entire, toothed, or dissected leaves, and white or plak flowers, usually in terminal cymes. They inhabit the temperate and arctic regions of both hemispheres, and mountains further south, a few occuring in Indiand in Brazil. For the species, see rabrian), also settad, mard, 4, and Cellic and Cretan regions of duck replexard). There are 8 species in the United States, mostly western, with one, V. rendem, in southern Florich, and another, V. paucifora, peculiar to the middle of the castern and central region. V. releation occurs from New York, and V. culuité from Ohlo, northward and westward. See cut under saleriant.

Valerianaceæ (vā-lē'ri-a-m'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Limdley, 1836), \ l'aleriana \(\pm \) -accw.] Same as Valerianew.

valerinnaceous (vậ-lê ri-a-na shius), a. Of, or

ns Valerianae.

va

by its toothed, lobed, nwned, or horned, but never nappous calyx. There are about 55 specks, annual herbs, dichotomously branched, with entire, dentate, or planatifid leaves, and cymes of white, pale-blue, or plan flowers. The genus is chiefly confined to the Mediterranean region, extending into central Europe, but occurs in North America, and a few specks are wildly naturalized. Several specks speakes with pule green it was as lettuce. T. oldoria, a specks with pule green it was an lettuce. T. oldoria, a specks with pule green it was an intituce. T. oldoria, and interryl known as white pethora and lambi-elettuce, and latterly as evra-solad, is now often cultivated under the pass as an early solad under the name of fatticus. (See cut under dichotoma.) Twelve specks, formerly classed under the related monotypic genus Tedia, are natives of the United States; four species of the Un

valerianic (vā-lē-ri-an'ik), a. [< valerian] +

valeriante (va-le-ri-an ik), a. [\(\chi\) carante \(\chi\)-ic.] Same as valeric.

valeric (val'e-rik), a. [\((\chi\) F. valerique; as valeric (val'e-rik), a. [\((\chi\) F. valerique; as valerian.—Valeria acid, an acid having three metameric forms and the general formula cyllagots. The common acid distilled from valerian-root is optically inactive, a mobile liquid with caustic acid taste and the pungent small of old cheese. Its salts have been somewhat used in medicine.

in medicine, valeryl (val'e-ril), n. [⟨raler(ian) + -yl.] The hypothetical univalent radical C₂H₂O. Valesian (vā-lē'shian), n. [⟨LGr. Oraλήσιοι, ⟨Oraλήσιο, L. Valens, their founder.] One of an ancient Arabian Christian sect accused of prac-

ancient Arabian Christian sect accused of practising self-mutilation as a religious rite.

valet (val'et or val'ā), n. [Formerly also valett; COF, valet, valet, \(\chi \) vaslet, later also varlet, with intrusive \(r \) \(\chi \). Varlet, \(q, v_* \), \(F, valet, \) a man-servant, valet de chambre, \(F, \text{dial}, valet, \) a farm-hand, \(= Pr. vaslet, vaylet, vallet \) = Wall, valet, a bachelor, varlet, servant, \(\chi \) ML, vassalettus, dim, of vassalis, a vassal; see vassal. Doublet of varlet, \(\) \(1 \) A man-servant who attends on a man's person. Also called valet de chambre. Valets, or varlets, were originally the sons of chumbre. Valets, or variets, were originally the sons of

Valhalla

knights, and later sons of the nobility before they attained the age of chivatry, who rerved as pages. The King made him [W. de La Pole] his valeet, Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire, 111, 422.

On that very morning had . . . [the boots] come for the first time under the rate's depurating hand.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, L. 23.

In the manège, a kind of good or stick armed with a point of iron.—Valet de place (vală de-plas), in French clifes, and hence outside of France also, a man who offers his personal services to the public, epcelally of strangers, for hire, as in the capacity of guide, and for doing creads and commissions.

I was yawning back to the hotel through the palace-garden, a ralet-de-place at my side, when I saw a young lady scated under a tree.

Thuckeray, I ltr-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothe a.

valet (val'et or val'ā), r. t. [C ralet, n.] To attend on as valet; net the valet to.

He were an old full-bottoned wig the gift of some dandy old Brown whom he had raleted in the middle of last century.

T. Hugher, Tom Brown at Rugby, t. 2.

valetudinaria, n. Plural of valetudinarium. valetudinarian (val-c-tū-di-nā'ri-nu), a. and n. [Cadetudinary + -an.] I. a. Being in a poor state of health; weak; infirm; invalid; deliente; seeking to recover health.

This kind of reletudinarian effeminacy, this habit of coddling himself, appears in all parts of his conduct. Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

My feeble health and raletudinarian stomach.

Celeridge.

II. n. A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health; an invalid.

I would cry out to all the caletudinarians upon earth— Brink tar-water, Ep. Berkeley, To T. Prior on Virtues of Tar-water, L. f. 11.

Also valetudinary.

valetudinarianism (val-ē-tū-di-nā'ri-an-izm), n. [< rab tudinarian + -ism.] A state of feeble health; infirmity, valetudinariness (val-ē-tū'di-nā-ri-nes), n.

The state of being valetudinary, valetudinarious (val-ē-tū-di-nā'ri-us), a. [L. valetudinarius; see valetudinary.] Valetudi-

About the beginning of January he began to be very rolethelinarious, labouring under pains that seem'd Dehleatick.

C. Mother, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

valetudinarium (val-ē-tū-di-nā'ri-um), n.; pl. valetudinarium (valestusdisia ristum), n. pl., valetudinaria (-jj.). [L., nent, of valetudinarius; see raletudinariy.] in Rom, antiq, an infirmary or hospital. Services of this class were attached to camps and other military centers. In ancient Greece from a very carly time regularly or milital hospitals were connected with the cult of Asculaplus.

The rabita linerium which appears to have existed in a loman camp.

Energy, Brit., XII, 201. Roman camp.

Roman camp.

valetudinary (val-\(\tilde{\pi}\)-t\(\tilde{\pi}\)'\(\tilde{\pi}\)-t\(\tilde{\pi}\)'\(\tilde{\pi}\)-t\(\tilde{\pi}\)'\(\tilde{\pi}\)-t\(\tilde{\pi}\)'\(\tilde{\pi}\)-t\(\tilde{\pi}

I had much discourse with his lordship, whom I found to be a person of extraordinary parts, but a reletadinarie. Liedyn, Diary, Feb. 9, 1005.

valetudinousi (val-ō-tū'di-nus), a. [< L. vale-tudo (-din-), siekness, + -ons.] Valetudinarian, Fuller, Hist, Cambridge Univ., vii. 35.

tudo (din-), siekness, + -ons.] Valetudinarian. Intler, Hist. Cambridge Univ., vii. 35.
Valewi, m. An old spelling of value.
Valgus (val'gas), m.; pl. valgi (-ji). [L., bowlegged.] 1. A bowlegged man. The term genuralgam is incorrectly employed for knock-knee, bow-legs being designated by genu varum.—2.
A form of clubfoot characterized by eversion of the foot: more fully called talipes valgus.—Hallux valgus, a determity of the toy characterized by adduction or outward displacement of the great toe, which often lies across the other toes. It is a frequent cause of paintil banden.—Talipes valgus. Same as valgus, 2.
Valhalla (val-hal'h), n. [Also Wathatla: = F. Valhalla, Wathatla = Sp. Valhalla (= G. Walhalla, Valhall, after Leel.), lit. shall of the slain, slaughter (= Dan. val. in comparableads, battle-field. = G. vahl., val-klaughter, the slain, slaughter (= Dan. val. in comparable stor, battle-field.) + höll (halt-) = E. hall. Cf. Valky-] 1. In Scand. myth., the Hall of the Slain; the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, who spent much of their time in drinking and feasting. Hence—2. A name figuratively applied to any edifice or place which is the final resting-place of the heroes or great men of a nation or of many such, and specifically to the Temple of Fame built by Louis I, of Bavaria at Donau-

The true Valhalla of Mediocrity.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 348.

valiance (val'yans), n. [C OF. raillance, ral-ance, F. vaillance = Pr. valensa, ralentia = Sp. valentia = Pg. valentia = It. valenza, valenzia, (L. valentia, strength, (valen(t-)s, strong: see valiant. Cf. valance, valence¹, valence².] Val-iant character; bravery; valor. [Obsolete or

One of more resolute raliance
Treads not, I think, upon the English ground.

Greene, George a Greene.

This knightly raliance . . . which fellows him rather with Milton. The Century, XXVII. 820.

valiancy (val'yan-si), n. [As valiant (see -cy).]
Same as valiance.

Men for their raliancy greatly renowmed.

Halluyt's Voyages, II. 33.

Waliant (val'yant), a. and n. [< ME, raliant, ralyant, raliant, calant, calant

Not shall have special regard that all sturdy vagabonds all raliant beggars may be punished according to the atute. Quoted in Sir T. Elyot's Governour, ii. 7, note.

The scent thereof [garlic] is somewhat raliant.
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 200. 2†. Of a certain worth or value. Compare

strong1.

A rich country widow, four hundred a-year raliant, in woods, in bullocks, in barns, and in rye-stacks.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

3. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger;

And lepe to horse many a railaunt knyght and squyer of pris, and serched and sought though many contrees, but all was for nought.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423. Be thou valiant for me, and fight the Lord's battles.

1 Sam. xvili. 17.

He is not valiant that dares die, But he that boldly bears calamity. Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv. 3.

4. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic: as, a valiant action or achievement; a valiant combat.

Thou bearest The highest name for raliant acts.
Milton, S. A., 1. 1101.

Hence-5; Brave; splendid.

A raliant buff doublet stuffed with points.

Middleton, Black Book.

6. Of or pertaining to a brave or valiant man or valiant men.

The vesere, the aventaile, his vesturis ryche, With the ralyant blode was verrede alle over!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2573.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Gallant, Courageous, etc. (see brare), valorous, daring, dauntless, stout.

II. † n. A valiant person.

Four battles, . . . wherein four raliants of David slay four giants. Heading to 2 Sam. xxi.

valiantiset, n. [ME., also raillauntise, < OF. raillantise, < valiant, valiant: see valiant.]

valiantly (val'yant-li), adv. In a valiant manner; stoutly; courageously; bravely; heroically.

valiantness (val'yant-nes), n. The state or character of being valiant; valor; bravery; courage; intrepidity in danger.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou suck dst it from me. Shak.. Cor., iii. 2, 129.

valid (val'id), a. [Early mod. E. valide, < OF. (and F.) valide = Sp. válide = Pg. It. valide, < L. validus, strong, < valere, be strong: see valiant.] 1. Strong; powerful; efficient. [Obsolete or rare.]

lete or rare. j.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us.

Milton, P. L., vi. 438.

With . . . the hugely clustered architecture of the Vatican rising from them, as from a lerrace, they [the walls of Rome] seem indeed the raild bulwark of an ecclesiastical city.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

2. Sufficiently supported by fact; well-grounded; sound; just; good; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective: as, a ralid renson; a ralid objection.

I perceived, when the said Italian was to receive an extraordinary area sum for the Spanish ambassador's use, the whole face of affairs was presently chanced, incomuch that neither my reasons, nor the ambassador's above-mentioned, how raids soever, could prevail.

When one's Proofs are aptly chosen, Four are as relid as four Dozen. Prior, Alma, I.

3. Good or sufficient in point of law; efficiencious; exceuted with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; sustainable and effective in law, as distinguished from that which exists or took place in fact or appearance, but has not the requisites to entitle it to be recognized and enforced by law; as, a railid deed; a railid covenut; a railid marriage; a railid or attilid instrument of any kind; a railid elain or title; a railid marriage; a railid or attilid instrument of any kind; a railid elain or title; a railid marriage; a railid or attilid instrument of any kind; a railid elain, or title; a railid family, genus, or species; a railid classification.—5. In logic, having, as an argument, that degree of formal strength and truth that it professes to have.—6. In chem., having valence: chiefly used in composition, as in univalid for univalent, etc.—

Syn. 2. Solid, weighty, sunicient.

Validate (val'-iadis), r. t.; pret. and pp. railidus, strong, valid; see railid] 1. To make valid; confirm; give legal foree to.

The right remaining
For Phillp to succeed in course of years, It years should validate the acknowledged claim of birthight.

2. To test the validity of.

The right remaining
For Phillp to succeed in course of years, It years should validate the acknowledged claim of birthight.

2. To test the validity of.

The assembly occupied itself with the work of validating the votes.

Yalldzivin (val-iadis/shon) v. [CF railidation. The Socteman. The Soct

The assembly occupied itself with the work of ralidating the votes.

The Scotsman. The assembly occupied itself with the work of radiating the votes.

Validation (val-i-dā'shon), n. [< F. validation = Sp. validacion, < ML. "validatio(n-), < validare, validate; a strengthening, inforcement, or confirming; an establishing or ratifying. Blount, Glossographia (1670).

Validirostral (val*i-di-ros'tral), a. [< L. validus, strong, + rostrum, beak: see rostral.] Having a stout beak or strong bill. See cut under Saltator.

Validity (vā-lid'i-ti), n.; pl. validities (-tiz). [< F. validité = Sp. validaa = Pg. validade = It. validità, < L.L. validita (-t)s, strength of body, ML. also validness, < L. validus, strong; see valid.]

1. Strength or power in general.

Purpose is but the slave to memory rability.

Purpose is but the slave to memory, Of violent birth, but poor validity. Shak., Hamlet, ill. 2. 199.

With his (the lunatic's) cure from disease and the restored ralidity of this condition [of sensitive conscience], responsibility returns. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 119. responsibility returns. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 119.

2. The state or character of being valid. Specifically—(a) Strength or force from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; efficacy: as, the validity of an argument or a proof; the validity of an objection.

The question raised is that of the comparative validities of beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through simple intellectual processes.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

It is proved that the objective radiality of mathematics presupposes that time and space are the forms of sense.

E. Catrd, Philos. of Kant, p. 242.

(b) Legal efficacy or force; sufficiency in point of law.

The radiality of these new charters must turn upon the

valley

vallar (val'ar), a. and n. [\lambda L. vallaris, \lambda vallaris, \lambda vallum, a mound, rampart, \lambda vallus, a stake, palisade: see wall\lambda.] I. a. Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.— Vallar crown, vallar garland, in ker., a bearing supposed to represent the Roman coron castrensis, and represented as of gold with pointed uprights as if intended to represent the tops of stakes or palisades. as if intended sades.

II. n. A vallar crown.

Garlandes, rallares, and muralles whiche (as touchyng honour) were farre aboue the other thynges.

Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 284.

valiary (val'a-ri), a. Same as vallar.
vallary (val'a-ri), a. Same as vallar.
vallate (val'at), a. [\(\) L. vallatus, pp. of vallare, surround with a rampart, \(\) vallam, a rampart, wall.]

1. In anat., surrounded with a walled depression; circumvallate. [Rare.]

2. In zool, cupped; cup-shaped. [Rare.]

The sponge is goblet-shaped in general form, and not simply rallate, like T. prolifera.

Micros. Science, N. S., XXXII. 3.

vallated (val'ā-ted), a. [< vallate + -cd².] Surrounded with or as with a rampart. [Rare.]

The favorite but not vallated domain of literature is westhetics in its true meaning. Science, XII. 305. esthetics in its true meaning. Science, XII. 205.

Vallation† (va-lā'shon), n. [< LL. vallatio(n-), a rampart or intrenchment, < L. vallare, surround with a rampart: see vallate.] A rampart or intrenchment. T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 70

inet; justness; soundness; ellicacy; as, the relidity of an objection.

The question raised is that of the comparative relidities of beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes.

It is proved that the objective relidity of mathematics presupposes that time and space are the forms of sense.

E. Card, Philos. of Kant, p. 212.

(b) Legal efficacy or force; sufficiency in point of law.

The radidity of these new charters must turn upon the acceptance of them. D. Webter, Speech, March 10, 1818.

(c) Scientific strength or force: as, the radidity of a genus.

31. Value.

Nought enters there,

Of what radidity and pitch see'er,

But falls into abatement and low price.

Shake, T. N., i. 1. 12.

Objective validity. See objective.—Particular validity, truth to sensibility, as the truth of the proposition "sugar is sweet."—Universal validity, validity for earlain minds only.—Subjective validity (val'id-li), adv. In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

Validly (val'id-lio, as distinguished from a bas pripe.

Valies (val-les'), n. [Also vallice, earlier vallies, Sc. also italise, tradices; & F. valice, OF. vallse, and vallecular (val-lek'ū-lii), a. [& vallecula + -atcl] Having a vallecular or vallecular -atal, in which the root of a nail lies.

Valles (val-les'), n. [Also vallise, earlier vallies, Sc. also italise, tradices; & F. valice, OF. vallse, (Florio), M.H. reflex a portfolio, as distinguished from a bas pripe.

My ralie is empty; and, to some ears, an empty vallet is louder and nore discordant than a bappipe.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

vallata), a valley, vale, < ral, a vale, < L. rallis, valliculate (va-lik'ū-lāt), a. Same as vallecuvalles, a vale: see ralc¹. The Rom. forms late.

were prob. confused with ML. vallata, f., also Vallisneria (val-is-nē'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Micheli, vallata)] were proo. comused with ALL rallata, f., also vallatum, n., a ditch, a place surrounded by a ditch, L. vallatus, pp. of vallare, surround with a rampart or intrenchment: see vallate.] 1. A depression, or a relatively low and somewhat level area, more or less completely inclosed by hills or mountains; the basin of a stream of any size, or the area drained by it, and, in accordance with more general usage, the part of that area which lies near the stream and is not much raised above its level. The surface of a mountainous region is made up of hills for mountains) and valleys; but over those great expanses of country where uniformity of level is the dominant feature the term valley gives way to some other designation more specific in its character; thus, in English, heath, pratric, scanno, pampa, llano, paramo; in the Russian empire, scanno, pampa, llano, paramo; in the Russian empire, steppe, tundra; in South Africa, reld, etc. All the tracts thus designated lie within the basins of certain rivers, and thus technically form parts of the valleys of those rivers, but convenience demands and justifies the special designation. So, on the other hand, in mountainous countries, or even in those in which the surface is only moderately broken, the valleys have their forms characterized by terms suited to express the great variety of features which they chilbit: thus, in English, dale, dell, dingle, core, comb, vally, ravine, gorge, desile, chasm, and many others; in French, combe, cluse, cirque, etc.; in Spanish, cafada (changed to cahon in the western United States), barranca, quebrada, etc.; and so through all the various languages and countries. The forms of valleys are so numerous, and their existence dependent on such complicated and varied conditions, that a satisfactory classification of them is not possible. The simplest division of them, from the orographic point of view, is into longitudinal and transverse: the former are parallel with the mountain-ranges to which they belong; the latter, more or less nearly at right angles to them. Of longitudinal valleys the "Great Valley" of the Appalachian range offers an excellent example, this being parallel with the Blue Ridge, and having a development of about 500 miles in length in Pennsylvania and level area, more or less completely inclosed by hills or mountains; the basin of a stream of any size, or the area drained by it, and, in ac-

For he chased a saisne that he hath overtake in this derko valey, and hath hym smetyn down.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Through these fore-named rallies glide Simois and divine Scamander.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 17.

Through these fore-named rallies glide Simois and divine Scamander.

2. Hence, any similar depression of any size.

3. Specifically, in arch., the internal angle formed by the meeting of two inclined sides of a roof. The rafter which supports the valley is called the ralley-rafter or ralley-piece, and the board fixed upon it for the metallic gutter to he upon is termed the ralley-board — Cream of the valley. See crand — Synclinal valley. See synclinal.—Valley of the cerebellum, Same as rallecula errebelli (which see, under rallecula), =Syn. 1. Valley, Vale, Dule, Glen, Rarine, Defile, Gorne, Cashon. These words differ a good deal, according to locality. Valley is the general word (see def.), but may represent a region much larger than any of the others: as, the ralleys of the Amazon and the Mississippi. Vale is a poetic or elevated word for a small valley. Date belongs chiefly to the north of England, and is used of a small valley, especially if cultivated or cultivable. The popular notion of a glen is that it is secluded and shady. A rarine is narrow and relatively long. A defile is a narrow passageway, especially among hills— a pass to narrow that troops can go through only by a narrow front, as by files. A yorge is presumably deep, with sides somewhat if not quite precipitous. Cashon is a local word (see def.), without figurative extension as yet.

valley-board (val'i-let), n. [{ valley + -let.}] A little valley. [Rare.]

The infinite ramification of stream and valley, streamlet and rallenger.

The infinite ramification of stream and valley, stream-let and valleylet.

nd valleylet. Greenwood, Rain and Rivers (1866), p. 188. (Davies.)

valley-piece (val'i-pōs), n. See valley, 3. valley-rafter (val'i-raf'ter), n. See valley, 3. By old writers valley-rafters were termed

vallicula (va-lik'ū-la), n.; pl. ralliculæ (-lē). Same as vallecula

vallicular (va-lik'ū-lär), a. Same as vallecu-

valliculate (va-lik'ū-lāt), a. Same as valleculate.

Vallisneria (val-is-nē'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio Vallisneri (1661–1730), an Italian naturalist.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order Hydrochuridex, type of the tribe Vallisneriex. It is distinguished from the other two genera of the tribe by its simple periantl, fewer stamens (one to three), and the absence of a beak to the fruit. There is but one species, V. spiralis, the tape-grass or eel-grass, an aquatic plant common in fresh water, especially slow-flowing rivers, throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is a submerged herb with a very short stem, sometimes stoloniferous; very long and narrowly linear leaves crowded together at the base within a short sheath; and diccoloniferous; very long and narrowly linear leaves crowded together at the base within a short sheath; and diccoloniferous; very long and narrowly linear leaves crowded together at the base within a spathe. These buds break from their short pedicels, and rise to the surface, where they open, and shed their pollen among the fertile flowers, which are raised to the surface on long filiform scapes. These latter subsequently coil up spirally, drawing the fertilized flowers under water to mature their ruit, which is berry-like, cylindrical, and elongated, and filled with numerous oblong seeds. The plant is common in cultivation in aquariums, its rapid growth aiding to aerate the water. In streams flowing into Chesapeake Bay, where it grows in great masses, it is known as vader-celery or vide celery, and is said to be a favorite food of the canvashack duck and of the terrapin, and to impart to them their peculiar flavor. In Australia it is locally knownas springlant. The square or oblong cells of its delicate flat leaves often exhibit to a remarkable degree the phenomenon of cyclosis, or active movement of protoplasm, the current of protoplasm carrying all the cell-contents, including the chlorophyl-grains and nucleus, in continua

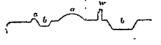
cut under diacious.
2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.
Vallisneriaceæ (val-is-nö-ri-ū'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Link, 1829), < Vallisneria + -accæ.] A former name of the order Hydrocharideæ.

Vallisnerieæ (val'is-në-ri'ë-ë), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < Vallisneria + -eæ.] A tribo of plants, of the order Hydrocharideæ, charac-

(Enditcher, 1830), (I altisneria +-cæ.] A tribe of plants, of the order Hydrocharidex, characterized by very short, sometimes stoloniforous stems, growing immersed in fresh water, producing crowded sessile elongated leaves and peduncled spathes. It consists of 3 monotypic genera, Fallisneria being the type.

Vallota (va-1ō'tii), n. [NL. (Herbert, 1821), said to have been named after Fallot, a French botanist (beginning of 17th century).] A genus of plants, of the order Amaryllidacex and tribe Amaryllia. It is characterized by a broadly funch-shaped perianth with short tube usually involuerate with three bracts, turnished with a small callus between contiguous lobes, and by numerous ovules in two vertical rows in each cell, ilpening into winged seeds. The only species, F. purpurea, is a native of South Africa. It is a bulbous plant with thong-like leaves and a stout scape bearing an umbel of numerous large scarlet flowers, erect and nearly or quite sessile. It is cultivated under the name of Scarborough lily.

Vallum (val'um), n.; pl. valla(-ii). [L., a rampart: see wall'.] 1. A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of intrenchment; specifically,



Vallum

Part of the Reman Wall near Carrow, in the north of England.
a a, ramparts, b b, ditches or fosses; w, wall.

the rampart with which the Romans inclosed their camps. It consisted essentially of two parts, the agger, or mound of earth, and the sudes, or palisades, that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it.

Valois head-dress. A style of dressing women's hair in fashion about 1850, the hair being drawn back from the forehead, and form-

being drawn back from the forehead, and forming a roll on the crown of the head.

valonia (vā-lō'ni-i), n. [< It. vallonia, < Gr. diā'avo, an acorn, an oak.] The commercial name for the acorn-cups of the valonia-oak, which are imported into Great Britain in large quantities from Asia Minor and Greece for use the prince desired and prince desired with the control of the control o

quantities from Asia Almor and Greece for use in tanning, dyeing, and making ink. They are of large size, and yield from 25 to 40 per cent. of tannin. Leather tanned with this material has a rich bloom, and is little permeable by water.

Valonia-oak (vii-lö'ni-ji-ök), n. An oak, Quercus Ægilops, of Greece and the Levant. It is a handsome tree, 30 or 40 feet high, nearly evergreen, with large prickly cupped acorns. The cups form valonia, and the immature acorns cannata. The wood is useful, particularly for cabinet-making.

the immature acorns cannata. The wood is useful, particularly for cabinet-making.

valor, valour (val'or), n. [Early mod. E. also ralure; < ME. ralour, < OF. ralour, ralur, later raleur, strongth, valor, value. F. valeur = Sp. Pg. ralor = It. ralore, < ML. ralor, strength, valor, LL. value, worth, < L. ralere, be strong, be worth: see valiant.]

1. Strength of mind in

resisting fear and braving danger; bravery; especially, courage and skill in fighting.

I knowe well I haue don right euel, not for than I shall lete hem well wite that I am not hidde, yef in me be so moche valeure, though I sholde be deed or all to hewen.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

Discretion, the best part of valour.

Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iv. 3. Some men's ralours are in the eyes of them that look on.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2†. Value; worth.

2†. Value; worth.

For goode dede done thurgh praiere
Is sold and bought to deere ivys,
To herte that of grete ralour [var.valure, 16th cent. edd.] is.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 5236.

And a Coppe ys inestymable, flor they be full sett with precious stunys of grett valour that may be.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Of small valure, O lady fair, alas, my name it is!

Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Valure wins applause
That dares but to maintain the weaker cause.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

3. A man of courage; a brave man. [Rare.] Leading young ralours—reckless as myself.

Bulwer, Richelieu, i. 1.

= Syn. I. Courage, gallantry.
valorous (val'or-us), a. [< F. valcureux = It. valoroso, < ML. valorosus, valorous, < L. valor, strength, valor; see ralor.] 1. Having or displaying valor; brave; courageous; valiant; intepid: as, a ralorous knight.

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace, Fiercely advaunst his valorous right arme. Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 34.

The most valorous Hector. Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 275.

2. Characteristic of or pertaining to valor. Full well they know the valorous heat that runs
In every pulse-beat of their loyal sons.

O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

3†. Having value; valuable.

Thy garments shall be made of Median silk, Enclused with precious fewels of mine own, More rich and ralurous than Zenocrate's. Marlore, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2.

=Syn. 1. See brare. valorously (val'or-us-li), adv. In a valorous or brave manner; valiantly.

Hold to the track on which thou enteredst in thy early youth, which thou pursuedst as consul so ratorously and bravely.

Cicero to Atticus, tr. in Froude's Casar, xii.

youth, which thou pursueds as consul so ralorously and bravely. Cicero to Attieus, tr. in Froude's Crear, xii.

Valparaiso oak. See live-oak.

Valsa (val'sii), n. [NL. (Fries).] A genus of sphreriaceous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in the cortex of the host, and eight-spored or rarely four-spored asci, which are sessile without paraphyses. V. Prunastri occurs on the branches of the apricot.

Valsalvan (val-sal'van), a. [{ Valsalva (see def.) + -an.}] Of or pertaining to the Italian anatomist Valsalva (1666-1723).— Valsalvan experiment, the forcing of air into the middle car by a forcible expiration while the mouth and nose are closed.— Valsalvan ligament, a fibrous hand running from the plana of the ear to the temporal bone.—Valsalvan method, an attempt to obtain congulation in an aneurism by reducing the force of the circulation by blood-letting, purration, and a low diet.—Valsalvan sinus. See sinus of Valsalva, under sinus.

valuable (val'ū-a-bl), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also valiable; altered, to suit value (as if directly < ralue + -able), < OF. ralable, of force or value, valuable, < ralor, be of force or value, valuable, < ralor, be of force or valued; anatomical.

Carrellities are rescaled and should be proposed to estimated.

Commodities are moveables, raluable by money, the com-

John measure.

Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the [Value of Money.

I never value people as they value me, but as they are raluable. Sydney Smith, To Countess Grey, Nov. 1, 1821. 2. Of great value or price; having financial worth; representing a large market value: as, a raluable house.—3. Of great moral worth, utility, or importance; precious; worthy; estimable; deserving esteem: as, a raluable friend; a raluable companion companion.

One example is more *valiable*, both to good and ill, than xx. preceptes written in bookes.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

He ought to think no man valuable but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity. Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

Alumn is esteemed a very valuable charm against the cyll eye. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

ovil eye. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

Valuable consideration. See consideration.=Syn. 2 and 3. Valuable, Costly, Precious, useful, serviceable. That is raduable which has value, however small, and whether pecuniary or otherwise. That is costly which has cost or would cost a large sum of money: figuratively, we may sometimes call that costly which has cost work, sacrifice or the like, or inflicted loss: as, a costly mistake or victory; but such use is not common. That is precious which has a

valuable

variable

rery high intrinsic value: hence the term "precious metals; a precious stone is also called a jewel; figuratively, a precious child is one very dear for his own sake. A costly stone is one that has been made expensive by carving, polishing, transportation from a great distance, or the like, at the sarcophagus of Napoleon I.; in 1 Cor. iii. 12 the rest-large ion corrects "precious stones" to "costly stones."

A columbic stone is one that can be made useful in some way, the interfere must not be thrown away. That which we will a "rits associations would be called more or less precious correct, rather than reluable.

II. w. A thing, equacially a small thing of

II. n. A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; any piece of precious merchandise, usually of small bulk; conerally in the plural.

In last z (with m.; usual cynicism) to think that he did to the referring. Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George (the Fourth.)

valuableness (val'ū-a-bl-nes), n. The character of being valuable; preciousness; worth.
valuation (val-ū-ā-ā'shon), n. [= Sp. valuacion;
ns value + -ation.] "1. The net of valuing.
Spe-licelly-(a) The act of estimating the value or worth the act of setting a price; appraisement: as, a valuation of lands for the purpose of taxation. (b) The act of duly valuing; estimation; appreciation: as, the just valuation of civil and religious privileges.
2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth; value; worth.

value; worth.

The mines lie valaboured, and of no raluation.

Halluy's Voyages, III. 466.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4, 49. So slight a valuation.

so sight a ratuation. State, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 49. Home valuation, valuation or appraisement of imported merchandise according to the market prices at the port of import: in contradistinction to foreign ratuation, the nethod commonly in use by appraising according to the valuation of the foreign port or country of export. The principle of home valuation was introduced in the United states by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1832, which previded for a gradual reduction of duties, to be followed in 1842 by the principle of home valuation according to regulations to be prescribed, which, however, were never introduced.

valuational (val-ū-ā'shon-al), a. [< valuation + -al.] Of or pertaining to valuation. Contemporary Rer., LI. 285. [Rare.]
valuator (val'ū-ū-tor), n. [< value + -at-or.]
One who sets a value; an appraiser. Swift, Considerations upon Two Bills.
value (val'ū), n. [Early mod. E. also valce; < ME. raler, value, < OF. value (= It. valuat), worth, value, 'c of rale, pp. of valor, < L. raler, be strong. be worth: see valiant. valor.]
1. Worth; the property or properties of a thing in virtue of which it is useful or estimable, or the degree in which such a charactimable, or the degree in which such a character is possessed; utility; importance; excellence: applied to both persons and things.

Ye are all physicians of no value.

Joh xiii, 4,

Ye are of more value than many sparrows. Mat. x. 31.

We had our Water measured out to us, 2 Pints a Man per day, till we came into our Channel. This was the first time that I began to know the value of fresh Water. Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

To loyal hearts the ralue of all gifts
Must vary as the giver's.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Always we are daunted by the appearances, not seeing that their whole ratue lies at bottom in the state of mind.

Emerson, War.

The only value of universal characters is that they help us, by reasoning, to know new truths about individual things W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 479.

2. Estimated or attributed worth; appreciation; valuation; esteem; regard.

Neither the pomp and grandeur of the World, nor the smiles and flatteries of it, no, nor its frowns and severities, could alate anything of that mighty esteem and value which he [Paul] had for the Christian Religion.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

I am not vain enough to boast that I have described the value of so illustrious a line.

Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues, And therefore sets this ralue on your life. Addison, Cato, il. 2.

I have a very great Value for Mr. Bevil, but have absolutely put an End to his Pretensions.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

3. The amount of other commodities (commonly represented by money) for which a thing can be exchanged in open market; the ratio in which one thing exchanges against others; the command which one commodity has over others in traffic; in a restricted (and the common popm crame; in a restricted (and the common popular) sense, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold; price. In political economy value is distinguished from price, which is worth estimated in money, while value is worth estimated in commodities in general.

So thei departed to pore knyghtes and squeres that neuer after were pore, in so moche that thei kepte not to hem-self the valew of a peny. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

They [the Switzers] found there great spoyles that the Duke left behind, to the valew of three Millions. Coryat, Crudities, L 42.

By the price of a thing, therefore, we shall henceforth understand its value in money; by the value, or exchange value of a thing, its general power of purchasing, the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

The word value, so far as it can be correctly used, merely expresses the circumstance of its [a commodity's] exchanging in a certain ratio for some other substance.

Jevons, Pol. Econ., iv.

He could not manage finance; he knew values well, but he had no keenness of imagination for monetary results in the shape of profit and loss. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiv.

The sense proper to value in economic discussion may, I think, be said to be universally agreed upon by economists, and I may, therefore, at once define it as expressing the ratio in which commodities in open market are exchanged against each other.

J. E. Cairnes, Pol. Econ., I. i. § 1.

4. Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

His design was not to pay him the value of his pictures, occause they were above any price.

Dryden.

Worn gold coin received at its bullion value.

Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 329.

5. Import; precise signification: as, the value of a word or phrase.—6. In music, the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note: as, a half-note has the ralue of two quarternotes, or four sixteenth-notes; to give a note its full value.—7. In painting and the allied arts, relation of one object, part, or atmospheric plane of a picture to the others, with reference to light and shade, the idea of hue being observed with a state of the s ence to light and shade, the idea of litte being abstracted. Thus, a picture in which the values are correct is one in which the distribution and interdependence of the light and dark parts correspond to nature, and particularly preserve the correct rendering of different distances from the observer; while a detail in a picture which is out of value is one which is too light or too dark in tone for the atmospheric plane which it should occupy, or for the proper rendering of its relations to other objects in the same plane.

It strikes us that the figure of the young preacher standing creet in the lofty pulpit has less value and atmospheric envelopment than it should possess in relation to the rest of the composition. The Academy, No. 890, p 365.

With all our knowledge of to-day, the values of this land-scape could not be better expressed; the composition is most natural and original, and were it not for the lack of truth in the values of the figures, and for the intense plety of the sentiment, it might have been painted yesterday. Scribner's May., IV. 717.

8. In math., the special determination of a 8. In math., the special determination of a quantity. Quantities in mathematics are identified by their general definitions, as satisfying certain conditions, and are variable, or otherwise indeterminate. A completely determinate quantity, or, more precisely, the quantity of a completely determinate quantum, is a value. Value is distinguished from magnitude in that the latter refers only to a modulus, or numerical measure, neglecting in some measure distinctions of kind, while two quantities which are not equal have not the same value, though they may have the same magnitude.

9. In biol., grade or rank in classification; valence: as, a group having the value of a family.—Annual value. See annual.—Form value, in

valence: as, a group having the value of a family.—Annual value. See annual.—Form value, in biol., morphic valence; that grade of structural simplicity or complexity which any organism presents, or represents as compared with another: as, an ovum and an anneab have alike the form value of cchinoderms.—Good value, call value or worth in exchange: as, to get good value for one's money.—Local, market, minimum, multiple, par, principal value. See the qualifying words.—Surplus Value. See the quotation.

The fundamental principle of the Marx school and or the whole cognate socialism is the theory of surplus value,—the doctrine, namely, that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it.

Surrender value. See surrender, 2.—Terminal value.

Surrender value. Sec surrender, 2.—Terminal value. Sec lerminal.—Value in exchange, exchange value, and exchangeable value, phrases often used to distinguish value in the economic sense (see def. 3) from its more general meaning of 'utility.'

The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no value in exchange; and, on the contrary, those which have the greatest value in exchange have frequently little or no value in use.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

Value of money. See money.—Value received, a phrase used especially to indicate that a promissory note has been made, or a bill of exchange has been accepted, for a valuable consideration, and not by way of accommodation.=Syn. 1-4. Worth, Cost, etc. (see price), Income, Revenue, Profit, etc. See income.

value (val'ū), v. t.; pret. and pp. valued, ppr. valuing. [{value, n.] 1. To estimate the value

or worth of; specifically, to rate at a certain price; appraise: as, to value lands or goods.

This is the brief of money, pate, and jewels
I am possess'd of; 'tis exactly valued.
Shuk., A. and C., v. 2, 138.

I thank God, the School of Affliction hath brought me o such a Habit of Patience, it has caused in me such ymptoms of Mortification, that I can value this World s it is.

There was in London a renowned chain of pearls which was ralued at ten thousand pounds.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To consider with respect to value, worth, or importance; rate, whether high or low; re-

The king must take it ill, That he's so'slightly *valu'd* in his messenger. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 153.

So little knows

Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him. Milton, P. L., iv. 202.

After the initial investigation comes the criticism; first be have to identify, then we have to value, our historical ventory.

Stubbs, Medleval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

3. Specifically, to rate high; have in high esteem; set much by; prize; appreciate; regard; hold in respect or estimation; reflexively, to pride (one's self).

Value the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy pre-existimation.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

These gentlemen ... value themselves upon being critics in rust, and will undertake to tell you the different ages of it by its colour.

Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

I valued myself upon being a strict monogamist.

Goldsmith. Vicar. ii.

A man valuing himself as the organ of this or that dogma is a dull companion enough. Emerson, Clubs.

4. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; compute; compare (with another person or thing) with respect to price or excel-

ence. It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir. Job xxviii. 16.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong.
Shak., 3 Hen, VI., v. 3. 14.

5. To take account of; take into account; hence, to care for; consider as important.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock, . . . for the mind doth value every moment.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, v.

I want 'em [maps], and I don't value the price, but I would have the most exact.

John Tipper, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 315.

To raise to estimation; cause to have value, either real or apparent.

Some value themselves to their country by jenlousies to the crown.

Sir W. Temple.

7†. To give out or represent as wealthy, or financially sound.

The scriveners and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn.

Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

8t. To be worth; be equal in worth to; be an equivalent of.

The peace between the French and us not ralues
The cost that did conclude it
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 88.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 88.

Valued policy. See policy2.=Syn. 3. Prize, Esteen, etc. See appreciate.

valueless (val'ū-les), a. [< value + -less.] Destitute of value; having no worth; worthless. Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 101.

valuelessness (val'ū-les-nes), n. The character of being valueless; worthlessness.

valuer (val'ū-ler), n. [< value + -cr1.] One who values, in any sense.

Experienced values promptly cont

Experienced ratuers promptly sent.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X., Adv. valuret, n. An old form of valor.

valuret, n. An old form of valor.
valuroust, a. An obsolete variant of valorous.
valva (val'vii), n.; pl. valvæ (-vē). [NL., < L.
valva, the leaf of a door.] 1. In anat. and zoöl.,
a valve or .1. vula.—2. In entom., the maxilla
of a bee, which in repose folds against the
tongue. See cut under Hymenoptera. Kirby.
—Valva bleuspis, the bleuspid valve of the heart, now
called mitral valve. See valve.—Valva tricuspis, the
tricuspid valve of the heart. See tricuspid.
valval (val'val), a. [< valva + -al.] In bot.,
of or pertaining to a valve: specifically noting
that view or position of a diatom in which one
of the valves of the frustule is next the ob-

of the valves of the frustule is next the observer, as opposed to zonal, in which the line of union of the two valves is nearest. The position

is also spoken of as valve-view.

valvar (val'vir), a. [< valva + -ar3.] Valve-like; of or pertaining to a valve or valves; val-

valvasor (val'vā-sôr), n. See vavasor.
valvaste (val'vāt), a. [< L. valvatus, having
folding doors, < valva, the leaf of a door: see
valva.] 1. In anat. and zoöl.: (a) Like a valve in form or function; resembling or serving for a valve; forming a valve; valvular; valviform: as, a raivate fold of membrane. (b) Having a valve;

provided with valves; valviferous; valvated: as, valvate vessels; a ralvate orifice.—2. In bot. united by the margins only, and opening as if

by doors or valves, as the capsules of regularly de-hiscent fruits, the anthers of certain *Ericacex*, and the parts of a perianth which in the bud meet without overlapping: said also of an estivation thus characterized.

valve (valv), n. [< F. valve = Sp. Pg. It. valva, < L. valva, the leaf of a double door, pl. valvæ, folding doors, N.L. a valve.]

1. One of the leaves of a folding doors in the leaves of a folding doors. folding door; in the plural, a folding door.

Swift thro' the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd.

Pope, Odyssey, iv. 1093.

Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the *valves* of the barn-doors.

Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 2

a, the valvate estivation of the corolla of Ampelopsis quinquefoliz; b, the flower or Berberts vulgarts, will the anther dehiscing with valves; d, pod of Barbarea vulgarts with valvate dehis cence.

sound, the valees of the barndoors.

Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 2

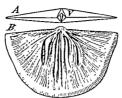
2. Any device or appliance used to control the flow of a liquid, vapor, or gas, or loose material in bulk, through a pipe, passageway, outlet, or inlet, in any form of containing vessel. In this wide and general sense, the term includes air, gas, steam, and water-cocks of any kind, water-gates, air-gates, and keys to musical wind-instruments. Holany rates are valves in which the leaf, disk, plug, or other device used to close the passage is made to revolve for opening or closing (the common stop-cock being an illustration); lifting-cates are those in which the ball, cone, or other stopper is lifted or raised clear of the valve-sent by pressure (usually that of the gas, steam, or liquid in the pipe) from below, the poppet, ball, and safety-rales being examples; hinged valves constitute a large class used in both air and water-pipes, as the butterly-rales, clack-rales, and other forms in which the leaf or plate of the valve is fastened on one side to the valve-scat or opening. Springs are sometimes used to keep such valves closed. Stating rales are those in which the gate or leaf slides aside to open the valve-way, the D-valve and some forms of water- and gas-main valves being examples. The long-binged valves of a pipe-organ, and the round stoppers operated by keys, as in the flute and other instruments, are catled key-rales. The names by which valves are distinguished are often descriptive of the shape or motion of the valves, of their use, or of the method by which they are operated, as globe-valve, serve-ralve, blow through valve, relief-ralve, throttle-ralve. In a trade sense, rales appear to be distinguished from cocks. A cock is a small plug-valve operated by hand. Other valves is device for changing the direction and length of the air-column so as to alter the pitch of the one. The two forms most in universal use of steam, gas, and water has led to the invention of a great variety of valves. In musical wind-instruments of the trumpet class, 2. Any device or appliance used to control the

3. In anat. and zool., a membranous part, fold, or thin layer which resembles a valve, or actually serves as a valve in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid; a valva or valvula: as, the *valve* of Vieussens in the brain; the connivent *valves* of Kerkring in the operates. See cuts under rock-drill, slide-raire, and steam-hammer.

See cuts under bulb, Crinoidea, heart, lymphatic, valve-cock (valv'kok), n. A form of cock or and vein.—4. In bot., in flowering plants, one of the segments into which a capsule dehisees, or which opens like a lid in the dehiseence of cervalve-coupling (valv'kup"ling), n. A pipetain anthers. In Diatomacew each half of the

silicified membrane or shell is called a valve. valved (valvd), a. [\(\chi valve + -ed^2.\)] Having See cuts under Marsilea, septicidal, and silicle. a valve or valves, in any sense; valvate; val
5. In conch., one of the two or more separavular. ble pieces of which the shell may consist, or the valve-file (valv'fil), n. A machinists' file have
whole shell when it. whole shell when it

is in one piece; each shell, right and left, of ordinary bivalves, and each shell, dor-sal and ventral, of brachiopods. See bivalve, multivalve, univalve, equivalve, in-equivalve, and cuts under Caprotinidæ, Chamidæ, integropal-



with the full present of the shoppolyters and the control of the state of the shoppolyters are controlled. The state of th under Caprotinidæ, Valves of a Brachhopod (Leftæna).
Chamidæ, integropalliate, and sinupalliate.—6. In entom.,
a covering plate or sheath of any organ, gen-

valve-bucket (valv'buk"et), n. A bucket fitted with a valve; specifically, a pump-bucket or

valve-chamber (valv'chām"ber), n. The chamber in which a pump-valve or a steam-valve operates. See cuts under rock-drill, slide-valve,

vular. Valve-file (valv'fīl), n. A machinists' file having two acute and two obtuse angles, used in finishing valves, splines, feathers, key-ways, etc. E. H. Knight.
valve-gear (valv'gēr), n. Mechanism employed in operating a valve.
valveless (valv'les), a. [\(\chi valve + \cdot - lcss.\)] Having no valve.

ing no varve. valvelet (valv'let), n. [$\langle valve + -let$.] A little valve; a valvule. valve-motion (valv' $m\bar{o}'' shon$), n. Same as

valve-aear

valve-pallet (valv'pal"et), n. Same as pallet2, 5.

umbraced. Vamose (va-mōs'), v.i. and t.; pret. and pp. va-mosed, ppr. vamosing. [\langle Sp. vamos, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. (acting as 1st and 2d pl. impv.), used with inf. ir, go; \langle L. vadimus, 1st pers. pl. ind. of vadere, go, = E. vade: see vade.] To be off; be gone; decamp from. [Slang.]

Paul had no such visions; he did not see human lives as pictures, as tableaux-vivants. He was sincerely sorry that Hollis had ramosed in that way.

C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xxxi.

The inclination to adopt Spanish or Mexican terms, or terms derived from them, is shown also in ramosing, disappearing or running away. X. and Q., 6th ser., X. 428. To vamose the ranch, to clear out; decamp. [Slang, II. S.]

My precious partners had vamosed the ranch.

The Century, XVII. 82.

vering vering to the vering to the united the angle of the united the verification of the united the united that the united the united that the united the

As a cobbler sews a ramp up.
R. D. Elackmore, Lorna Doone, xiviii. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, aviil.

2. Any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance's sake. See the verb.—3t. A protection formerly worn for the ankle and leg, and perhaps for the foot also. It seems to have been in most cases a sort of gaiter or spatterdash.—4. In music, an improvised accompaniment ment.

vamp¹ (vamp), v. [ME. rampayen; < ramp¹, n.]
I. trans. 1. To furnish with a new vamp or upper leather, as a shoe or boot.

Item, j. payre of blake hosyn, rampayed with lether.

Paston Letters. I. 476.

What a time did we endure
In two-penny commons, and in boots twice ramp'd!
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, ii. 1.

2. To repair; furbish up; give an appearance

I'le drill you how to give the lie, stab in the punto, if you dare not fight, then how to ramp a rotten quarrel without ado.

Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

A new play, or an old one new ramped, by Shadwell, called "The Royall Shepherdesse"; but the silliest for words and design, and everything, that ever I saw in my whole life.

Pepys, Dlary, IV. 100.

whole life.

A pert ramping chaise-undertaker, stepping nimbly across the street, demanded if monsieur would have his chaise refitted.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29. 3. In music, to improvise an accompaniment to.

As soon as I could get in to ramp the tunes on the banjo a little, I went at it too. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 191.

To vamp up, to hatch up; make up or put together out of odds and ends, or out of nothing.

I sat myself down and ramped up a fine flaunting poeti-cal panegyric. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx. The "Half-Pay Officer," a zamped-up farce, by Molloy.

Doran, Annals of the Stage, L xvii.

II. intrans. To improvise musical accompaniments. [Colloq.]
vamp²†(vamp), v. i. [Origin obscure.] To travel; proceed; move forward.

How much of my life has been trifled away in beaten tracks, where I ramped on with others, only to follow those that went before us. Lock, To A. Collins, Oct. 29, 1703.

that went before us. Locke, To A. Collins, Oct. 29, 1703. Vampayt, n. Same as vamp1, n., 3. vamper¹ (vam²per), n. [¿ vamp1 + -cr¹.] 1. One who vamps; a cobbler; one who pieces an old thing with something new.—2. One who improvises musical accompaniments. [Colloq.] N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 180. Vamper² (vam²per), v. i. [Appar. a var. or corruption of rapor.] To make an ostentatious appearance. Jamieson. [Local, Scotch.] vamper-up (vam²per-up), n. A vamper.

But so also was Shakespeare a ramper-up of old stories. Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 452.

But so also was Shakespeare a ramper-up of old stories. Editaburgh Rev., CXIV. 452.

Vampire (vam'pir), n. and a. [Formerly also vampyre; \(\) \\(\) \(\)

(1), and cut under Vampyri.—Spectacled vampire. Same as spectacled stenodern (which see, under steno-

H. a. Of or pertaining to a vampire; resem bling a vampire in character; blood-sucking; extortionate; vampiric.

extortionate; Yampiric.

The strong but disinterested wish to co-operate in restoring this noble University to its natural pre-eminence by relieving it from the rampire oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 446.

by relieving it from the rampire oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 446.

Vampire-bat (vam pir-bat), n. One of several y different species of bats. (a) One of various large y furievorous bats of Africa, Asia, and the Malay archipelano, commonly called Hinn-fores, such as the species of Peropus, Hampia, etc. The name appears to be due to some superstition, or to a fancled resemblance of these creatures to the spectral beings denominated vampires. (b) One of various lasts of South America, of the insectivorous division of the order Chiroptera, only a few of which are noted for suching blood. (1) There are numerous species of several genera of the family Phyllostomatida, among them the Phyllostoma spectrum, popularly known as the vampire-bat, some two feet in expanse of wing. But this species, like most others of the family, is perfectly harmless. (2) The bats which actually suck blood belong to the genera Demodus and Diphylla, for which a special group named Hemadophilina or Desmodontes has been formed, and which are also sometimes separated as a family, Demodida. These have a small bild follaceous appendage on the nose; the tail and interfement membrane are little developed. Their peculiar characteristics are two large projecting upper incisors and two lancet-shaped superior canine teeth, all sharp-pointed, and so arranged as to make a triple puncture its that of the leech; a tongue capable of considerable extension, and furnished at its extremity with a number of papillae arranged so as to form an organ of suction; and an intestine relatively shorter than in any other mammal. Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep. Also campire + -ic.]

Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep. Also campire pertaining to vampires or the belief in

Vampirism prevails all over Russia, Persia, Greece, Bohemia, and Poland, but especially in the Danubian Principalities.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 754.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 754.

2. The action of a vampire-bat; the act or practice of blood-sucking.—3. Figuratively, the practice of extortion or preying on others. Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

vamplate (vam'plāt), n. [Formerly also vamplet; \(\) F, avant-plat, 'fore-plate,' \(\) avant, before, in front, + plat, plate: see plate.]

The plate of iron carried upon the lance, the lance passing through it. It

upon the lance, the lance passing through it. It served as a protection for the hand when the lance was couched. It was originally a roundel, but in the armor of the just attained very large dimensions. Also arantplat, lance-plate.

lance-plate.

Amphialus was run through the ramplate, and under the arm, so as, the staff appearing behind him, it seemed to the beholders he had been in danger.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Vamplate of Lance of the end of the 14th century, (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobiler français.")

2. In her., a bearing representing a gauntlet. rry. The name ramplate, applied to this bearing, is sistake arising at a time when medieval armor was not lerstood.

vampleti (vam'plet), n. An old form of ramvampyt, n. Same as ramp1, n., 3.

vampyr, n. sane as camp, n., o. vampyre, n. See rampire.
Vampyri (vam'pi-ri), n. pl. [NL., pl. of vampyrus: see rampire.] A group of typical phyllostomine bats (subfamily Phyllostomatine of



False Vampire (Fhyllostoma spectrum), one of the Vampyri.

the family Phyllostomatidæ) confined to the New World. They have a well-developed nose-leat, more or less horseshoe-shaped infront and lanceolate behind, large interfemoral membrane, long narrow snout, incisors ? or

vanadiferous

yanadiferous

j, and premolars jor 3. Though called vampires, these bats are not the true blood-suckers, but include numerous insectivorous and frugivorous species, referable to several genera. See vampire-bat (b), and compare Desmodentes.

Vampyridæt (vam-pir'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < Tampyrus + -idæ.] A family of bats supposed to be vampires; the Fampyris.

Vampyrus (vam'pi-rus), n. [NL. (Leach): see vampire.] The name-giving genus of phyllostomine bats of the group Vampyri (where see cut): inexactly synonymous with Phyllostoma. vamuret, n. Same as vantmure.

van' (van), n. [6 OF. van, F. van, a fan, OF. vanne, a bird's wing, < L. vannus, a fan: see fan.]

1. A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

Van A Vanne, or winnowing Site. The other token of their ignorance of the sea was that they should not know an oar, but call it a corn-van.

Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, xi. 152.

Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, xi. 152.

2. [\(\) ran^1, r. \] In mining, a test of the value of an ore, made by washing (vanning) a small quantity, after powdering it, on the point of a shovel. Vanning is to a Cornish miner what washing in the horn spoon is to the Mexican. See van1, v., 2.

nee van², v., 2.
"If you could only get that motion into a machine," said a gentleman, as he watched the process of making a ran on a shovel, and saw the copper roll up to the highest point, "it would beat the world for slime-dressing."

F. G. Coggin, Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., XII. 64.

3. A vane, as of a feather; hence, a wing.

His rans no longer could his flight sustain.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 750. As bats at the wired windows of a dairy,

They beat their rans.

Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

van¹ (van), v. t.; pret. and pp. vanned, ppr. vaning. [< F. vanner, < L. vannere, fan, winnow, < vanus, a fan: see van¹, n., and ef. fan, v.] 1; To winnow; fan. Vanner. To ranne or winnow. Cotgrave.

The winnowing, vanning, and laying . . . up of corne.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

2. In mining, tanhang, and as me from veinstone, by washing it on the point of a shovel. See van, n., 2, and canner.

van? (van), n. [Abbr. of vanguard (due to association of vanguard and rearguard, whence ran, supposed to be related to vanguard as rear to rearguard).] 1. The foremost division of an army on the march, or of a fleet when saling; hence, by extension, the front of an army when in line of battle: opposed to rear.

The foe he had surveyed, Ranged, as to him they did appear, With van, main-battle, wings, and rear.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 104.

We too can boast of no imobble spoils;

We too can boast of no ignoble spoils; But those my ship contains; whence distant far, I fight conspicuous in the ran of war. Pope, Iliad, Xiii. 350.

2. The leaders of any movement in which many are engaged; the foremost individuals of any moving body; the front of any advancing body; the front generally: literally or figuratively.

Sir Roger, you shall have the ran and lead the way.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van.

Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

Doc. Meggar, too, leading the ran, sends back over his shoulder the Parthian arrow of a single oath.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200,

Doc. Meggar, too, leading the war, sens back over his shoulder the Farthian arrow of a single oath.

Van3 (van), n. [Abbr. of carawan, regarded perhaps as *carry-van (cf. cariole, taken as carry-all): see caravan.] 1. Any large covered carringe; specifically, a large covered wagon used in moving furniture and household effects.—

2. A kind of vehicle, sometimes covered and sometimes open, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, etc.—3. A close carriage attached to a railway-train, for carrying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the gnard, etc. [Great Britain.]

van3 (van), v. t. [⟨van3, n.] To carry or transport in a van.

van. A shortened form of avant.

vanadate (van-a-dāt), n. [⟨vanadium + -atc.] 1.

A salt of vanadic acid.

vanadicte (vā-nād'ik), a. [⟨vanadium + -ic.] 1.

Related to or containing vanadium.—2. Containing vanadium with its maximum valence.

—Vanadic acid, Havo, a vanadium acid, analogous to phosphoric acid, not known in the free state, but forming vall-defined salts.

vanadiferous (van-a-dif'e-rus), a. [⟨NL. vana-

well-defined salts.

vanadiferous (van-a-dif'e-rus), a. [(NL. vana-dium, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear¹.] In chem., containing or yielding vanadium.

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vanadinite (van'a-din-it), n. [\(\text{ranad}(atc) + \) vanadinite (van'a-din-īt), n. [< ranad(ate) + -in-īte.] A minerāl consisting of lead vanadate with lead chlorid. It occurs in hexagonal crystals of yellow, brown, or red color; it is isomorphous with apatite (calcium phosphate), pyromorphite (lead phosphate), and mimetite (lead arseniate).

vanadious (vā-nā'di-us), a. [< ranadum + -ous.] Containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic composited to the containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadium with a lower apparent valence with the lower apparent valence with the lower

vanadite (van'a-dīt), n. [< vanad(ous) + -tte².]
A salt of vanadous acid.

A sait of vanadous acid.

vanadium (vā-nā'di-um), n. [See def.] Chemical symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.4. A metal first discovered by Del Rio, in 1801, in a lead ore from Mexico, and called by him crythronium, because its salts became red when heated ore from Mexico, and called by him crythronium, because its salts became red when heated with acids. This supposed new metal was not accepted by chemists, and Del Rio's name was dropped. Later, in 1830, Sefstrom described a new metal from Taberg, in Sweden, for which he proposed the name of tanadium (from Vanadis, one of the goddesses of the Scandinavian mythology); and immediately after it was shown by Wohler that Del Rio's ore was, in fact, a vanadate of lead. But the name vanadium has been maintained, and that of crythronium has never been received. Metallic vanadium, as prepared by reducing the chlorid in hydrogen gas, is a light gray powder, which under the microscope has a brilliant silvery luster: it has a specific gravity of 6.5; it is very little acted on by air or moisture at the ordinary temperature; it is easily dissolved in nitric acid, but is not at all acted on by hydrochloric acid, and is affected by strong sulphuric acid only when heated. Vanadium belongs to the antimony group, and, like the other members of this group, is in its chemical relations closed by connected with the elements of the nitrogen group. Varadium is an element whose combinations seem to be quite widely distributed, although occurring only in small quantity. The most abundant vanadium mineral is vanadium, which is a vanadate of lead with chlorid of lead, and has been found in numerous widely separated localities. Vanadium resembles titanium in that it has been detected in various clays and igneous rocks. It is obtained in some quantity from the cupriferous Triassle beds of the vichnity of Mottram, Che-hire, England, in the form of the so-called mottramite, a hydrony vanadate of copper and Lad.— Vanadium bronze, a fine yellow pigment cuployed in the place of gold bronze. It is an acid derivative of vanadium.

vanadous (van'a-dus), a. [(vanad(mm) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to vanadum: as, canadous oxid: specifically noting compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in the vanadic compounds.

van-couriert (van'kö ri-ér), n. [Early mod. E. also vant-courier; abbr. of avant-courier.] An avant-courier; one sent before; a precursor; a forerunner. Bailey, 1731.

I II send then my rant-courser presently, in the mean time march after the captain, seoundrels, Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Vancouveria (van-ko-vé'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Decaisne, 1834), named after Captain Vancouver, an English navigator, who visited the western coast of America 1792-4.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Berbiridae a and tribe Berbiria. It is characterized by twelve to fiften sepils six shorter nectary like petals and as many stamens and a capsule opening into two valves. The origin d species, V. bezandra, is a perennial herb growing from a creeping root-tock, native of shady woodlands near the Pacific coast from Santa Cruz to Vancouver Island. It bears dissected radical leaves, and a panicled raceme of white flowers on a leafless scape. It has been called American barrencort, from its close resemblance to the European Epimedium adjunium, which has the repute of possessing sterilizing powers. (See barrencort) discovered.

Vanda (van'da), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), said to be \(\circ\) Skt. vandana, a parasite. \(\begin{aligned} 1\). A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe Vandew and subto be \(\) Skt. . andana, a parasite. \) 1. A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe \(Vandex and subtribe \(Sareanthex. \). It is characterized by unbranched loose racemes of rather large flowers with very flat and spreading fleshy sepals and petals, all usually nearly alike and contracted below; a lip with a saccate base; brown polk ostalks; and an unappendaged column. There are about 20 species, natives of India and the Malayan archipelago, with one, \(V. \) Hindsa, in tropical Australia. They bear spreading, flat, two-ranked leaves, commonly fleshy or corinecous, and often notched at the apex—in one species, \(V. \) teres, cylindrical, and resembling a goose-quill. The handsome short pedicelled flowers are borne on a lateral peduncte. Many species are in cultivation undurglass, and from their size, iragrance, beautiful colors, and ornamental markings, are among the most highly prized of orchids, a single plant of a rare species having brought \$2,000. They are grown on suspended blocks of wood or cork, and produce several, sometimes forty, flowers on a plant at once. \(V. \) teres, the cylinder leafed vanda, a native of Sylhet, in India, bears blood-red white-bordered flowers \(I. \) inches broad. \(V. \) carridea, with equally large bright-blue flowers, grows on the oak and barban in India; this and \(V. \) carrideanes, with numerous smaller pale-blue flowers, are unusual in color among orchids. \(V. \) incignis and \(V. \) and \(V. \) and \(V. \) increasing the kinek massive leaves. \(V. \) furra, sometimes called the constip-seemed orchid, bears brownish, rose, and copper-colored flowers; and several species are climamon-colored.

Vandal (van'dal), n. and a. f = F. Vandale = Sp. Vándalo = Pg. Vandalo = G. Vandale = D. Wandel = Sw. Dan. Vandal, < LL. Vandali, also Finduli, Finduli, Vandals, Fandulis, adj., Vandal; from the Tout. name seen in D. Wenden Icel. Findir, the Wends: see Wend2.] I. n. One of a Germanic race who first appeared in middle and southern Germany, and in the first half of the fifth century ravaged Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, etc., and in 455 Rome itself, with enormous damage to accumulated treasures of art and literature. Hence—2. [l. c.] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like; one who is hostile to or wantonly attacks anything that is beautiful or venerable.

II. a. [l. c.] Of or pertaining to a vandal or vandalism.

Bestrewn with randal initials cut in the soft material.
Althenicum, No. 3067, p. 152

Vandalic (van-dal'ik), a. [(Vandal + -ic.]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Vandals. Hence—2. [l.c.] Ferocious; rude; barbarous; specifically, hostile to art; destructive of what is beautiful or admirable.

Rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man . . . with more than Vandalic rage against human learning. Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, iii. 2.

Barbarians of the Vandalic race.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi. Vandalism (van'dal-izm), n. [= F. vandalisme; ⟨ l'andal + .sm.] 1. The conduct of Vandals, Hence—2. [l. c.] Wilful or ignorant destruction of artistic or literary treasures; hostility to or irreverence or contempt for what is beautiful or venerable.

Vandeæ(van'de-e), n. pt. [NL. (Lindley, 1833), ⟨ Vanda + -ex.] A tribe of orchids, characterized by a single posterior opercular anther, its cells almost always confluent at maturity. and closely incumbent above a horizontal rostellum, to which the waxy pollen-masses are affixed by a small thick or scale-like gland, which is often prolonged into a distinct caulicle or stalk. It includes about 110 genera, classed in 8 tribes, the types of which are the genera Lalophium, Cambadium, Carlopolium, Stanhopea, Maxillaria, Oncidium, Sarcanthus, and Nobilia. These genera alone include over X90 tropical specles, and are all, except perhaps the first and last, highly prized in cultivation. The X9thesa (or Podochilea) are aberrant in their erect rostelium, and are thus transitional to the tribe X7otics. The two globose or oblong pollen-masses, each sometimes bisected, are very rollly removed by insect on artificial aid, and insure cross-fertilization. The genera are nearly all epiphyte. They often produce pseudo-bulbs, but not tubers, their stems are creet, or reduced to a creeping rootstock adhering to trees or stones; their inflorescence is usually lateral, very rarely, as in Carlopolium, a terminal raceme. The flowers are commonly large and handsome, many of the most valuable among orchids be longing here, as Acrides, Millonia, Saccolabium, Olonlophysium, Dhatemopsis, Zymostalum, Lucate, Catanetum, and Peristeric. See cut under Phalamopsis.

Vandellia (van-del 'i-a), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1767), named after the Italian Vandelli, who wrote in 1788 on Portuguese and Brazilian plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of which is often prolonged into a distinct cau-

plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Scrophularinew and tribe Gratiolew, the order Serophularinew and tribe Gratiolex, type of the subtribe Vandelhex. It is distinguished from the related genus Hyanthes by its four perfect stamens. There are about to species, natives of warm parts of the Old World, 2 species, V. erwateea and V. diffuon, occurring in tropleal America. They are usually much-branched annuals, with opposite leaves, and small flowers which are solitary in the axils, or form a terminal raceme or umbel. See bitter-blain.

Vandoo (van'dö), n. A dialectal variant of cenduc.

www. Vandyke (van-dik'), n, and a. [Short for Vandyke collar, so called from Vandyke (Anthony Van Dyck, 1599–1641), a Flemish painter.] I, n. 1. One of a series of relatively large points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, both of the collaboration. cloth, etc.

An immense straw bonnet, field down with satin ribbons, exhibiting two bows, the edges of which were cut in randykee J. Moore, The Post-Captain, xiv.

In a cairn which had previously been disturbed was a drinking cup ornamented with randyles,

Athenicum, No. 32-8, p. 590.

2. A Vandyke cape or collar. See II.-3. A painting by Vandyke.—4. A small cape resembling a very broad collar, worn by women and girls in the first quarter of the mineteenth cen-

II. a. Pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke; especially, ornamented with relatively large points forming a border: noting a broad collar or cape, as of linen.

It is to such considerations as these, together with his Vandyke dress, his handsome face, and his peaked beard,

that he [Charles I.] owes, we verily believe, most of his popularity with the present generation.

Macaulay, Milton.

Vandyke beard, a pointed beard.—Vandyke brown.

See brown.

vandyke (van-dik'), v. t.; pret. and pp. van-dyked, ppr. vandyking. [< Vandyke, n.] To cut the edge of, as a piece of dress, in points, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

vane (vān), n. [< ME. vane, a var. of fane, < AS. fana, a flag, banner: see fane1.] 1†. A flag or pennen—

14 TH

flag or pennon.—
2. A weathercock;
a device which is
moved by the wind in such a manner as to show the wind's direction; a weathervane

O stormy peple! vnsad and ener vntrewe! Ay vndiscreet and and chaunging as a vanc.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, [1. 940.

A rane blown with all winds. Shak., Much Ado, [ili, 1, 66.

3. A device used on shipboard to answer the purpose of a weathercock: genweathercock: generally called dog-vane. It is usually along lie une, I rance, 141. (From Volslender cone of bunting, let le Duc's "Dict de l'Arch.") which is holsted at the masthead and blows in the wind, pointing away from the quarter from which the wind comes.

4. A device similar to a weather-vane, attached to a very cond having a surface averaged to a gen-

to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current, as in an anemometer or a water-meter.—5. In ornith, the web of a feather on either side of the shaft; the pogonium; the vexillum. Also used of an arrow. See feather,

and ents under aftershaft and penciling.

The arrows having the broader ranes will fall shorter than those having the narrows ones.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 33.

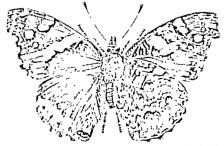
6. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, a seriew propeller, and the like. See cuts under seriew propeller (under seriew), and smoke-jack.—7. In surveying-in-truments: (a) A horizontal piece of wood or metal slipping on a levelingstuff. It is raised or lowered to any point of the staff to indicate the plane of apparent level at which it is cut by the axis of the telescope. See krelinostoff. Also called target. (b) The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles, marking the direction from the eye to the ob-

vaned (vand), a. [\(\chi vane + \cdot - cd^2\).] Furnished with a vane or vanes.

vaneless (van'les), a. Having no vane: as, a ranches windmill.

Vanellus (vā-nel'us), n. [NL. (Brisson, 1760), after F. ranneau, lapwing, so called with ref. to the sound made by its wings; (ML. rancllus, rannellus, dim. of L. rannus, a fan: see van!.) A genus of plover-like grallatorial birds, of the family Charadriida, having four toes, a long recurved occipital crest, lustrous plumage, and recurved occipital crest, instrous plumage, and no spur on the wing; the true lapwings. It includes the well-known pewit or lapwing of Europe, V. cristatus, and a few similar species. See cuts under lapwing, plover (egg), and Pressivotres.

Vanessa (vā-nes'ā), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), said to be intended for *Phanessa, & Gr. Φάνιχ, a mystic divinity in the Orphic system.] 1. A notable genus of butterflies, used variously by



Red Admiral (Vanessa atalanto), right wings reversed: female, natural size.

different authors, but now generally restricted to a few forms, of which the cosmopolitan V. atalanta is the type. Of the few known in England, V. atalanta is the red admiral; V. io is the peacock; V. antiopa is the Camberwell beauty (see cut under beauty).

I'. polychlorus and V. urticæ are the larger and smaller tortoise-shell. The comma-butterfly is sometimes placed in this genus. See also cut under painted-lady.

2. [l. c.] A butterfly of this genus.

2. [1. c.] A butterfly of this genus.

Vanessinæ (van-e-si'nė), n. pl. [NL., \ Vanessinæ (van-e-si'nė), n. pl. [NL., \ Vanessa + inæ.] A subfamily of Nymphalidæ, named from the genus Vanessa. It includes also the genera Cynthia and Grapta. All the species are sometimes called anglewings.

vanessoid (vā-nes'bid), a. and n. I. a. Resembling or related to a butterfly of the genus Vanessa; belonging to the Vanessinæ.

II. n. A butterfly of this group.

van-foss (van'fos), n. [\ F. avant-fosse, \ avant, before, + fosse, \ ditch, trench: see fosse.] In tort, a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

van-foss (van'fos), n. [{F. avant-fosse, avant, hefore. + fosse, ditch, trench: see fosse.] In fort. a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp. vang (vang). n. [{D. vang, a catch, a curb (\(\) vangen, catch), = E. fang: see fang.] A gay extending from the end of a gaff to the ship's rail on each side, and serving to steady the gaff. Vanga (vang'gi), n. [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), {L. vanga, a mattock.}] 1. A genus of shrike-like birds of Madagascar. The name was applied by Lesson in 1871 to the African shrikes often called Malaconotus, and by Swainson in 1887 to certain shrike-like birds of Australia. It has lately been adopted by G. R. Gray in its original acceptation. As originally or very early used by Button, and as generically retained by Cuvier, it applied especially to Lanive curvivostris (Gmelin) of Madagascar. 2. [l. c.] A shrike of the genus Vanga; the hook-billed shrike, V. curvivostris, or the rufous shrike, V. nufu—both of Madagascar.
vanga-shrike (vang'gi-shrik), n. A vanga. vangee (van'jō), n. [Origin not ascertained.] A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-brakes.
vanglo, vangloe (vang'giō), n. [W. Ind.]

by means of a barrel and crank-brakes. Vanglo, vangloe (vangʻgiō), n. [W. Ind.] Sesame or til. [West Indies.] vanguard (van'giird), n. [Formerly vantgard; by apheresis from avantgarde, < F. avant-garde, < avant, hefore, + garde, guard: see guard.] A detachment of an army whose duty it is to guard acceptant of the street of the second of the street of

against surprise from the front and to clear the way; the van. Compare ran^2 .

The Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, with the Earl of Lincoln, led his [Edward I.'s] Vanguard at the famous Battle of Fonkirk.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 97.

In the vant-guard he sat bravely mounted.

Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, i. 1.

This is the ranguard of the hordes of Attila, the concession made in the regular army to legend and fancy.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 844.

vanguardi, r. t. [< vanguard, n.] To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightic tower, With broad deepe ditch, vant-guarding stately wall.

T. C. C. J., Remedy of Love, 1. 83. (Nares.)

vanilla (vā-nil'ā), n. [= F. vanille, < NL. vanilla, <Sp. vainilla, formerly vaynilla, the pod or bean of the vanilla-plant, hence also the plant itself (also applied to heliotrope), lit. 'little pod,' dim. of vaina, scabbard, sheath, pod, < L. vagina, sheath: see vagina.] 1. A plant of the genus Vanilla (see def. 3), especially one of several species yielding the vanilla of commerce.



Flowering Branch of Vanilla planifolia a, the fruit.

V. planifolia is by far the largest source; but other species, as V. aromatica and V. grandifora, are also grown for use. Vanillais most largely produced in Mexico, the product being obtained to a great extent from the wild plant; but the plant is also found, either wild or in cultivation, in various parts of Central and South America, and is more or less grown in many warm countries, notably in Mauritius and the Seychelles, Java, and Tahiti. On the isthmus of Pana-

ma the fruit of Sclenipedium Chica, and perhaps of some other orchids, there known as vanilla. The vanilla, is used like that of true vanilla. The vanilla-plant is a climber easily propagated by cuttings, beginning to bear when three years old, and continuing thirty or forty years. The flowers need to be artificially fertilized, except in the plant's natural labitat, where fertilization is effected by insects. The fruit is a long fleshy pod, known as vanillabean, from its form, not from its seeds, which are minute. 2. The vanilla-bean or its economic extract. The valuable property of the bean, which resides in a volatile oil (see vanillan), is developed by a slow process of curing involving fermentation. The extract has a peculiar agreeable odor and aromatic taste. It has the medicinal property of an aromatic stimulant, with some effect upon the nervons system. Its chief use, however, is in the preparation of liquors, in perfumery, and as a flavoring of chocolate, confectionery, creams, etc.

3. [cap.] [NL. (Plumier, 1703.)] A genus of orchids, of the tribe Neotticæ, type of the subtribe Vanilleæ. It is characterized by having tall climbing and branching leafy stems, and large flowers with a broad concave stalked lip, at the base rolled about the column, to which the stalk is adnate. There are about 20 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are robust climbers, sending out adventitious rocks, by which they cling to trees, and bearing thick fleshy or coriaceous leaves. The flowers are usually large, often abundant, and of delicious fragrance, chiefly white and red, in several economic species green. The dark-brown pods are 6 to 9 inches long, and are filled with a dark oily olorous pulp. (See def. 1 and vanilloes.) The Jamaican species are there known as greenwiths and purpletip. V. Plantifola occurs also in Florida along the everglades, where its green flowers reach about 2 inches in diameter. V. lutescens and V. Plantenopsis are cultivated under flass for their flowers, which are large and handsom

see, under vanuta).

vanillic (vā-nil'ik), a. [< vanill(in) + ·ic.] Related to or derived from vanilla.—Vanillic acid, a monobasic crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of its aldehyde vanillin.

vanillin (vā-nil'in), n. [< vanilla + ·in².] The

vanillin ($v\bar{a}$ -nil'in), n. [$\langle vanilla + in^2 \rangle$] The neutral odoriferous principle ($C_8H_8O_3$) of vanilla. It forms crystalline needles having a hot, biting taste, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is now prepared artificially from coniferin and from oil of cloves, and used as a flavoring extract.

vanillism ($v\bar{a}$ -nil'izm), n. [$\langle vanilla + ism.$] An affection observed among workers in vanilla, characterized by an itching papular eruption of the claim in the local property.

tion of the skin, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, headache, vertigo, pains in the mus-

tion of the skin, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, headache, vertigo, pains in the muscles, and great prostration. It is supposed to be due to a poisonous action of the vanilla or of the oil of cashew with which the pods are coated.

Vanilloes (vā-nil'ōz), n. An inferior kind of vanilla obtained from Vanilla Pompona.

Vaniloquence (vā-nil'ō-kwens), n. [< L. vaniloquentia, <*vaniloquen(t-)s, vaniloquent: see vaniloquent.] Idle talk; vain babbling. Blount, Glossographia (1670).

Vaniloquent (vā-nil'ō-kwent), a. [< L. *vaniloquen(t-)s, vaniloquent, < vanus, empty, + loquen(t-)s, ppr. of loqui, speak, talk.] Talking idly or vainly. Bailey, 1727.

Vanish (van'ish), v. i. [< ME. vanisshen, vanischen, vaneschen, vaneschen, < OF. vanis- (stem of certain parts of *vanir = It. vanire, pres. vanisco), < L. vanescere, disappear, be in vain, < vanus, empty, vain: see vain.] 1. To disappear quickly; pass from a visible to an invisible state; become imperceptible.

The neavens shall vanish away like smoke. Isa. II. 6.

The neavens shall vanish away like smoke. Isa. li. 6.

Of the vanished dream image was there left to him. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 96. No in

2. To pass out of view; pass beyond the limit of vision; disappear gradually; fade away.

Now when she [the queen] could no longer detain the Empire from her son, not enduring to survive her glory, she vanisht out of sight.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 118.

3. To pass away; be annihilated or lost; be no

Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 86.

Before Atrides' rage so sinks the foe,
Whole squadrons vanish, and proud heads lie low.

Pope, Iliad, xi. 206,

All must feel that by his [Shelley s] subtle sense of beauty he caught many a ranishing hue of earth and sky which no poet before him had noticed. J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 151.

To rise or be given off, as breath; exhale. [Rare.]

A gentler judgment vanish'd from his lips. Shak., R, and J., iii, 3. 10.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 10.

5. In math., to become zero.—Vanishing circle. See circle.—Vanishing fraction, in alg. See fraction.—Vanishing line, in persp., the line which represents the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes.—Vanishing plane, in relief persp., the plane which represents the plane at infinity, and thus contains all vanishing point, in persp., the point which represents the point at infinity in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any straight line of an object to be drawn cuts that line produced and all parallel lines; hence, colloquially and in confusion with sense 5, the point or condition of disappearance of anything.

The margin of profit has been reduced to vanishing.

The margin of profit has been reduced to vanishing-oint. Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 72.

The margin of profit has been reduced to vanishing point.

Vanishing stress. See stress!.

Vanish (van'ish), n. [\(\lambda\) vanish, v.] \in phonetics, a sound with which another principal sound vanishes or ends, as the \(\bar{c}\)-sound of \(\bar{a}\) (the \(i\) in \(ci\) as pronounced in \(vani\), or the \(\bar{c}\)-sound of \(\bar{o}\) (the \(u\) in \(ou\) as pronounced in \(soul)\).

Vanisher (van'ish-er), n. [\(\lambda\) vanisher (van'ish-ing-li), \(adv.\) In a vanishing manner; so as to vanish; imperceptibly: as, \(\alpha\) certain probability is \(vanishingly\) small.

vanishment (van'ish-ment), n. [\(\lambda\) vanish + \(-ment.)] A vanishing.

Vanist (va'nist), n. [\(\lambda\) Vanist (va'nist), n. [\(\lambda\) Vanist (va'nist), n. [\(\lambda\) Vanish displays about 1637; so called from Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636.

vanitied (van'i-tid), \(u.\) [\(\lambda\) vanuty + \(-ed^2.\)] Af-

vanitied (van'i-tid), a. [(vanty + -ed².] Affected with vanity. [Rare.]

I am exasperated against your foolish, your low-vani-

tied Lovelace.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 86. (Davies.) Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 86. (Davies.)

vanity (van'1-ti), n.; pl. vanities (-tiz). [Early mod. E. vanitye, vanitie; < ME. vanitee, vanite, < OF. vanite, vanitot, F. vanité = Pr. vanitat, vanetat = Sp. vanidad = Pg. vaidade = It. vanità, < L. vanita(t-)s, emptiness, vanity, < vanus, empty, vain: see vain.] 1. The character or state of being vain. (a) Worthlessness; fullity; falsity; unsubstantialness; unrealness; fillusion; deception; emptiness; folly; want of substance to satisfy desire; hollowness.

Nothing, God wot, but vanitee in sweven is.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 102.

Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, all is vanity.

Eccles. i. 2. All was vanity, feeding the wind, and folly.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

(b) The desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight ground; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or adornments, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others.

To be fair,

And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye of gaudy youth and swelling xanity.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

They were faine to let him one on the letter of the same continuation.

They were faine to let him goe on till all men saw his vanity.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.

Vanity is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down.

J. Adams, in Josiah Quincy's Figures of the Past, p. 78. (c) Ostentation; ambitious display; pompous vaunting; pride; vainglory.

They . . . through their owne ranitye . . . doe thereupon build and enlarge many forged historyes of theyrowne antiquitye, Spenser, State of Ireland.

When the superior acts out of a principle of vanity, the dependant will be sure to allow it him.

Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

2. That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. (a) Empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

The pomps and vanity of this wicked world.

Rook of Common Prayer, Catechism.

They are gilded and adulterate vanities,

Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, v. 3.

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled, That all her vanities at once are dead. Pope, R. of the L., i. 52.

(b) Fruitless desire or endeavor; effort which produces no result.

It is a vanity to waste our days in the blind pursuit of nowledge. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

There, far in the apse, is seen the sad Madonna standing in her folded robe, lifting her hands in vanity of blessing.

Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iii. § 39.

(c) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

T must Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple Some vanity of mine art. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 41. In Holy-Oke's edition of Rider's Latin Dictionary, ed. vanquisher (vang'kwish-er), n. [\(\chi vanquish + \) 1633, the word phaeton is not given. May we conclude from this that the phaeton was a ranity started in Puritan times?

A conqueror; a victor.

He would pawn his fortunes

(d) In the Bible, a heathen deity, as having no proper existence.

3†. One of the personified vices in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

You . . . take ranity the puppet's part.

Shak., Lear, Ii. 2. 39.

Vanity Fair, the world as a scene of vanity or of ostentations folly; hence, the world of fashion: so called from the fair described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" as established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion for the sale of all sorts of vanities. The name was adopted by Thackerny as the title of a satirical novel. = Syn. 1. (b) Phide, Egotism, Vanity, etc. See gotism.

Vanmuret, n. Same as vantmure.

Vanner (van'er), n. [(van'+-cr']] In mining, a machine for dressing ore; an ore-separator: a vanning-machine. The name is given to vari-

vailiner (vain er), n. [Calin + -cr]. In minimum, a machine for dressing ore; an ore-separator; a vanning-machine. The name is given to various contrivances patented and attempted to be brought into use for dressing ore, in which the peculiar motions of the shovel in the miner's hands in the operation of "making a van' are, or are supposed to be, more or less successfully imitated. "Berdan's machine" is one of these contrivances, and has been used to some extent in California and elsewhere. The most satisfactory machine of this kind is the so-called "Frue vanner," which is now widely known and somewhat extensively used. In this machine various well-tried methods are combined with a satisfactory result; but it cannot be said to be as close an initiation of the "vanning motion" as Berdan's is. It is, in fact, a combination of the principle of giving side-blows, adopted in Rittinger's "side-blow percussiontable," with that of feeding the ore on an endless traveling belt, slightly inclined in position, on which the ore is subjected to the action of a stream of water. "It has the defect of being able to treat a binary ore only, or at least to furnish only two products." (Callon.)

Vanner-hawk (van'ér-hak), n. The hoverhawk, windhover, or kestrel, Tinnunculus allaudarus. Also called windfunner.

vannet (van'et), n. [C OF. (and F.) vannet, a scallop-shell, dim. of ran, a fan: see ranl.] In her., a bearing representing a scallop without the little pointed plates which form the hinge. vanning-machine (van'ing-ma-shen'), n. An apparatus for concentrating or cleaning ore.

vanning-machine (van'ing-ma-shèn'), n. An apparatus for concentrating or cleaning ore, m which the motion of the shovel in vanning is attempted to be imitated; a vanner.

vanquish (vang'kwish), r. t. [ABE, renquishen, rendisen, rendisen, COF, reinquis-, stem of certain parts of renquir, reinquis (ME, renken, fenken), also reinere, rainere, F, rainere = Pr. reneer, renser = Sp. Pg. reneer = It, rineere, CL, vincere, conquer, vanquish. From the same L. verb are ult. E. rictor, rictory, convict, convince, evict, crimee, ricible, ninetable, etc.] 1. To conquer; overcome: especially to subdine in betquer; overcome; especially, to subdue in battle, as an enemy,

For thus sayth Tullius, that ther is a maner garneson that no man may canquish ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizens, and of his peple Chaucer, Tale of Meilheus.

Then (while he hung on the cross) was he ranquishing death by his death, and opening for us a gate to life and immortality.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, 11 xviii.

2. To defeat in any contest, as in argument; get the better of.

He [Garrick] struggled with Quin for mastery—ran-quished him, became his friend, and hung up over his grave a glowing testimony to his talent and his virtues Doran, Amals of the Stage, I. 403.

3. To confute; show to be erroneous or unfounded: overturn.

This bold assertion has been fully vanquished in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. Ep. Atterburg. 4. To overpower; prostrate; be too much for.

Sorrow and grief have ranguish'd all my powers.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., il. 1. 183.

Love of bimself ne'er ranguish'd me,
But through your Eyes the Conquest made.

Congrere, Song to Amynta,

5†. To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; destroy or render inert; neutralize.

erties of; destroy or remuer mere, head of water, If the dry of fire be campuished by the moist of water air will result, if the hot of all be campuished by the cold of earth, water will result, and if the moist of water be tanguished by the dry of fire, earth will result.

If E. Roscoe.

=Syn. Overcome, Subdue, etc. (see conquer), surmount, overthrow; rout, crush.

overthrow; rout, crush.

vanquish (vang'kwish), n. [Appar. (vanquish, r.] A disease of sheep in which they pine away.

Also vinquish. [Prov. Eng.]

vanquishable (vang'kwish-n-bl), a. [(vanquish + able.] Capable of being vanquished;

conquerable; subduable.

That great giant was only ranquishable by the Knights of the Wells.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 87. (Latham.)

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your ranquisher. Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 17.

Are there any among the vanities of the Gentiles that vanquishment (vang'kwish-ment), n. [\(\criam{ran}\) can cause rain?

Jer. xiv. 22. quish + -ment.] The act of vanquishing, or the 3t. One of the personified vices in the old most the old most the control of the personified vices in the old most the control of the personified vices in the old most the old most the control of the personified vices in the old most the old most the control of the personified vices in the old most the control of the personified vices in the old most the control of the person Gilead.

vansire (van'sīr), n. [Also rondsira; = F. ransire; from a native name.] A large, stout ichneumon of southern and western Africa, Her-

neumon of southern and western Africa, Herpestes galera, the marsh ichneumon.

Van Swieten's solution. See solution.

vantt, r. An old spelling of raunt!.

vantage (vàn'tāj), n. [Early mod. E. also rauntage; \ ME. rantage, rauntage; by apheresis from arantage, advantage; see adrantage.] 1t.

Advantage; gain; profit.

By-syde hys cantaoc that may be falle, Of skynnes and other thynges with alle, Babces Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

Paulus, . . . with more prosperous forneys then great rantage, had from his youth transpled a greate parte of the world. R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

2. Advantage; the state in which one has better means of action or defense than another: vantage-ground.

Petrius . . . cowde well fle and returne at a rauntage, and well fight with his enmyes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.

A base spirit has this rantage of a brave one: it keeps always at a stay; nothing brings it down, not beating.

Beau, and FL, King and No King, iii. 2.

I pawned my limbs to bullets, those merciless brokers, that will take the *rantage* of a minute.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

31. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assured, madam, Iyou will hear from him] . . . With his next rantage. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 3, 24.

4t. Surplus; excess; addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the vantage as would store the world. Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 86.

5. In lawn-tennis, same as advantage, 6 .- Colgn of vantage. See coim. vantage; (van'tāj), v. t. [\langle vantage, n. Cf. advantage, v.] To profit; aid.

Needlesse feare did never rantage none Sucarer, F. O., I. Iv. 49.

vantage-ground (van 'tāj-ground), n. Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another: favorable position.

No ple sure is comparable to the standing upon the ran-tors ground of truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always cle ir and screne), and to see the crores, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests in the vale below.

Bacon, Truth (ed. 1887).

vantage-loaf (van'tāj-lof), n. The thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen. Brewer.

vantage-point (ván'tāj-point), n. A favorable position; vantage-ground.

An additional rantage-point for coercing the country.

Motley, Hist. Netherlands, 11, 266.

vantage-post (van'tāj-post), n. A vantagepoint.

Father Salvierderra had already entered the chapel before . . . Allessandro stirred from his rantage-post of observation.

Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, v.

vantbracet, vantbrast, n. See vambrace. vant-courier (vant'kô'ri-èr), n. Same as van-courier.

vant-guardt, n. and v. See vanguard.
Van Thol tulip. See tulip!.
vantmure(vant'mūr), n. [Also vauntmure, vanmure, vanmure; by apheresis from F. avant-mur, \(\alpha\) avant, front, before, \(\pm\) mure!

see mure!.] In medieval fort, the walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet.

[Rare]

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some ramure fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down,
Tairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, M. 64.

Glambelat Bey tooke charge, who with great raine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same that he threw downe more then halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the rainure, made before to vpholde the assault.

Haklunt's Voyages, H. 121.

vantourt, n. A Middle English form of vaunter.
vanward¹ (van'ward), n. [< ME. vanwarde,
vantwarde, short for *avantward, as vanguard
for avant-guard.] The advance-guard of an army when on the march. Compare rearward1.

Elde the hore was in the raunt-warde,
And bar the baner by-fore Deth by right he hit claymede.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 95.

And her vantwarde was to-broke.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 362.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 362.

The [they] berded hym att an onsett place, and hathe dystrussyd hym, and hathe slayne the moste parte off hys vanuarde.

Paston Letters, III. 162.

Vanward² (van'wiird), a. [< van² + -ward.]

Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front. [Rare.]

April . . . sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May—the rearward frontier, and the ranuard frontier.

De Quincey, Autobiog., p. 53.

van-winged (van'wingd), a. Having wings that fan the air like vanes: specifically noting the hobby, Falco subbuteo, called van-winged

Nack. [Local, Eng.]
vapt (vap), n. [\langle L. vappa, wine that has lost its flavor, \langle rap-in vapidus, that has lost its flavor, vapid: see vapid.] Wine which has become vapid or dead; vapid, flat, or insipid liquor.

Wine . . . when it did come was almost vinegar or appe.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 11. ranne vapid (vap'id), a. [\(\) L. vapidus, that has exhaled its vapor, hence, flat, insipid; akin to vapor, steam, vapor: see vapor.] 1. That has lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat.

A vanid and viscous constitution of blood. Arbuthnot. This fermenting sourness will presently turn rapid, and people will east it out.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Oliver Cromwell and Walter Noble.

2. Dull; spiritless; destitute of animation; insipid.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and rapid to their taste. Burke, Rev. in France.

I sing of News, and all those rapid sheets
The rattling hawker vends through gaping streets.
Crabbe, Works, I. 171.

vapidity (va-pid'i-ti), n. [(rapid + -ity.] The quality or state of being vapid, dull, or insipid;

The violent ferment which had been stirred in the nation by the affairs of Wilkes and the Middlesex election was followed, as Burke said, by as remarkable a deadness and rapidity.

J. Morley, Burke (1870), p. 60.

She talked more and more, with a rambling, earnest rapidity, about her circumstances.

H. James, Jr., A Passionate Pilgrim, p. 56.

vapidly (vap'id-li), adr. In a vapid manner;

vapidly (vap de-1), aac. In a vapid manner; without animation; insipidly.
vapidness (vap'id-nes), n. 1. The state of being vapid; deadness; flatness; insipidity: as. the rapidness of ale or eider that has become stale.—2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

state.—2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

It is impossible to save it [the class meeting] from degenerating into routine generally, and rapidness and cant in many cases.

E. N. Kirk, Lectures on Revivals, xi. Vapor, Vapour, (Va'por), n. [\lambda ME. vapour, \lambda OF. vapour, F. vapour = Sp. Pg. vapor = It. rapore, \lambda L. vapor, OL. vapos, exhalation, steam, vapor, in particular a warm exhalation, warmth, heat hence argiotal skip to vapidity, that here argiotals. vapor, in particular a warm exhalation, warmth, heat, hence ardor; akin to rapidus, that has exhaled its flavor; vapid, rappa, wine that has exhaled its flavor; prob. orig. "crapor. akin to Gr. καπνός ("κειπνός), smoke (L. "crapor being related to Gr. καπνός, smoke, as L. sopor ("κειμον), sleep, is to Gr. επνος (= L. somnus), sleep), καπνέν, breathe forth, Lith, kναραs, breath, fragment of the state of t fragrance, evaporation, kucpti, breathe, smell, kucptias, perfume, Russ. kopotă, fine soot.]

1. An exhalation of moisture; any visible diffused substance, as fog. mist, steam, or smoke, floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency.

It may not be . . . that where greet fyr hath longe tyme endured, that ther ne dwelleth som rapour of warmnesse.

Chaucer, Melibeus.

From the damp earth impervious rapours rise, Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.

Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i. 486.

A bitter day, that early sank Behind a purple-frosty bank Of rapour, leaving night forlorn. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

2. In physics, the gaseous form which a solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated. Vapor is essentially gas, and, since all known gases have now been proved to be liqueliable, no physical difference can be said really to exist between an ordinary gas, such as oxygen, and a vapor, such as steam. In common language, however, a difference is usually recognized: a gas is a substance which at ordinary temperatures and pressures crists in the gaseous state, while a rapor is the gaseous form of a substance which normally exists in a solid or liquid form. An important distinction exists between a saturated vapor (one which can be compressed or cooled to a certain extent without condensation). The latter obeys Boyle's and Gay-Lussac's laws of gases; in the former, however, increased compression produces condensation, but does not change the pressure of the vapor, which is a function of the temperature alone. Superheated steam is a non-saturated. rated vapor. Aqueous vapor is always present as a minor constituent of the atmosphere, and its amount, which is very variable both at different places on the earth's surface and in the same locality at different times, forms an important element of climate. By a reduction of temperature the aqueous vapor in the air is brought to the so-called state of saturation, and then condensed into cloud, mist, and rain. See rain!

is and rain. See rain.

It would be an error to confound clouds or fog or any visible mist with the rapour of water; this rapour is a perfectly impalpable gas, diffused, even on the clearest days, throughout the atmosphere.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 12.

3f. Effluence; influence.

Man, bryd, best, fissh, herbe, and grene tre, They fele in tymes, with rapour eterne, God loveth, and to love wol noght werne. Chatteer, Troilus, iii. 11.

4t. Wind; flatulence.

For that that causeth gaping . . . or stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy, by any vapour or the like.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 296.

In mcd., a class of remedies, officinal in the 5. In Mcd., a class of remedies, officinal in the British pharmacopæia, which are to be applied by inhalation: such as rapor creasoti, a mixture of 12 minims of creosote in 8 fluidounces of boiling water, the vapor of which is to be inhaled.—6. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory: vain imagination; fantastic pation

Gentlemen, these are very strange rapours, and very lie rapours.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

7†. pl. A hectoring or bullying style of language or conduct, adopted by ranters and swaggeners with the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel.

They are at it [quarrelling] still, sir; this they call ra-cours. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3. 8. pl. A disease of nervous debility in which strange images seem to float hazily before the eyes, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirit; dejection; spleen: "the blues": a term much affected in the eighteenth century, but now rarely used

rarely used. rarely used.

Some call it the fever on the spirits, some a nervous fever, some the rapours, and some the hysterics.

Fielding, Amelia, iii. 7.

Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the vapours

Distress our fair ones—let them read the papers.

Garrick, Prol. to Sheridan's School for Scandal.

But really these thick walls are enough to inspire the vapours if one never had them before.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, vi. 2.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, vi. 2.

Aqueous vapor. See aqueous.

vapor, vapour (va por), v. [< ME. vapouren, <
OF. *vaporer = Sp. Fg. vaporar = It. vaporare, <
L. vaporare, intr. steam, reek, tr. steam, smoke, heat, warm, < vapor, exhalation, steam, vapor: see rapor, n.] I. intrans. 1‡. To pass off in the form of vapor; dissolve, as into vapor or thin air; be exhaled; evaporate.

Sette it to a little fer so that it rangure not.

Sette it to a litil fler so that it vapoure not.

Eook of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

2. To give out vapor, steam, or gas; emit vapors or exhalations; exhale; steam.

Swift-running waters vapour not so much as standing raters.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 767.

In the rear of the place stood a cooking-stove, upon which usually fizzed and rapored a fragrant mess of something which looked like sausages, and smelled like onions.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX., Literary Notes.

3. To boast or vaunt; bully; hector; brag; swagger; bounce.

Fig. Fights and tapours for him.

B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

He rapours like a tinker, and struts like a juggler. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

II. trans. 1. To cause to pass into the state of vapor; cause to dissolve or disappear in or as in vapor, gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing.

Vapour it [quicksilver] away in a styllatoric of glasse:
And thus shal yowe fynde the golde in the bottome of the
vessell in maner pure without quickesyluer.

R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on
[America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

'He now is dead, and all his glorie gone,
And all his greatnes appointed to nought.

Spenser, Ruins of Time, 1. 219.

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away, Another, sighing, vapour forth his soul. B. Jonson.

2. To afflict or infect with vapors; dispirit;

He [Dr. Broxholme] always was nervous and vapoured.

Walpole, Letters, II. 120.

Her have I seen, pale, vapour'd through the day,
With crowded parties at the midnight play.

Crabbe, Works, II. 144.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and vapours me but
to look at her.

Miss Burney, Camilla, v. 6. (Davies.) 3. To bully; hector.

6697 His designe was, if he could not refute them, yet at least with quips and snapping adagies to *vapour* them out.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

The goodnes of the mine may be the cause . . . as eyther it is not of raporable nature or to be of smaule

quantitie.

R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

[America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

Vaporarium (vā-pō-rā'rī-um), n.; pl. vaporariums, vaporaria (-umz, -ii). [NL., \(\) L. vaporarium, a steam-pipe in a hot bath, \(\) vapor, steam, vapor: see vapor.] A Russian bath.

Vaporate! (vā'por-āt), v. i. [\(\) L. vaporatus, pp. of vaporare, emit vapor: see vapor, v.] To emit vapor: see vapor, v.]

or caporare, emit vapor: see vapor, v. 1 10 emit vapor; evaporate. vaporation! (vā-po-rā'shon), n. [= Sp. vaporacion = Pg. vaporação = It. vaporazione, \(\tau\) taporatio(n-), \(\tau\) vaporare, emit vapor: see vapor, raporate. The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation

vapor-bath (vā'por-bath), n. 1. The application of the vapor of water to the body in a close apartment.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant rapour bath. His pursuits are sedentary, . . . his movements languid.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. The apartment or bath for such application; an apparatus for bathing the body in vapor. vapor-burner (va por-ber ner), n. A device or apparatus for burning a hydrocarbon in the

or apparatus for burning a hydrocarbon in the form of vapor: used for lamps, for heating-and cooking-stoves, etc. In a usual form the hydrocarbon is caused to pass through a metallic part which is so heated by the flame as to vaporize the liquid as it passes through. E. H. Knight.

Vapor-douche (va'por-dösh), n. A topical vapor-bath which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

Vapored, vapoured (vā'pord), a. [< vapor + -ct².] 1. Full of vapors; dim or hazy, as if with vapors.

But I... kisse the ground wheras the corse doth rest, With rapour d cycs, from whence such streames availe As Pyramus did on Thisbee's brest bewail. Surrey, Death of Wyatt.

Affected with the vapors; dejected; sple-

I was become so rapoured and timorous at home that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones cast from our own house.

Whiston, Memoirs (1749), p. 18.

vapor-engine (va por-engin), n. A genevic term for motors driven by elastic fluids, as hot

term for motors driven by easile natus, as not air, steam, vapors of ammonia, alcohol, etc. vaporer, vapourer (va por-er), n. [ζ unpor + $-cr^1$.] 1. One who vapors, swaggers, or bullies; one who makes a blustering display of

his prowess; a braggart; a blusterer. A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable vapourer. Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1570.

Camden, Litzaueth, an. 1976.

My Lord Barkeley hath all along been a fortunate, though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, . . . and one that is the greatest rapourer in the world.

Pepys, Dlary, II. 331.

2. A vaporer-moth.

vaporer-moth (va por-èr-moth), n. A common brown moth, Orgyna antiqua, the female of which cannot fly; hence, any member of this group; a tussock. See tussock-moth, and cut under Orgyna.

under Orygia.

vaporiferous (vā-po-rif'e-rus), a. [\(\) L. vaporifer, emitting vapor, \(\) vapor, vapor, \(+ ferre = \) E. bear!.] Conveying or producing vapor.

vaporific (vā-po-rif'ik), a. [\(\) L. vapor, vapor, \(+ -ficus, \) facere, make: see \(-fic. \)] That converts or is capable of converting into steam or other vapor; exhaling in a volatile form, as and fluids.

The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely, the raporitie combination of heat.

Buckle, Civilization, II. vi., note.

vaporiform (vā'por-i-fórm), a. [(L. vapor, vapor, + forma, form.] Existing in the form of vapor.

apor.
Steam is water in its vaporiform state.
Ure, Dict., III. 888.

vaporimeter (vā-pe-rim'e-tèr), n. [\langle L. vapor, vapor, + Gr. μ é τ pov, measure.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapor, especially one by which the amount of alcohol in a wine or liquor is determined from the height of the column of mercury which its vapor, will support por will support.

This last distillate is diluted with water to a 10 per cent. strength, and the alcohol determined . . . by Geissler's vaporimeter. Ure, Dict., IV. 565.

vaporability (vā/por-a-bil'i-ti), n. [\langle vaporable vaporable. \text{Vaporable} \text{v

All these valorous *vapourings* had a considerable effect. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 355.

The warnings were not less numerous; the vaporings of village bullies, the extravagances of excited secessionist politicians, even the drolling of practical jokers, were faithfully reported to him by zealous or nervous friends.

The Century, XXXIX. 431.

The Century, AXAIX. 431.

Vaporing (vā'por-ing), p. a. Vaunting; swaggering; blustering; given to brag or bluster: as, vaporing talk; a vaporing debater.

Vaporingly, Vapouringly (vā'por-ing-li), adv. In a vaporing or blustering manner; boastfully. The Corporal . . gave a slight flourish with his stick — but not vapouringly.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 3.

vapor-in-hā/ler), n. An apparatus for administering medicinal or anesthetic vapors.

vaporisable, vaporisation, etc. See vaporiz-

vaporish, vapourish (vā'por-ish), a. [\(\chi vapor + -ish^1.\)] 1. Abounding in vapors; vaporous in a physical sense: as, a vaporish cave.

n a physical sense: as, a cupo con carrell it proceeded from the nature of the vapourish place.

Sandys.

Sandys.

2. Affected by vapors; hypochondriae; dejected; splenetic; whimsical; hysterical.

A man had better be plagued with all the curses of Egypt than with a vapourish wife. Fielding, Amelia, iii. 7.

Nor to be fretful, vapourish, or give way
To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.

Crabbe, Works, VII. 63.

vaporishness, vapourishness (vā'por-ishnes), n. The state or character of being vaporish or melancholy; hypochondria; spleen; the vapors. the vapors.

You will not wonder that the rapourishness which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. xevii.

vaporizable (vā/por-ī-za-bl), a. [< vaporize + -able.] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor. Also spelled vaporisable.
vaporization (vā/por-i-zā/shon), n. [= F. vaporisation = Sp. vaporizacion; as vaporize + -ation.] The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapor, or the state of being converted into vapor; treatment with vapor. Also spelled vaporisation.

All matter, even the most solid, he [Zollner] says, must slowly suffer volatilization if its temperature is above the absolute null point. This he illustrates by the raporization of ice and the smell of metals and minerals.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 131.

vaporize (vā'por-īz), v.; pret. and pp. vaporized, ppr. vaporizing. [= F. vaporiser = Sp. vaporizar; as vapor + -ize.] I. trans. 1. To convert into vapor by the application of heat or by artificial means; cause to evaporate; sublimate.

The energy of our rivers and streams comes from the sun, too—for its heat raporizes the water of the ocean, and makes the winds which carry it over the land, where it falls as rain, and, flowing to the ocean again, runs our mills and factories.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 89.

The World lay still, suffused with a jewel-light, as of caporized sappline.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 757.

2. To affect with the vapors; render splenetic

or hypochondriacal. As vaporized ladies . . . run from spa to spa.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 358.

II. intrans. To pass off in vapor: as, sulphur or mercury vaporizes under certain conditions.

Iodine, allowed to raporize at the temperature of boiling sulphur in presence of a large excess of air, showed no sign of dissociation.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 323.

Also spelled vaporise. vaporizer (var'por-z-zèr), n. [(vaporize + -er1.]
One who or that which vaporizes or converts
into vapor; a form of atomizer. Also spelled

vaporiser. Take a raporiser, and let the same be kept well at work with Mentholised Water night and day.

Lancet*, No. 3463, p. 25 of adv'ts.

Lanct, No. 3463, p. 25 of adv'ts.

Vaporizing-stove '\tilde{n}'por-\tilde{1}-zing-st\tilde{v}\), n. A
form of heater for supplying steam to the air
of a greenhouse. It consists, usually, of a pan
for water placed over a lamp.

Vapor-lamp (v\tilde{n}'por-lamp), n. A vapor-burner,
or a lamp constructed on the principle of the
vapor-burner.

Vaporole (v\tilde{n}'p\tilde{0}-r\tilde{0}\), n. [\(\lambda\tilde{vapor} + -ole.\)] A
small thin class cansule, containing a definite

small thin glass capsule, containing a definite

amount of a volatile drug, covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool and inclosed in a silk bag: used for vaporization, the glass being crushed in the fingers

na the angers.

vaporose (va'por-ōs), a. [(LL. raporosus, full of vapor: see vaporous.] Vaporous.

vaporosity (va-po-ros'i-ti), n. [(vaporose + -ity.] The state or character of being vaporose or vaporous; vaporousness; blustering.

He is here, with his fixed-idea and volcanic vaporosity.

Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, v.

vaporous (vā'por-us), a. [Formerly also vaprous; = F. vaporoux = Sp. Pg. It. vaporoso, < LL. vaporosus, full of steam or vapor, < L. vapor, steam, vapor: see vapor.] 1. In the form or having the nature of vapor.

The statements in Genesis respecting the expanse suppose a previous condition of the earth in which it was encompassed with a cloudy, vaporous mantle, stretching continuously upward from the ocean.

Dauson, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

2. Full of vapors or exhalations.

Pull of vapors of care.

The raporous night approaches.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 58.

Over the waters in the vaporous West
The sun goes down as in a sphere of gold.

Browning, Paracelsus.

3. Promotive of exhalation or the flow of effluvia, vapor, gases, or the like; hence, windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, . . . or such vaporous food, . . . it endangereth the child to become lunatic.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 977.

4. Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative; whimsical; extravagant; soaring.

Let him but read the fables of Ixion, and it will hold him from being vaporous or imaginative.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

A boy-dreamer [Shelley], . . . whose chief thoughts and hopes were centred in a vaporous millennium of equality and freedom.

E. Douden, Shelley, 1. 245.

vaporously (vā'por-us-li), adv. 1. In a vaporous manner; with vapors.—2. Boastingly; ostentatiously.

Talking largely and vaporously of old-time experiences

on the river.

S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 493. vaporousness (vā'por-us-nes), n. The state or character of being vaporous; mistiness.

The warmth and vaporousness of the air.

T. Birch, Hist. Roy. Soc., III. 416.

vapor-pan (va'por-pan), n. A pan for evapo-

rating water. A vapor-pan is placed at each side of the fire-box for moistening the air. Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 398.

vapor-plane (va'por-plan), n. In meteor., the level of condensation; the altitude at which an ascending current of moist air is cooled to the dew-point and begins to condense. In summer the base of cumulus clouds shows the

level of the vapor-plane. **vaporspout** (va'por-spout), n. A waterspout. [Rare.]

If it were necessary to change the name, which, as in many other things, was given before the thing was understood, it would be more appropriate to call them raporspouts, since they are evidently composed of condensed vapor.

Ferrel, Treatise on the Winds, p. 419.

vapor-tension (varpor-tension), n. Vapor-pressure; the elastic pressure of vapor, especially that of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere: usually measured, like the pressure of the atmosphere, in inches of mercury.

The author has most wisely abandoned the use of that most misleading of terms, tapour-tension, and substitutes therefor simply pressure.

Nature, XXX, 51.

vapory, vapoury (vā'por-i), a. [(vapor + -yl.] 1. Vaporous; producing vapors; composed of or characterized by vapors: as, a vapory redness in the sky.

The waxen taper which I burn by night,
With the dull vap'ry dimness, mocks my sight.
Drayton, Rosamond to Hen. II.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft vapory air.
Bryant, November.

2. Affected with the vapors; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish: as, vapory humors.

vapour, vapoured, etc. See vapor, etc.

vapulation (vap-ū-lā'shon), n. [< L. vapulare, be flogged or whipped, + -ation.] The act of beating or whipping; a flogging. [Rare.]

The coaches were numbered, although I can only find one notice of it: "So that, rather than to stand a Vapulation, one of them took Notice of his Number;" and the coachmen were noted for their incivility.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, H. 171.

vapulatory (vap'ū-lū-tō-ri), a. [< vapulate + -ory.] Of or pertaining to vapulation. [Rare.]

I am not, of course, arguing in favor of a return to those vapulatory methods; but the birch, like many other things that have passed out of the region of the practical, may have another term of usefulness as a symbol after it has ceased to be a reality.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

vaqueria (vak-e-rē'ii), n. [Sp., < vaquero, a cow-

herd: see vaquero, and cf. vaccary, vachery.] A farm for grazing cattle; a stock-farm.

vaquero (va-kā'rō), n. [Sp., = F. vacher, a cowherd: see vacher.] A herdsman.

The American cowboys of a certain range, after a brisk fight, drove out the Mexican vaqueros from among them.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, [XXXVI. 836.

var. An abbreviation (a) of variety (frequent in botany and zoology); (b) of variant (so used in this work).

vara (vä'rä), n. [< Chilian vara, a measure of length, lit. 'a pole,' \langle Sp. Pg. vara, rod, pole, cross-beam, yardstick: see varc1.] A Spanish-American linear

measure. In Texas the vara is regarded as equal to 33 English inches; in California, by common consent, it is taken to be exactly 33 English inches. In Mexico it is 32.9927 inches.

Choice water-lots at Long Wharf [San Francisco], and fifty-vara building sites on Montgomery Street.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 201.

warriors who ravaged the coasts of the Baltic about the ninth century, and who (according to common account) overran part of Russia and formed an important element in the early Russian people.—Varangian Guard, a body-guard of the Byzantine emperors about the eleventh century, formed upon a nucleus of Varangians.

Varanian (vā-rā'ni-an), a. and n. [< Varanus + ian.] I. a. Belonging or related to the Varanidæ; resembling a varan.

II. n. One of the monitor-lizards.

Varanidæ (vā-ran'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Varanus + idæ.] A family of eriglossate lacertillians, representing alone the superfamily Varianide.

tilians, representing alone the superfamily Taranoidea, having confluent nasal bones, and the tongue insheathed at the base and deeply bifid anteriorly. The species inhabit Africa (excepting Madagascar), the Oriental region, and Australia. Also called Monitoridæ. See cuts under Hydrosaurus and

waranoid (var'a-noid), a. and n. I. a. Resembling a varan or monitor; of or pertaining to the Varanoidea.

II. n. A varan or monitor.

Varanoidæ (var-a-nô'i-dē), n. pl. A super-family of lizards, in which the monitors, living and extinct, and the extinct mosasaurians, are together contrasted with the heloderms (as Helodermatoidea), both being assigned to the old group Platynota.

Group Fadyaba.

Varanoidea (var-a-noi'dē-ii), n. pl. [NL. (Gill, 1885), (Varanus + -oidea.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, the monitors or varanoids, represented by the single living family Varanida. See cuts under Hydrosaurus and acrodont.

waranus (var'a-nus), n. [NL. (Merrem), \langle Ar. waran, lizard: see varan.] The typical genus of Varanidæ: synonymous with Monitor. Some of the fossil monitors reached a length of 30 feet, as V. (Megalorica) priscus from the Pleistocene of Queensland. See cut under acrodont.

vardet (vär'det), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of rerdict. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] vardingalet (vär'ding-gāl), n. An old spelling of farthingale.

Or, if they [stiff pickadils] would not bend, whipping your rebellious vardingales with my [Cupid's] bow string, and made them run up into your waists (they have lain so flat) for fear of my indignation.

B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

vare¹† (vãr), n. [< Sp. Pg. vara, a rod, pole, yardstick, < L. vara, wooden horse or trestle

for spreading nets, also a forked stick, (varus, bent, crooked: see varus.] A wand or staff of authority.

His hand a rare of justice did uphold; His neck was loaded with a chain of gold. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 595.

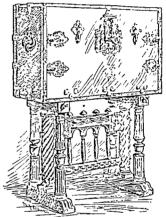
vare² (var', n. [Prob. a form of vair.] A weasel. varec (var'ek), n. [\(\) F. varech, OF. werecq, werech = Pr. varec (ML. warescum, wreckum), in one view \(\) Icel. vagrek, lit. 'wave rack,' goods or objects thrown up by the sea, $\langle v\bar{a}gr, a \text{ wave}, + rek, \text{ drift, motion (see } waw^1 \text{ and } rack^3); \text{ but prob. } \langle \text{ AS. } wræc, \text{ ME. } wrak = \text{D. } wrak, \text{ etc.,}$ wreck, wrack: see wreck, wrack.] An impure sodium carbonate made in Britany: it corre-

south carbonate made in Brittany: it corresponds to the English kelp. Brande and Cox. vare-headed (vār'hed'ed), a. Having a head like that of a weasel; weasel-headed: as, the vare-headed widgeon, the pochard, Fuligula ferina. See under weasel-coot. [Local, British.] vareuse (va-rèz'), n. [F.] A kind of loose incket.

Cottonade pantaloons, stuffed into a pair of dirty boots, and a vareuse of the same stuff, made up his dress. His vareuse, unbuttoned, showed his breast brown and hairy. G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, Françoise, i.

vare-widgeon (vãr'wij"on), n. The weaselduck; the female or young male of the smew, Mergellus albellus. Montagu. [North Devon, Eng.]

vargueno (vär-gā'nō), n. [Named from the village of *Vargus*, near Toledo in Spain.] A cabinet of peculiar form, consisting of a box-shaped body without architectural ornaments, opening by means of a front hinged at the bottom edge, and the whole mounted on columns



Spanish Vargueno, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

or a stand at a height convenient for writing or a stand at a neight convenient for writing on the opened cover used as a desk. The decoration is of geometrical character, and makes especial use of thin fromwork in pierced patterns, sometimes gilded and mounted on pieces of red cloth, leather, or the like, which form a background.

rorm a background.

vari¹ (var'i), n. [= F. vari (Buffon), the ringtailed lemur; prob. from a native name.] The macaco, or ruffed lemur, Lemur varius.

vari², n. Plural of varus.

vari², n. Plural of varus.
vari², n. Plural of varus.
variability (vā"ri-a-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. variabilité = Pg. variabilidade = It. variabilità; as variable + -ity.] 1. The quality or state of being variable; variableness.

A very few nebulæ have been suspected of rariability, but in almost every instance the supposed change has been traced to errors of observation, impurity of the atmosphere, or other causes.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 56.

2. In biol., ability to vary; capability of variation; susceptibility to modification under conditions of environment, whether inherited or acquired; that plasticity or modifiability of any organism in virtue of which an animal or a plant may change in form, structure, function, size, color, or other character, lose some character or acquire another, and thus deviate from its parent-form; also, the kind or rate of variation in

rent-form; also, the kind or rate of variation in a given instance; the fact or act of varying. See variation, 8, variety, 6. Variability or mutability of some kind and to some extent is inherent in all organisms, and is transmissible like any other natural attribute or quality; it is therefore scarcely the antithesis of heredity (though the latter term often indicates or implies such fixity of type as an organism may derive from its parentform, and which causes it to retain that form instead of acquiring a different form); yet variability has somewhat explicit reference to the tendency of organisms to become unlike their parents under external influences, and so to adapt themselves to their surroundings. Hence variabil-

ity, though intrinsic, is called into play by the extrinsic conditions under which organisms vary, and in this way is counteractive of heredity, or the tendency to breed true. (See ataxism and selection, 3.) The old notion of species as special creations, and as among the "constants of nature," subject to variation within very narrow limits which are themselves fixed in every case, finds no place in modern biological conceptions. (See species, 5.) The actual extent of variation which results from variability has been realized in all its significance only within the past thirty years, during which observations in every branch of natural history have demonstrated the universality of the fact, and shown the average rate or degree of variability to be much greater than had before been suspected. The cases of domestic animals and plants, first systematically studied by Darwin with special reference to variability, proved to be much less exceptional than they had been assumed to be; and the results of extending the same researches to the variability of organisms in a state of nature may be said to have entirely enodeled biology. See Darwinism and evolution, 2 (a), (b).

We see indefinite variability in the endless slight peculiarities which distinguish the individuals of the same species, and which cannot be accounted for by inheritance from either parent or from some more remote ancestor.

Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 23.

In astron., the fact that a star or nebula.

3. In astron.. the fact that a star or nebula changes its brightness in a more or less peri-

changes its brightness in a more or less periodic manner.—Generative variability, in biol., inherited variability, in herent tendency to vary away from ancestral characters, and thus not to revert or exhibit attains. See the quotation.

It is only in those cases in which the modification has been companatively recent and extraordinarily great that we ought to find the generative variability, as it may be called, still present in a high degree. For in this case the variability will seldom as yet have been fixed by the continued selection of the individuals varying in the required manner and degree, and by the continued rejection of those tending to revert to a former or less-modified condition.

Darrein, Origin of Species, p. 154.

variable (vā'ri-a-bl), a. and n. [\langle F. variable = Sp. variable = Pg. variavel = It. variable, \langle LL. variabilis, changeable, \langle L. variare, change see vary.] I. a. 1. Apt to change; changing or altering in a physical sense; liable to change; changeable. changeable.

changeable.
Certerne carpettes, cooncrettes, table clothes and hangings made of gossamoine silke fynelye wrought after a strainge dinise with plesante and rariable colours.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 129).

Species are more or less rariable under the influence of external conditions, and the varieties so formed may or may not be true species. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

2. In bot. and zoöl., embracing many individuals and groups (varieties, subspecies, forms, states) which depart somewhat from the strict type: which depart somewhat from the strict type; said of a species or, in a similar sense, of some particular character.—3. Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle: inconstant: as, rariable moods.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon, That mouthly changes in her circled oib, Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 111.

Shake, R. and J., R. 2. 111.

Lydington was sent to Leith, where he died, and was suspected to be poisoned; a Man of the greatest Understanding in the Scottish Nation, and of an excellent Wit, but very variable; for which George Buchanan called him the Chamelion.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 349.

4. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; liable to change; alterable; in gram., capable of inflection.

I am sure he [Milton] would have stared if told that the "number of accents" in a pentameter verse was rariable.

Loncell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 207.

5. In math., quantitatively indeterminate, and considered with reference to the various determinate. minations of quantity that are possible in the case. See II.

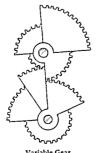
case. Sec 11.

A quantity is said to be unrestrictedly variable in a region when it can assume all numerical values in this region.

**Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 70.

gion when it can assume all numerical values in this region.

6. In astron., changing in brightness.—Variable cut-off, in engines, valve-gear so arranged as to cut off the steam or other elastic fluid from its cylinder at any determined point in the stroke of the piston, thus allowing the remaining effort to be accomplished by expansion of that supplied at the first part of the stroke. See cut-off.—Variable gear, in mech., a form of geared wheels designed to impartalternating changes in the speed of any machine, as a slow advance and quick return in reciprocating movements. Such gears are made in the form of sectors of different radius, which are brought into action alternately as the gears revolve. Another form of variable-speed mechanism employs geared wheels of different diameters, with a broad drum for a belt, the drum being divided into different sections, and each section connected by a separate shaft or sleeve with one of the gears. By shifting the belt to different sections of wairable-speed mechanism, cones and disks are used in frictional contact, the variations being ob-



tained by changing the point of contact of the two cones or disks; the common case-pulley is also a form of variable-speed mechanism. See pulley.—Variable motion, in mech, motion which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.—Variable screw. See screw!.—Variable speeies, in biol., any species whose variations are notably numerous or marked, or whose rate of variability is decidedly above the average. (See def. 2.) All species are variable, and incessantly varying; but some show less fixity of characters than others, or are just now undergoing much modification, or happen to be among those of which we possess many specimens illustrating marked departures from the assumed type-form, as subspecies, varieties, etc.; and such are the variable species of the naturalists' every-day language, so called by way of emphasis, not of strict definition. See, for example, strawberry.—Variable-speed pulleys, an arrangement of pulleys and gears to produce changing speeds; variable-speed wheels.—Variable-speed wheels, wheels combined to transmit variable motion; variable-speed pulleys.—Variable star, in astron., a star which undergoes a periodical increase and diminution of its luster.—Syn, 1 and 3. Wavering, unstable, vacillating, fluctuating, fitful.

II. n. 1. That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change.

varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change. There are many rariables among the conditions which conspire for the production of a good photograph.

J. N. Lockyer.

2. In math., a quantity which is indeterminate, and is considered with reference to its different possible values; originally, a quantity capable of values continuously connected in one dimension, so that it could be conceived as running sion, so that it could be conceived as running through them all in the course of time. This meaning still remains; but we now speak of the position of a point as variable in two or three dimensions, and we also speak of the arguments of functions in the calculus of finite differences, where there is no approach to continuity, as variables. The difference between an indeterminate constant and a variable is frequently a mere difference of designation; but constants, though indeterminate, are not usually considered with reference to the different values, which they may take. Mathematically there is very little (and no precise) difference between a variable and an unknown.

3. A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade-wind; hence, the variables, the intermediate region or belt between the northeast and the southeast trade-winds. The region varies in width from about

trade-winds. The region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls, the laws of which are not so readily understood as are those of the tradewinds. The name is also generally given to those parts of the ocean where variable winds may be expected.

We find uniform trade-winds on each side the equator, almost uniting near it, and without a space of continuous "rains"—a limited interval only of variables and calms being found, during about ten months of the year.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 125.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 125.

Complex variable. See complex.—Dependent variable, any variable not the independent one.—Independent variable, in the calculus, the variable with reference to which the differentiations are performed; the variable to which the differentiations refer; also, the variable which is considered first, or as the parameter for the others. In any problem which may be proposed, it is a mere matter of convenience what variable shall be taken as the independent one; but after the equation is constructed the matter is in many cases determinate. In partial differential equations, equations of surfaces, etc., there are two or more independent variables.

Variableness (vā'ni-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being variable. (a) In a physical sense, susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to after or to be altered; changeableness; variability: as, the variableness of the weather. (b) In a moral sense, mutability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; flekleness; levity: as, the variableness of human emotions.

The Father of lights, with whom is no rariableness, nei-

The Father of lights, with whom is no rariableness, neither shadow of turning [with whom can be no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning, R.V.] Jas. i. 17.

variably (vā'ri-a-bli), adv. In a variable manvariance (va'ri-ans), acc. In a variance manner; changeably; inconstantly; unsteadily.

variance (va'ri-ans), n. [< ME. variance, variance, carically, cariance, t. variance, carically, cariance, carically, cariance, carically, cariance, carically, cariance, carically, cariance, carianc aunce, COr. rariance = 1t. varianza, L. variantia, a difference, diversity, Cvarian(t-)s, variant: see variant.] 1. The state of being or the act of becoming variant; alteration; variation; change; difference.

Withoute chaunge or variaunce.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 5438.

2. In law, a discrepancy: (a) Between pleadings and proof, as where a complaint mentions a wrong date, or the facts prove to be different from what was alleged. (b) Between the form of the writ or process by which the action was commenced and the form of the declaration or commenced and the form of the declaration or complaint. Formerly, when variances were deemed more important than now, variance was often defined as a fatal discrepancy or disagreement, etc.; but in civil cases such variances between pleading and proof as do not actually mislead the adverse party are now disregarded as immaterial, and many others are amendable. Under what is known in the United States as the Code Practice, variance is used to designate a discrepancy in some particulars only, and is amendable if it has not misled, while a failure of proof as to the entire scope and meaning of an allegation is not regarded as a mere variance, but fatal.

3. Difference that produces disagreement or controversy; dispute; dissension; discord.

variation

A sort of poor souls met, God's fools, good master, Have had some little variance amongst ourselves. Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable variance is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.

Madison, Federalist, No. 38.

4t. Variableness; inconstancy.

She is Fortune verely,
In whom no man shulde aliye,
Nor in hir yeftis have flaunce,
She is so fulle of variance,
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 5482.

At variance. (a) In a state of difference or disagreement.

While a kind glance at her pursuer flies.

How much at variance are her feet and eyes!

In proportion as men are habituated to maintain their own claims while respecting the claims of others. . . is produced a mental attitude at variance with that which accompanies subjection. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 462. (b) In a state of controversy or dissension; in a state of opposition or enmity.

I am come to set a man at variance against his father. Mat. x. 35.

The Spaniards set York and Stanley at variance; they poyson York, and seize upon his Goods.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 373.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 373.

=Syn. 1 and 3. Disagreement, etc. See difference.
variant (vā ri-ant), a. and n. [< ME. variant, varyaunt, < OF. variant, F. variant = Sp. Pg.
It. variante, < L. variante-sp. ppr. of variare, change, vary: see vary.] I. a. 1. Different; diverse; having a different form or character: as, a variant form or spelling of a word.

as, a variant form or spenning of a word.

He [Hooper] adopted them [Forty-two Articles] so far as he liked, in his own visitation Articles, articipating their publication by two years; and this diocesan variant edition, so to call it, is of value as giving the mind of the father of Nonconformity, or at least the most eminent puritan contemporary, on several important points.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., Nx., note.

2. Variable; varying; changing; inconstant.

ble; varying; enouge
So variaum of diversitee
That men in everiche myghte se
Bothe gret anoy and ek swetnesse.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 1917.

While above in the variant breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks tattled and sang of mutation.

Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 1.

3t. Unsettled; restless.

ettled; restless.

He is heer and ther;

He is so variaunt, he abit nowher.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 164.

II. n. Something that is substantially the same, though in a different form; in etym., a variant form or spelling of the same original word; in lit., a different reading or spelling.

These stories [French Folk-lore] are . . . interesting variants of those common to the rest of Europe.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 519.

It may be objected that some of these [local circumstances] are the characteristics of a variant rather than of a "version."

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 70.

variate (vā'ri-āt), v.; pret. and pp. variated, ppr. variating. [(L. variatus, pp. of variare, change, vary: see vary.] I. trans. To make different; vary; diversify.

What was the cause of their multiplied, variated com-lotments against her? lear King, Sermon on the Fifth of November, 1608, p. 33. [(Latham.)

II. intrans. To alter; vary; change.

That which we touch with times doth variate, Now hot, now cold, and sometimes temperate. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its variating infirmities.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 43. (Latham.)

variate (vā'ri-āt), a. [ME. variate, L. variatus, pp.: see the verb.] Varied; variegated; diverse.

olyve is pulde of coloure variate.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Variated¹ (vā/ri-ā-ted), a. [⟨ L. variatus, pp. of variate, vary: see variate.] Varied; diversified;

variated2, a. Same as varriated.

Smooth, variated, unangular bodies.

Burke, Sublime and Beautiful (Richardson.)

variation (vū-ri-ā'shon), n. [Early mod. E. also variacyon, (ME. variacioun, (OF. (and F.) variation = Sp. variacion = Pg. variação = It. variazione, (L. variatio(n-), a difference, variation = Sp. variação = tariation, \(\chi\) L. rariatio(n-), a difference, Variation, \(\chi\) variate, pp. variatus, change, vary: see vary.\) 1. The act or process of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; alteration; mutation; diversity; variance; modification: as, variations of color; the slow variation of language.

After much variation of opinions, the prisoner at the bar was acquit of treason.

Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of Edw. VI., p. 322.

2. The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a former condition, position, or relation; amount or rate of change: as, a variation of two degrees; a variation of twopence in the pound.

The variations due to fatigue, fluctuation of the attention, and the like, were largely balanced.

W. H. Burnham, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 591.

3+ Difference.

There is great rariation between him that is raised to the sovereignty by the favour of his peers and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people.

E. Jonson, Discoveries.

4t. Variance; dissension; discord.

Thus the christen realmes were in rariacyon, and the churches in great dyfference.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., cccxliv.

5. In gram., change of form of words, as in declension, conjugation, etc.; inflection.

The regular declensions and variations of nouns and verbs should be early and thoroughly learnt.

Watts, Improvement of the Mind, I. vii. § 1.

6. In astron., any deviation from the mean or-6. In astron., any deviation from the mean or-bit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occa-sioned by another disturbing body. When these deviations are compensated in comparatively short periods of time they are called periodic variations, but when the compensation requires an immense period of time for its consummation the variation is called a secular variation. 7. In physics and nav., the deviation of a mag-netic needle from the true north, denoted by the angle which the vertical plane passing through the poles of the needle freely suspended, and undisturbed by local attraction, makes with the the poles of the needle freely suspended, and undisturbed by local attraction, makes with the geographical meridian of the place: generally and more properly called dcclination. The variation of the compass does not remain constantly the same in the same place, but undergoes certain diurnal, secular, and accidental changes. Of these the diurnal changes amount to only a small fraction of a degree; the secular change, however, may amount to 20° or 30° or more, and goes through a long cycle requiring for its completion some three or four centuries. Thus, in the year 1576, in London, the variation was 11° 15' east; in 1652 the needle pointed due north, after which time it traveled about 24½' to the westward (the maximum being in 1815); the variation is now considerably less, and is continually decreasing. It is very different, however, in different parts of the globe. In the eastern part of the United States the variation is now westerly, and has been increasing since the last decade of the eighteenth century; but the annual change is now less than it was fifty years ago. In the western United States the variation is easterly, and has been in general diminishing; for a region in the extreme southwest, however, the needle is now stationary. The accidental variations are such as accompany magnetic storms, and are most frequent and violent at periods of about cleven and a half years, corresponding to the sun-spot period. See declination, agonic, isogonic!

The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or, by nautical men, its ariation.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 10.

**Huzley, Physiography, p. 10.

8. In biol., the act, process, or result of deviation from a given type of form or structure in a plastic vegetable or animal organization, by means of natural selection; or the sum of the phenomena resulting from the influence of conditions of environment, as opposed to those which would have been exhibited had the law of heredity alone been operative. See variability, 2, and variety, 6. Variation in the biological sense is the accomplishment of that which variability permits, environment requires, and selection directs; it covers the whole range of deviation from a given type, stock, or parent-form. Individual variation may be teratological, resulting in malformations or monstrosities, which are quite aside from the normal course of evolution, and probably never in perpetuity, though some freaks of nature, not decidedly pathological or morbid, are sometimes transmitted, as polydactylism in man, and the like. Another series of variations, less decidedly at variance with an ordinary development, and if not useless at least not hurtful to the organism, result in numberless sports, especially of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, which tend to perpetuation or may be perpetuated artificially. (See selection, 3 (artificial and methodical), sport, n., §, and strain², 1.). The usual course of variation of useful charactes to be preserved and increased, with such decrease or extinction of their opposites as tends to their further improvement. The first decided steps in this direction are seen in the (mainly geographical or climaric) varieties, races, subspecies, and conspecies of ordinary descriptive zoology and botany; a step further brings us to the species; and most biologists hold that such increments of differences by insensible degrees have in fact resulted in the genus, the family, and all other distinctions which can be predicated among animals and plants. Variation is used in a more abstract sense, as nearly synonymous with variability: as, a theory of rariation; and i 8. In biol., the act, process, or result of devia-

Some authors use the term variation in a technical sense, as implying a modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; and variations in this sense are supposed not to be inherited.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 25.

No two plants are indistinguishable, and no two animals re without differences. Variation is coextensive with the Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 85. Heredity.

9. In *music*, a tune or theme repeated with changes, elaborations, or embellishments, especially when made one of a series of movements aiming to develop the capacities of a ments aiming to develop the capacities of a given subject. The impulse to compose sets of variations of a melody was one of the early fruits of the desire for extended works in which an artistic unity should be manifest. In the beginning of this century this impulse was doubtless indulged to excess, ingenuity of mechanical invention and the desire for executive display being unduly prominent. But essentially the idea of the repetition of a given theme with decoration and transformation is involved in the whole theory of thematic development. The particular devices used to produce variations — such as melodic figuration, alteration of harmonic structure, change of mode or tonality, change of rhythm, etc.—are too many to be enumerated. Variations were formerly called doubles.

neriy called doubles.

10. In the calculus, an infinitesimal increment of a function, due to changes in the values of the constants, and affecting it, therefore, in different amounts for different values of the variables.—11. In alg.: (a) The following of a + sign after a — sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs. (b) A linear arrangement of some

mportant engravings, the impressions are classified.

Variational (vā-ri-ā'shon-al), a. [\(\chi\) variation + -al.] Of or pertaining to variation, especially in its biological senses: as, a variational fact or doctrine; variational characters: in the latter instance, synonymous with varietal. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 77.

Variation chart. (vā vi ā'shon chārt) a. A

variation-chart (vā-ri-ā'shon-chārt), n. A chart on which lines, called isogonic lines, are drawn passing through places having the same magnetic variation. See cut under isogonic. variation-compass (vā-ri-ā'shon-kum"pas), n.

A declination-compass.

variator (vā'ri-ā-tor), n. A joint used in underground electrical mains to allow for the expansion or contraction of the metal with changes

of temperature.

varicated (var'i-kā-ted), a. [(NL.varix (varic-), a varix, + -atc1 + -ed2.] In conch., having varices; marked by varicose formations.

varication (var-i-kā'shon), n. [< NL. varix (varic-) + -ation.] In conch., formation of a varix; a set or system of varices.

varicella (vari-sel'ii), n. [= F. varicelle, < NL. the nouns.—Varied pickerel, shrike, the varicella, < vari(ola) + dim. -c-ella.] A specific variedly (vā'rid-li), adv. Diversely.

variedly

contagious disease, usually of childhood, characterized by an eruption of vesicles of moderate size, filled with a clear, slightly yellowish acterized by an eruption of vesicles of moderate size, filled with a clear, slightly yellowish fluid; chicken-pox; swine-pox. There is usually but little if any fever or other constitutional disturbance. Rarely one or more of the vesicles will leave a slight pit in the skin resembling a smallpox-scar. The disease is very mild, and is seldom or never fatal.—Varicella gangrenosa, a rare form of chicken-pox in which the cruption terminates in gangrenous ulceration.

Varicellar (var-i-sel'iir), a. [< raricella + -ar3.]
Of or relating to varicella.—Varicellar fever. (a)
The initial fever of chicken-pox. (b) Modified smallpox; variceloid. [Rare and erroneous.]

Varicellar (var-i-sel'āt), a. [< varicella + -atc1.] In conch., having small varices.

Varicelloid (var-i-sel'oid), a. [< varicella + -oid.] Resembling varicella.—Varicellotd smallpox, varicolid.

Variciform (var'i-si-fôrm), a. [< L. varix, a dilated vein, + forma, form: see form.] Resembling a varix; varicose; knotty.

Varicoblepharon (var'i-si-fôrb) [A. [Kl. varix, edr. Břéapov, eyelid.] A varicose tumor of the eyelid.]

lid. 'varicocele (var'i-kō-sēl), n. [= F. varicocèle, < L. varix, a dilated vein, + Gr. κήλη, a tumor.]
A tumor in the scrotum, composed of the varicosed veins of the spermatic cord. The term was employed by the older medical writers to designate also a varicose condition of the scrotal veins.

varicoid (var'i-koid), a. [< L. varix, a dilated vein, + -oid.] Same as variciform.

varicolored, varicoloured (vā'ri-kul-ord), a. [< L. varius, various, + color, color, + -cd².] Diversified in color; variegated; motley.

Vary-colour'd shells.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Tennuson, Arabian Nights. Vary-colour'd shells. The right wing of Schleiermacher's raricolored following.

The American, VII. 278.

varicolorous (vā-ri-kul'or-us), a. [< L. rarius, various, + color, color, + -ous.] Variously colored; variegated in color.
varicorn (vā'ri-kôrn), a. and n. [< L. rarius, various, + cornu = E. horn.] I. a. Having diversiform or variously shaped antennæ; of or pertaining to the Varicornes.

II. n. A varicorn beetle.

Varicornes (vā-ri-kôr'nēz), n. pl. [NL., <
L. varius, various, + cornu = E. horn.] In some systems, a legion of Colcoptera, including the clavicorns, lamellicorns, and serricorns. [Rare.]

varicose (var'i-kōs), a. [< L. varicosus, full of dilated veins, < varix (varic-), a dilated vein: see varix.] 1. Of or relating to varix; affected with varix.

I observed that nearly all of them [bearers] had large varicose veins in their legs, owing to the severity of their avocation.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 91.

The skin covering the morbid growth was rough, and showed large blue varicose veins ramifying over the surface.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 79.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins: applied to elastic fabrics made into stockings, bandages, etc., used for this purpose.—3. In zoöl., prominent and tortuous, as formations upon a shell; resembling or having varices; varicated.—Varicose aneurism, an aneurismal sac having communication with both an artery and a vein. See aneurismal variz, under aneurismal.—Varicose angioma, dilatation of the minute veins or venous radicles.—Varicose lymphatics, dilated lymphatic vessels.—Varicose ulcer, an ulcer of the legansed by the presence of varicose veins.—Varicose veins, a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the lower extremity, are dilated, the valves giving them a beaded appearance.
Varicosed (var'i-kos't), a. [< raricose + -ed².] In a condition of varix: noting veins.
Varicosity (var-i-kos'i-ti), n.; pl. varicosities (-tiz). [< varicose + -ity.] A varix.
Varicous (var'i-kus), a. [< L. varicosus, varicose. Same as varicose.
Varicula (vā-rik'ū-lii), n.; pl. variculæ (-lē).
[NL., < L. varicula, dim. of varix (varic-), a dilated vein: see varix.] A varix of the conjunctiva. 2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose

junctiva. varied (vā'rid), p. a. 1. Altered; partially

changed; changed. These, as they change, Almighty Father, these Are but the varied God. Thomson, Hymn.

2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various kinds or sorts: as, a varied assortment of goods.—3. Differing from one another; diverse; various: as, commerce with its raried interests.—4. Variegated in color: as, the raried thrush.—Varied pickerel, shrike, thrush. See

Variegatæ (vå "ri-e-gå' të), n. pl. [NL. (Guenée, 1852), fem. pl. of LL. variegatus: see variegate.] An important group of noetuid moths, belonging to the division Quadrifidæ, and including eight of Guenée's families, the most important being the Plusidæ. They have the body small or of moderate size, the proboscis long or moderate, palpi well developed, the fore wings includie or with a sliky luster, or with the inner border angular or deuticulate, and the hind wings of one color, occasionally pale or yellow with a dark border. See cut under Plusia.

Variegate (vå ri-e-gåt), v. t.; pret. and pp. variegate d, upr. variegatie, f. = Sp. Pc. ravicas-

variegated, ppr. variegating. [= Sp. Pg. variegation, < LL. variegatins, pp. of variegare, make of various sorts or colors, < L. varies, various (see various), + agere, make, do.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues; mark with different colors in investments. different colors in irregular patches; spot, streak, dapple, etc.; as, to rariegate a floor with marble of different colors.

Each particular thing is variegated, or wears a mottled oat.

Bacon, Table of Pan.

Each particular thing is variegated, or wears a mottled coat.

Variegated (vā'ri-e-gā-ted), p. a. Varied in color: irregularly marked with different colors.—

Variegated copper. Same as bornit.—Variegated monkey, the done, Somnopitheous nemaus.—Variegated monkey, the done, Somnopitheous nemaus.—Variegated ed pebbleware. See pebbleware.—Variegated sandstone, Same as New Red Sandstone (which see, under sendstone).—Variegated sheldrake, Tadorna varegated sheldrake, Tadorna varegated sheldrake, Tadorna varegated sender-monkey, Attes variegated sheldrake, Tadorna varegated romonkey, Attes variegated.—Variegated tanager, thrush, etc. See the nouns.

Variegation (vā'ri-e-gā'shon), n. [= Pg. variegação; as variegate +-ion.] 1. Varied coloration: the conjunction of various colors or color-marks; parly-coloration.—2. In bot.: (a) The conjunction of two or more colors in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants. (b) A condition of plants in which the leaves become partially whith or of a very light color, from suppression or modification of the chlorophyl, Plants showing this unnatural condition may be otherwise quite healthy, and are often prized on account of their peculiar appearance. The cause is not well known. It sometimes occurs in a single branch of a tree, and may be thence propagated by grafting. As a permanent and often congenital peculiarity it is to be distinguished from chlorosis (which compare).

Variegator (vā'ri-e-gā-tor), n. [{ variegate + -orl.}] One who or that which variegates.

Varier (vā'ri-er), n. [{ vary + -erl.}] One who varies; one who deviates.

Pious variers from the church. Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

varietal (vā-ri'e-tal), a. [(variet-y + -al.] In biol., having the character of a zoölogical or botanical variety; subspecific, or of the character of a subspecies; racial, with reference to geographical variation; of or pertaining to varieties; variational: as, varietal characters;

varieties; variational: as, varietal characters; varietal differences or distinctions. See variability, 2, variation, 8, and variety, 6. Varietally (vā-rī'o-tal-1), adv. In biol., in a varietal manner or relation; as a variety; to a varietal extent only; subspecifically. J. IV. Darson, Nature and the Bible, p. 174. Variety (vā-rī'o-ti), n.; pl. varieties (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also varietie, variete; < OF. variete, F. cariété = Sp. variedad = Pg. variedade = It. varietà, < L. varietal-1-s, difference, diversity, < varius, different, various: see various.] I. \(\text{varius}, \) different, various: see various. \(\] 1.
 The state or character of being varied or various; intermixture of different things, or of things different in form, or a succession of dif-ferent things; diversity; multifariousness; absence of monotony or uniformity; dissimili-

Their Oathes (especially of their Emperors) are of many cuts, and varietie of fashion.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

Variety I ask not; give me One To live perpetually upon. Coulcy, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, i.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.
Couper, Task, il. 606.

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness; versatility.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale Her infinite rariety; other women cloy The appetites they feed. Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.211.

31. Variation; deviation; change.

Hee also declared certeyne thynges as concerninge the variete of the northe pole.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90].

Immouable, no way obnoxious to varietic or change.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 95.

4. A collection of different things; a varied assortment.

Two Crucifixes of inestimable worth, beset with won-derful variety of precious stones, as Carbuncles, Rubies, Diamonds. Cornat, Crudities, I. 45.

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features; a sort; a kind; agreen their general features; a sort; a kind; as. varaties of rock, of wood, of land, of soil; to prefer one variety of cloth to another.—6. In biol., with special reference to classification:

(a) A subspecies; a subdivision of a species; an individual animal or plant which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, from the rest of its or their species, in certain recognizable restrictions and the rest of its or their species, in certain recognizable restrictions. nizable particulars which are transmissible, and constant to a degree, yet which are not specifically distinctive, since they intergrade with the characters of other members of the with the characters of other members of the same species; a race, especially a climatic or geographical race which arises without man's interference. See species, 5. As the blological conception of species evoluties the notion of special creation, or of any original fixation of specific distinctions, so the same conception regards varieties as simply mascent species which may or may not be established; if established, varieties have become species in the process, as soon as the steps of that process are obliterated. A variety has in itself the making of a species, and all species are supposed to have thus been made. The distinction being always in degree only, and never in kind, the actual recognition of both varieties and species for the purposes of classification, nomenclatine, and description is largely a matter of act and experience. Sectrinomialism. (b) A race, as of cultivated plants or domestic animals; a stock; a strain; a sport; a breed: animals; a stock; a strain; a sport; a breed; a general term, covering all the modifications which may be impressed upon animals and plants by artificial selection. See the more disa general term, covering all the modifications which may be impressed upon animals and plants by artificial selection. See the more distinctive words, especially race, n., 5 (b). Varieties of this grade seldom reach the permanence of those attributed to natural selection, and tend to reveit if left to themselves, though the actual differences may be greater than those marking natural varieties. (See Duodus.) In like manner the term variety is applied to inorganic substances of the same kind which are susceptible of classification, to note differences in color, structure, crystallization, and the like, all the varieties being referable to some one species which is assumed as the typically perfect standard: as, varieties of quartz or of diamoud. See subspecies.—Climatic variety, a natural variety of any species produced by climatic influences, or specially affected by such influences, or recarded with particular reference to climate. As climate itself is largely a matter of geography, a climatic variety, a natural variety of any species whose range of distribution is coincident with a given geographical variety, and the terms are interchangeable. See below.—Geographical region, and whose varietal peculiarities have been caused by, or are dependent for their perpetuity upon, local influences, especially climate; a climatic variety; a local race. Animals and plants which have a wide geographical distribution are almost always found to run into geographical races, which may be so strongly marked that there is great difference of opinion among naturalists respecting their full specific or only varietal valuation. The principal exceptions are in those forms whose individuals may be wide-ranging, through unusual powers of locomotion, as those birds which perform extensive annual migrations, and are therefore not continually subjected to modifying local influences. Geographical variation, under any given degree of climatic difference, is strongly favored by insulation, or anything which tends to a sort of natural in-and

ment consisting of dances, songs, negro-min-strelsy, gymnastics, or specialties of any kind, sometimes including farces or short sketches written to exhibit the accomplishments of the company.

variety-theater (vā-rī'e-ti-thē"a-tèr), n. A theater devoted to variety-shows.

variform (vā'ri-fôrm), a. [= It. variforme, < L. varius, various, + forma, form.] Varied in form; having different shapes; diversi-

variformed (va'ri-fôrmd), a. [< variform +

variformed (vā'ri-formd), a. [\(\text{ variform} + \text{-cd}^2. \] Same as variform.

varify (vā'ri-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. varificd, ppr. varifying. [\(\text{ L. varius}, \text{ various}, + \text{-ficare}, \\ \(\text{ facere}, \text{ make, do (see -fy).} \)] To diversify; variegate; color variously. [Rare.]

May is seen,

Suiting the Lawns in all her pomp and pride

Of linely Colours, louely varified.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

variola (vā-rī'ō-lii), n. [= F. variole = Sp. vi-ruela, < ML. variola, also variolus, smallpox, < L.

varius, various, spotted; see various.] 1. Smallrarius, various, spotted; see rarious, 1. Small-pox; a specific contagious disease character-ized by an emption of papules, becoming veste-ular and then postular, and attended by high fever, racking poins in the head and spine, and severe constitutional disturbance. The cruption in its vestenlar stage is umbilicated, and it is ant to leave a number of roundish depressed sears, the pits or pock-marks. See guality.

marks. See smally x 2. [cap.] [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A genus of fishes.—Variola confluens, discreta, hæmorrhagica. Same as confluent, discrete, hemorrhagic smallpox.—Variola inserta, a smallpox produced by inoculation.—Variola ovina, sheep-pox. variolar (vi-n'o-lir), a. [< rarubla + -ar3.]

Same as variolous. Variolaria (vā'ri-ō-lā'ri-ṭi), n. [NL., so called because the shields of these plants resemble the cruptive spots of smallpox; < ML. rariola, smallpox: see rariola.] An old pseudogenus of lichens, the species of which are variously

disposed. variolarine (vā"ri-ō-lā'rin), a. [< Variolaria + variolarine (% 11-y-la 111), d. [\(\bar{V}\) ariolaria (\) in bot., of or pertaining to the genus Fariolaria (\) pustulate.
variolarioid (\(\bar{v}\)ari-\(\bar{v}\)-\(\bar{v}\)i-\(\bar{v}\)d), a. [\(\bar{V}\)ariolaria

+-oid.] In bot., resembling or pertaining to the genus Variolaria.

variolate (vā'ri-ō-lāt), a. [\langle ML. variola + -atc\]. 1. In cutom., resembling a sear of small-pox: noting impressions or fovew when they have a central prominence.—2. In bot., thickly marked with pustules or pits, as in small-

variolated (vā'ri-ō-lā-ted), a. [< variolate + variolated (va ri-o-la-ted), a. [< rariolate + -cd².] Inoculated with the virus of smallpox. Variolation (va*ri-ō-lā'shon), n. [< rarula + -ation.] Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. See inoculation, 2. Also variolization.—Bovine variolation, inoculation of a cow with the virus of smallpox, for the purpose of obtaining vaccine virus from the cruption resulting.

eruption resulting. variole (vā'ri-ōl), n. [< F. rarıole, < ML. variola, smallpox: see rariola.] 1. In zool., a shallow pit, or slightly pitted marking, like the pitting of a smallpox-pustule; a foveole.—2. In lithol., a spherulite of the rock called variolite.

The spherulites or tarvoles (of the variolite-diabase from the Durance) are grouped or drawn out in bands parallel to the surface, being in some places almost microscopic, in others 5 centim. In diameter. Cole and Gregory, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 312.

variolic (vā-ri-ol'ik), a. [= F. variolique; as variolie (vā'ri-ō-līt), n. [(variola + -itc²] A rock in which there is a more or less distinctly concretionary arrangement, giving rise to pustular or pea-like forms which are disseminated through a finely crystalline ground-mass, and which, from their resemblance as seen on weathered surfaces to smallpox-pustules, have for thered surfaces to smallpox-pustules, have for hundreds of years made this rock an object of hundreds of years made this rock an object of curiosity. In India variolite has been held in high respectas a preventive of or cure for smallpox, being worn as an amulet suspended from thencek, or used in other similar ways. The name by which it has been known there is gamacu. From the time of Aldrovandi till now, variolite has occupied the attention of geologists and lithologists. The best-known locality, by far, of this curious rock is the region of the river Durance, near the border of France and Italy. A rock very similar in character to the variolite in Russia. Variolite is now most generally regarded as a product of contact-metamorphism. The varioles of spherulites of this rock seem rather variable in composition, but chiefly made up of a triclinic feldspar. The Durance variolite is defined by its latest investigators (Messrs. Coleand Gregory) as being "a devitrified spherulitic tachylyte, typically coarse in structure."

Variolitic (vā"ri-ō-lit'ik), a. [< variolite + -ic.] In lithol., pertaining to, resembling, or containing variolite.

Variolitism (vā'ri-ō-līt-izm), n. [< variolite + -ism.] A less correct form of variolitization.

-ism.] A less correct form of variolitization.

Lowinson-Lessing seems inclined to abandon variolite as the name of a rock-species in favor of spherulitic augite-porphyrite, retaining it, however, in the form of variolitism for that of a process.

Quart. Jour. Gool. Soc., XLVI. 330.

variolitization (va*ri-ō-lit-i-zā'shon), n. [< variolite + -ize + -ation.] In Inthol. conversion into variolite; change in a rock of such a character of the results of the

acter as to give rise to the peculiar structure denominated variolitic. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.,

NLVI. 330.

Variolization (vā-ri-ol-i-zā'shon), n. [< rariola + -txe + -ation.] Same as variolation.

Varioloid (vā'ri-ō-loid), a. and n. [= Sp. rariolade; < ML. variola, smallpox, + Gr. tidog, form.] I. a. 1. Resembling variola or smallpox.—2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles, as the skin of diseased view.

II. n. Modified smallpox; a mild form of smallpox which may abort at the vesicular smallpox which may abort at the vesicular stage, occurring usually in those who are partially protected by vaccination. The disease is seldom fatal, yet it is true smallpox, may be followed by pitting, and is capable of communicating by contagion the most virulent form of the disease.

Variolous (vi-ri'ō-lus), a. [= F. variolcux, < ML. varioloss, pitted with smallpox, < variola, smallpox: see variola.] 1. Of or pertaining to or designating smallpox; variolar; variolic.—

2. In entow. baying somewhat scattered and

2. In entom., having somewhat scattered and irregular varioles.

Also variolar.

variolo-vaccine (vā-rī"ō-lō-vak'sin), n. Lymph or crusts obtained from a heifer with variolovaccinia.

variolo-vaccinia (vā-rī'ō-lō-vak-sin'i-ä), Vaccinia resulting from inoculation with small-

variometer (vā-ri-om'e-tèr), n. [⟨ L. rarius, various, + Gr. μετρου, mensure.] An instrument used in comparing the intensity of magnetic forces, especially the magnetic force of the earth at different points—for example, as varied by local carries. earth at dinerem points—for example, as varied by local causes. One form consists of four stationary magnets in whose field is suspended a delicate magnetic needle; the change in the position of this needle as the instrument is placed at different points gives a merus of comparing the corresponding external forces.

Variorum (va-ri-o'rum), a. [In the phrase variorum edition, a half-translation of L. edition, with parts of variorum edition, with parts of variorum edition, with parts of variorum edition.

cum notis variorum, edition with notes of various persons; variorum, gen. pl. of varius, various; see various.] Noting an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted: as, a variorum edition of Shakspere.

various (vā'ri-us), a. [CL. varius, diverse, various (va ri-us), a. [N. L. carias, diverse, various, party-colored, variegated, also changing, changeable, fielde, etc. Hence ult. caracty, vary, variant, variegate, etc.] 1. Differing from one another; different; diverse; manifold; as, men of various occupations.

So many and so rarious laws are given.

Millon, P. I., xil 282.

2. Divers; several.

Dukes of the most modern Austria . . have all of them at carious times borne rule over the whole or part of the older Austria of Lombardy -E. A. Freeman Venice, p. 5.

3. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable: unfixed.

My comfort is that their [men s] judgment is too weak to endanger you, since by this it confesses that it mistakes you, in thinking you irresolved or tirrout.

Donner Letters ye. Donne, Letters, ve.

The service suitors watch her carrous face, She smiles preferment, or she frowns discrete Shoridan, The Rivals, Epil.

4. Exhibiting different characters; variform; diversiform; multiform.

5. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

My grandfather was of a remore life, beginning first at court, where, after he had spent most part of his means, he became a soldier, and made his fortune with his sword at the steepe of st. Quintens in I rance and other wars Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 21

A rarious host they came—whose ranks display Each mode in which the warrior meets the fight, Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 57.

It is a common belief that Mr. Webster was a various reader, and I think it is true

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 235.

variously (vá'ri-us-li), adv. In various or different ways; diversely; multifariously, variousness (vá'ri-us-nes), n. The character or state of being various; variety; multifari-

variscite (var'i-sīt), n. [\(\text{L. Variscia}, \text{Voigt-} \) land (now part of Saxony), + -te2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in crystalline or reniform crusts of a bright-green color. varix (vā'riks), n.; pl. varics (var'i-sēz). [= F. varice = Sp. variz, varice = Pg. variz = It. varice, \lambda L. variz (varie-), a dilated vein, \lambda varis, bent, stretched: see varis.] 1. Abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein or other vessel of the body; also, a vein, artery, or lymphatic thus dilated or tortuous; a varicose vessel.—2. [NL.] In conch., a mark or sear on the surface of a shell denoting a former position of the lip of the aperture, which line or reniform crusts of a bright-green color.

has passed on with the periodical growth of the shell. Varices are conspicuous in some

the shell. Varices are conspicuous in some univalves. See cuts under murca and triton.

—Aneurismal varix. See ancurismal.—Lymphatic varix, dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

varlet (viir'let), n. [\langle ME. varlet, verlet, \langle OF. varlet, also vaslet, vallet, vallet, vallet, ralet, a groom, younker, squire, stripling, youth, servant, for *vassalet, \langle ML. *vassaletus, dim. of vassallus, a servant, vassal: see vassal. Doublet of valct.] 1. Originally, a very young man of noble or knightly birth, serving an apprenticeship in knightly exercises and accomplishments while awaiting elevation to the rank of knight: hence (because such youths served as pages or personal servants to the knights who had charge of them), a body-servant or attendant. (See ralet.) The name was also given to the (See valct.) The name veity bailiffs or serjeants.

One of these laws of Richard II.) enacts "that no var-lets called yeomen" should wear liveries; the other, "that no livery should be given under colour of a Gild or frater-nity, or of any other association, whether of gentry or ser-vants, or of commonalty."

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. exiviil.

Call here my varlet; I'll unarm again.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 1.

Why, you were best get one o' the rariets of the city, a serjeant.

E. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

Three variets that the king had hir'd
Did likely him betray.

Robin Hood Rescuing Will Study (Child's Ballads, V. 283).

2. Hence, one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; a rogue: a term of contempt or reproach.

Was not this a seditions rardet, to tell them this to their cards?

**Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Ana. My name is Ananias.

Sub. Out, the rardet

That cozened the apostles!

B. Janson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Well, I am glad you are not the dull, insensible rarlet you pretended to be. Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

The coat-card now called the knave or jack

(in French, valet).
varletesst (vär'let-es), n. [\(\text{rarket} + -css. \] A female varlet; a waiting-woman. Richardson,

How rarious, how tormenting.
Are my Miseries' Congress, Scincle, 1:
Several.

Clarissa Harlowe, I. xxxi.
varletry (var'let-ri), n. [\(\zert \) rarlet + -ry: see -ry.] The rabble; the crowd; the mob.

The shouting varletry Of censuring Rome. Shall, A. and C., v. 2, 56,

varmin, varmint (vär'min, vär'mint), n. Dialectal variants of vermin. Also varment.

Among the topmost leaves ... a dark looking savage was nestled, partly concealed by the trunk of the tree, and partly expected, as though looking down ... to ascertain the effect produced by his tracherous aim. ... "This must be looked to?" said the scout ... "Uncas. ... we have need of all our we puss to bring the cunning rannent from his roset."

J. P. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, viii.

The low public house, . . . was the renderyons of the press gang . . . who were one and all regarded in the light of me in kldruppers and sples — carmint, as the common people esteemed them.

Mrs. Gartell, Sylvla's Lovers, f.

iform; multiform.

A man so various that he seemed to be Not one, but all m inkind's epitome Drudon, Abs and Achit., 4.545

Varnish (vär'nish), n. [\lambda Mc. vernysh, vernushing a diversity of features; not uniform aotonous; diversified.

Tandfather was of a ranous life, beginning first at there, after he had spont most part of his means, are a soldier, and made his fortune with his swording of St. Quintens in France and other wars and Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24

A happy rural seat of various view Milton, P. L. (v. 247).

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A happy rural seat of various view Milton, P. L. (v. 247 surface of their work in order to give it a shin-ing, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting in a greater or less degree the influresisting in a greater or less degree the influences of air and moisture. The risinous substances most commonly employed for varifshes are amber, adine, copal, mastle, rosin, a indanae, and shellae, which may be colored with arnotto, asphalt, gamboge, saffron, turnerie, or drazon's-blood. The solvents are (a) fixed or volatile olls or mixtures of them (as linseed-oil or spirits of turpentine), and (b) concentrated alcohol or methylated spirits, hence the varifshes are divided into two classes, cilcumsishes and spirit-transishes.

Varnish, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last, Bacon, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

To Greatorex's, and there he showed me his rarnish, which he hath invented, which appears every whit as good, upon a stick which he hath done, as the Indian.

Pepps, Diary, I. 424.

That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous ap-

So doe I more the sacred Tonque esteem (Though plaine and rurall it do rather seem, Then schoold Athenian; and Diminite, For onely varaish, have but Verity), Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The rarnish of the holly and ivy. Macaulay. 3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss; palliation; "whitewash."

gloss; palliation; "whitewash."

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double rarnish on the fame
The Frenchman gave you. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 133.
Count Orloff, whose gigantic figure was all in a blaze
with jewels, and in whose demeanour the untamed ferecity of the Scythian might be discerned through a thin
rarnish of French politeness. Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

city of the Seythian might be discerned through a thin ramish of French politeness. Macauday, Mine. D'Arbhy.

4. In ceram., the glaze of pottery or porcelain.
—Amalgam, amber, antiseptic, asphalt varnish. See the qualifying words.—Black varnish, a natural varnish or lacquer, the product of several trees (see ramish-tree), chiefly the Burmese or Martaban varnish, consisting of the sap of Melanorhaa usitata. This is a thick, viscid, grayish, terebinthinous substance, soon turning black on exposure, and drying very slowly. Nearly every vessel in Burma, whether for holding liquids or solids, is lacquered with this substance, as well as furniture, idols, temples, etc.—French varnish, a varnish made by dissolving white shellae in alcohol. Sometimes a little gum sandarae is added.—Lac varnish, a same as lacquer.—Lac water-varnish. See lac².—Lithographic varnish. See pinyl and Vateria.—Printers' varnish. See printer.—Sealing-wax varnish. See sealing-wax.—Shellae varnish see sealing-wax.—Shellae varnish sumae. See sumae.

Varnish (viir'nish), v. [Early mod. E. also vernish; ⟨ ME. vernysshen, vernischen = D. vernissen = G. firnissen = Sw. fernissa = Dan. fernisse, ⟨ OF. (and F.) vernisser, varnish, sleek, glaze over with varnish; = Sp. barnizar = Pg. (en)vernizar = It. verniciare, also vernicare (cf. NGr. βερνακάξεις, varnish); from the noun, but perhaps in part from the orig, verb, OF. verniteronisse.) varnish, perhaps ⟨ ML. ngif *ritirire.

NGr. fieprakaster, varnish); from the noun, but perhaps in part from the orig. verb. OF. rernir (rerniss.), varnish. perhaps (ML. as if *ritrinire, lit. 'glaze,' (ML. ritrinus () Pr. reirin), of glass, glassy, (vitrum, glass: see vitrine. The Rom. forms of the noun are somewhat irregular: the Sp. Pg. It. are prob. due in part to the OF.]

I. trans. 1. To lay varnish on for the purpose of decorating or protecting the surface. See of decorating or protecting the surface. varnish, n., 1.

Wel hath this millere rernysshed his heed; Ful p de he was fordronken, and nat reed. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1, 229. The iron parts are rarnished, either with a fat varnish or the residuum of some turpentine varnish. Workshop Recripts, 1st ser., p. 234.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; give an improved appearance to.

A withor'd hermit, five-score winters worn,
Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye:
Beauty doth tarnish age, as if new-born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy,
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2, 244.

Close ambition, rarnish'd o'er with zeal.

Millon, P. L., II, 485.

3. To give an attractive external appearance to by thetorie; give a fair coloring to; gloss over; palliate: as, to varnish errors or deformity.

The Church of Rome lath litherto practised and doth profess the same adoration to the sign of the cross and neither less nor other than is due unto Christ himself, howsover they rarnich and qualify their sentence.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to rarnish erimes.

Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

Varnished glaze. See glaze.

II. intrans. To apply varnish, in a general

varnisher (vär'nish-er), n. [(varnish + -er1]

1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance (to); one who glosses over.

Thou rarnisher of fools, and cheat of all the wise. Pope, Imit, of Earl of Rochester, On Silence.

varnishing-day (vär'nish-ing-da), n. A day before the opening of a picture exhibition on which exhibitors have the privilege of re-touching or varnishing their pictures after they

have been placed on the walls. varnish-polish (vär'nish-pol'ish), n. See pol-

varnish-tree (vär'nish-trē), n. Any one of several trees of which the sap or some secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish. The most important of these is the Japan varnish or lacquer-tree (see lacquer-tree); also of high importance is the black, Burmese, or Martaban varnish-tree, Jelanorrhova usitata, the theetsee of the Burmese, a tree of 50 or 60 feet, yielding on incision a sap of an extremely blistering property which forms a lacquer of very extensive local use (see black rarnish, under varnish). In India the marking-nut, or Sylhet varnish, tree, Semecarjus Anacardium, with one or two allied species, yields in its fruit an excellent black varnish, as does Holigarna longifolia in its bark. These all belong to the Anacardiacex. See Hymenxa and Aleurites.—False varnish-tree, the tree-of-heaven, Allantus glandulosa.—Moreton Bay varnish-tree. See Pentaceras.—New eral trees of which the sap or some secretion

versed: from the resemblance of the shapes produced to vair. Also variated, urdé. Varronian (va-rō'ni-an), a. [\ L. Varronianus, \ Varro(n-), Varro (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Varro, especially to the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro (116 to about 27 B. c.).

The "Varronian plays" were the twenty which have come down to us, along with one which has been lost.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 93.

varry, varrey (var'i), n.; pl. varries, varreys (-iz). [See vairy, vair.] In her., one of the separate compartments of the fur vair: a rare

varsal (vär'sal), a. A i for universal. [Colloq.] A reduction of univarsal

I believe there is not such another in the rarsal world.

Swift. Polite Conversation, ii.

Every rarsal soul in the library were gone to bed.

varsity (vär'si-ti), n.; pl. varsities (-tiz). A reduction of univarsity for university: used in English universities, and affected to some extent in American colleges.

'E [Parson] coom'd to the patish wi'lots o' Varsity debt.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

Varsovienne (vär-sō-vi-eu'), n. [F., fem. of Farsovien, of or pertaining to Warsaw, \(\subseteq Tarsovie \) (G. Warschau, Pol. Warszawa). Warsaw.]

1. A dance which apparently originated in France about 1853, in imitation of the Polish France about 1853, in imitation of the Polish mazurka, polka, and redowa.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and rather slow, with strong accent on the first beat of every second measure. vartabed, vartabet (viir'ta-bed, -let), n. [Armenian.] In the Armenian Ch., one of an order of clergy, superior to the ordinary priests, whose special function is teaching. The title means 'doctor' or 'teacher.'

Means 'doctor' or 'teacher.'

Armenia has always been honourably distinguished for the interest the church has taken in education. A distinct order of the hierarchy has indeed been set apart for that purpose; its members are known by the name of Vartaledr. They rank between a Bishop and a Priest.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 69.

tabele. They rank between a Bishop and a Priest. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, 1, 69.

Varuna (var'ö-nij), n. [\Circ St. varuna, a deity (see def.): cf. Gr. o'parôc, heaven, Uranus; see Franus.] In Hind. myth., a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good, and the like. Latterly he became the god of water. He is represented later as a white-skinned man, four-armol, ridng on a water-monster, generally with a moise in one of his hands and a club in another, with which he stares and punishes the wleked.

Varus¹ (vā'rus), n.; pl. cari (-ri). [NL., \Circ L. vā-rus, bent, stretched, or grown inward, awry, knock-lineed.] 1. A deformity characterized by inversion of the foot. See talipes varus.—2. A knock-kneed man. The phrase genu carum is employed by moleal writers as synonymous with box-logs, knock-knee being expressed by genu radgum.

3. [cap.] [NL. (Stil, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.—Talipes varus. See talipes.

Varus² (vā'rus), n. [NL., \Circ L. vārus, a pimple, blotch.] Acne.—Varus comedo, a pimple resulting from retention of the secretion within the schaceous duct.

varus² (vä'rus), n. [NL, < L. värus, a pimple, blotch.] Acne.—Varus comedo, a pimple resulting from retention of the secretion within the schaceous duct; comedo: blackhend; face-worm.

varveled, varvelled (vär'veld), a. [< rarvel-s + -cd².] In hor., having the rings called varvels attached: said of the leg of a hawk when used as a bearing. Compare belled, and see cut under à la cuisse. Also verveled.

varvels (vär'velz), n. pl. [Also vervels; < OF. revvelles, F. vervelles, varvels for a hawk, probasame as vervelles, vertevelles, the hinges of a gate, < ML. vertibella, a hinge, dim. of LL. vertibulum, a joint, ML. also a pair of tongs; ef. It. bertovelle, a fish-net, also It. dial. bertavel, bertarel, a fish-net, bird-net, = OF. reveil, velle, herturel, a fish-net, bird-net, = OF. verveil, verveul, verveux, F. verveux (ML. vervilium), a fish-net, hoop-net; < L. vertere, turn; see verse¹, vertebra.] In falconry, rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See cut under à la cuisse.

Granada varnish-tree

Granada varnish-tree, a rubiaceous tree of the Andes, in Peru and the United States of Colombia (formerly New Granada), Elwagia utilis, which secretes in the axils of the stipules a resinous substance employed by the natives as a useful and ornamental varnish.

varnish-wattle (viir'nish-wot*1), n. See wattle.

varrey, n. See varry.

varriated (var'i-ā-ted), a. [Also rariated; < varry + -ate1 + -ed².] In her., stepped or battlemented with the merlons or solid projections pointed bluntly, and the crenelles or openings also pointed in the same way, but reversed: from the resemblance of the shapes produced to vair. Also rariated, urdé.

mity or monotony.

Once more I'll mark how love can vary wit. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 100.

God hath here Varied his bounty so with new delights.

Milton, P. L., v. 431.

3. To change to something else; transmute. change to sometimes their state,
Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate.
Waller, To Phyllis.

We are to rary the customs according to the time and the country where the scene of action lies.

Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

To make of different kinds; make diverse or different one from another.—5t. To express variously; diversify in terms or forms of ex-

The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, rary deserved praise on my palfry.

Shak., Hen. V., ill. 7. 35.

6. In music, to embellish or alter (a melody or theme) without really changing its identity. See variation, 9.

II. intrans. 1. To alter or be altered in any manner: suffer a partial change; appear in different or various forms; be modified; be changeable.

Fortune's mood in. Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol. Varies again. Who can believe what raries every day, Nor ever was nor will be at a stay? Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 30.

2. To differ or be different; be unlike or diverse: as, the laws of different countries rary. Zif alle it so be, that Men of Greco ben Cristene, zit they varien from oure Feithe. Mandeville, Travels, p. 18.

She that varies from me in belief Gives great presumption that she loves me not. Marlove, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

I have not been emious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals, &c., which in many of the remoter parts are given at the pleasure of Travellers, and rary according to their different Humours.

Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref. 3. To become unlike one's self; undergo varia-

tion, as in purpose or opinion.

He would eary, and try both ways in turn.

4. To deviate; depart; swerve.

Varying from the right rule of reason.

To alter or change in succession; follow alternately; alternate. While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and rary in her face.
Addison, Cato, iii. 7.

6. To disagree; be at variance.

In judgement of her substance thus they rary,
And thus they rary in judgement of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some thrust it down into the stomach's heat.
Sir J. Daries, Immortal. of Soul.

7t. To turn out otherwise.

Anhonged be swich oon, were he my brother!
And so he shal, for it ne may night tarpen.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1621.

8. In math. analysis, to be subject to continual increase or decrease: as, a quantity conceived to vary, or have different values in the same equation. One quantity is said to rary directly as another when if the one is increased or diminished the other increases or diminishes in some definite proportion, quantities rary increstly when if one is increased or diminished the other is proportionally diminished or increased. 9. In hiol., to be varied or subject to variation, as by natural or artificial selection; exhibit variation. See variability, 2, variation, 8, and variety, 6.—Varying hare. See hare! variety, 6.—Varying hare. See hare!, 1. vary! (vā'ri), n. [(vary, v.] Alteration; change;

variation.

Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks With every gale and vary of their masters. Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 85.

vary-colored (vā'ri-kul"ord), a. An erroneous

spelling of varicolored.

vas (vas), n.; pl. vasa (vā'sii). [< L. vas, a vessel: see vasc, vessel.] In anat. and zoöl., a vasculum or vessel, as a tube, duct, or conduit conveying blood, lymph, or other fluid.—Vasa aberrantia. (a) Long slender arteries which occasionally connect the brachial or the axillary artery with one of the

arteries of the forearm, usually the radial. (b) The aberrant ducts of the testis See aberrant. (c) Bile-ducts running an unusual course in the liver.—Vasa afferentia, the afferent vessels of a lymphatic gland; the small branches into which a lymphatic or lacted vessel divides before entering a gland.—Vasa ambulacralia cava, hollow ambulacral vessels; certain diverticula or exceal prolongations of the Polien vesicles and ambulacral ring in echinoderms.—Vasa brevia. (a) The gastric branches of the splenic artery: five to seven small branches distributed to the fundus and greater curvature of the stomach. (b) Tributaries to the splenic vein, corresponding to the arterial vasa brevia.—Vasa centralla, the central vessels (artery and vein) of the optic nerve.—Vasa chylifera. Same as rasa lactea.—Vasa efferentia. (a) The efferent tubules of the testis: from twelve to twenty ducts which receive the seminal fluid from the vessels of the ret testis, and transmit it to the epididymis, forming in their course convoluted conical masses, the coni vasculosi, which together constitute the globus major. (b) The efferent lymphatic vessels: usually small ones, that soon unite into a larger one.—Vasa Grandiana. Same as vasa afferentia.—Vasa intestinæ tenuls, from twelve to fifteen slender branches of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the jejunum and ileum.—Vasa lactea, the lacteals; the small chyliferous vessels of the intestine.—Vasa lymphatica, lymphatic vessels. See cuts under lymphatic.—Vasa recat, the straight tubules of the testis: from twenty to thirty short ducts formed by the union of the seminiferous tubules, and discharging into the vessels of the rete estis.—Vasa vasorum, small blood-vessels supplying the walls of other larger vessels.—Vasa vorticosa, the veins of the outer part of the choroid coat of the eye, which converge from all directions to form four or five principal trunks.—Vas deferens, the excretory duct of the testis, or its equivalent. In man it is a continuation of the epididynis, beginning

outer rods of Corti, on the under surface of the basilar membrane.

Vasa (vā'sii), n. In ornith., same as \(\alpha aza. \)

Vasal (vā'sai), a. Pertaining to a vas or vessel; especially, pertaining to the blood-vessels.

Vasalium (vā-sā'li-um), n.; pl. vasalia (-\bar{a}).

[NL.: see ras.] Vascular tissue proper; endothelium; codarium; the epithelium-like layer of cells or vascular carpet which lines the closed cavities of the body, such as the serous surfaces of the thorax, abdomen, and pericardium, and the interior of the heart, arteries, dium, and the interior of the heart, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

veins, and other vessels.

vascula, n. Plural of rasculum.

vascular (vas'kū-lär), a. [= F. rasculaire =
Sp. Pg. rascular = It. rasculare, rasculare, \ NL.

*rascularis, \ L. rasculum, a small vessel: see
rasculum.] 1. In anat. and zool.: (a) Of or
pertaining to vessels which convey fluids; of
or pertaining to the conveyance or circulation
of fluids, especially blood, lymph, and chyle;
circulatory: as, the rascular system; a vascular
function or action. Some rescular systems are spefunction or action. Some vascular systems are specified as blood-vascular, lymph-vascular, and water-vascular. See also chylaqueous.

Arr. See also chylaqueous.

Remotely dependent, however, as the genesis of motion is on digestive, rascular, respiratory, and other structures, and immediately dependent as it is on contractile structures, its most important dependence remains to be named:... the mitiator or primary generator of motion is the Nervous System. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

is the Nervous System. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

The machinery of circulation is two sets of vessels—
the hæmatic, or eascular system proper, consisting of the
heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries for the blood-circulation; and the lymphatic, consisting of lymph-hearts
and vessels, for the tlow of lymph. Those tissues
whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of all
the constituents of the blood are said to be vascular;
those which only feed by sucking up certain constituents
of the blood, and have no demonstrable capillaries, are
called non-vascular. Coucs, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195. (b) Containing vessels for the circulation of fluids; especially, well provided with small blood-vessels: as, muscle and bone are very vascular tissues; cartilage and cuticle are non-rascular; a vascular tumor.—2. In bot.: (a) Consisting of, a vascular tumor.—2. In bot.: (a) Consisting of, relating to, or furnished with vessels or duets: applied to the tissues of plants that are composed of or furnished with clongated cells or vessels for the circulation of sap. (b) Of or pertaining to the higher or phanerogamous plants, these uniformly containing more or less clearly defined vessels or duets.—Vascular arches. See visceral arches, under visceral.—Vascular racke, the placenta. [Rare]—Vascular centers, the centers in the medulla and spinal cord which are supposed to control dilatation and contraction of the blood-vessels.—Vascular cryptogams, cryptogams in which the tissue consist more or less of true vascular tissue. These are cextensive with the Pteridophyta, or so-called higher cryptogams.—Vascular galgions or glands. See pland —Vascular glomerulus. See glomerulus.—Vascular plants, plants in which the structure is made up in part of vascular tissue or vessels. They compose the Spermophyta, or ordinary flowering plants, and the Pleridophyta, or vascular cryptogams (see above); sometimes technically called Vasculars (which see).—Vascular stimulant, a remedy which accelerates the flow of blood through the vessels.—Vascular system. See def. 1 and system—Vascular tissue. (a) Any tissue permeated with blood-vessels, or other vessels large enough to convey blood-disks or lymph-corpuscles. (b) See casalium. (c) In bot, tissue composed of vessels or ducts; the fibrovascular system—Vascular tonic, a remedy which causes contraction of the finer blood-vessels.—Vascular tumor. (a) An aneurism. (b) A tumor composed chiefly of an agglomeration of dilated terminal blood-vessels. (c) A tumor which contains an abnormally large number of blood-vessels, bleeding profusely on the slightest injury. (d) Bleeding internal hemorrhoids.—Water-vascular system. o water-vascular.

Vasculares (vas-kū-lū'rēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of vasculares (vas-ky-lu'rez), n. pl. [NL., pl. of L. vascularis, vascular: In Do Candolle's system of classification (1818), a name given to that division of the vegetable kingdom more usually called Phancrogamia or Phanogamia, including also the Pteridophyta, or ferns and their allies, and so named from the presence of vascular tissue, which is wanting in

presence of vascular tissue, which is wanting in all lower cryptogams. Compare Cellulares.

vascularity (vas-kū-lar'i-ti), n. [< rascular + -ity.] The character or condition of being vascular.

vascularization (vas'kū-liv-i-zā'shon), n. [(cascularize + -ation.] The process of becom-ing vascular, as by the formation of new blood-

vessels, vascularize (vas'kū-lūr-iz), v. t.; pret, and pp. cascularized, ppr. vascularizing. [\(\xi \) yascular \(\pm \) -i.i.] To render vascular. Micros. Science, XXXI, 168.

vascularly (vas'kū-lir-li), adr. So as to be vascular; by means of vessels; as regards the vas-cular system.

The conclusion is drawn that 'multiple buds, one springing from another and being coccularly connected therewith, ought to be considered as normal ramifications," Nature, XLII, 216

vasculiform (vas'kū-li-form), a. [\(\) L. casculum, a small vessel, \(\) forma, form.] In bot., having the form of a vessel like a flower-

vasculomotor (vas'kū-lo-mo'tor . a. [CL. rasculum, a small vessel, + motor, mover.] Same

vasculose (vas'kū-los), a, and n. [= F, vasculeur = Sp. easculoso = It. vascoloso, CNL, vas-culosus, CL, easculum, a small vessel; see vasculum.] I. a. Same as vascular.

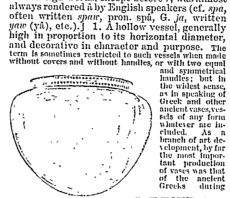
lum.] I. a. Same as vascular.
II. n. In chem., the substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.
Vasculum (vas'kū-lum), n.; pl. vascula (-lū), [NL., \(\Chi\) L. vasculum, a small vessel, the seed-capsule of certain plants, LL. also a small bechive, dim. of L. vas, a vessel; see vas, vessel.] 1. A botanist's case or box for carrying specimens as he collects them. It is mostly made of tin, and is

A botanist's case or box for carrying specimens as he collects them. It is usually made of the and is about is inches long, oval-cylindrical in cross section, being 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep, with a simple cover opening for nearly the whole length 2. In bot., same as ascudium, 2.—3. In anat.:

(a) A small vessel; a vas. (b) The penis.

VASC (vis or viz), n. [Formerly also vance, carher as L., in the pl. vasa, used with added E.pl., vasa's; = D. vans = G. vasa = Dan. vasc = Sw. vas. (F. vasc.) (F. vasc., vaze = Sp. Pg. vaso = It. vasc., caso, (L. cas., also vasum (rarely vasus), pl. vasa, neut., a vessel, also an implement or utensil, pl. equipments, baggage; cf. Skt. vasa. utensil, pl. equipments, baggage; cf. Skt. rasana, a receptacle, box, basket, jar, rāsas, a garment, $\langle A \rangle$ vas, put on, clothe (cover); see vest and wear! Hence ult. vessel, extranasale. Ac-cording to the F. pron. (väz), and to the time when the word rast appears to have been taken into E. (between 1600 and 1700), the reg. E. pron. would be vaz, with a tendency to make it conform to the apparent analogy of base, case, etc.—that is, to pronounce it vas. At the same time, the recency of the word, and its association with art, have tended to encourage the attempts to pronounce it as F., namely vaz, in the 18th century absurdly rendered also as vaz, the word century absurdly rendered also as vaz, the word being found accordingly in the spelling vause. In the latter part of the 18th century the word was pronounced vas by Sherndam, Scott, Kenrick, Perry, Buchanan, vaz by Walker (who says he has "uniformly heard it pronounced" so), Smith, Johnston, and vaz by Elphinston, the last pronunciation, vaz, being used, according to Walker, "sometimes by people of refinement; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard" (though Ellis says (in 1874) that it is the most familiar to him). The pron. väz, now affected by many, is a more successful attempt to imitate the present F.

pronunciation. In the 18th century the sound ii in foreign words, except before r, was almost always rendered â by English speakers (cf. spa,



velopment, by far the most impor-tant production of vases was that of the ancient Greeks during



Here were large Iron Vasta up in Pedestals, the first I had seen of the Kind, pointed over of a Copper colour.

Lister, Journey to Parls, p. 188.

His [Nost's] widow also sold [In 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Bustos, curious Indial Marble Tables, Brass and Leaden Figures, and Very rich Fance." J. Arhton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, 11, 49.

And, as he fill'd the recking rase, Let ify a rouser in her face Swift, Strephon and Chloc, p. 10.

There heroes wits are kept in pondrous races, And beaux' in smift-boxes and tweezer-cases, Peps, R. of the L., v. 254.

A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face, Like to a lighted alabasic rate. Byron, Don Juan, viil, 96,

Hence-2. An object designed usually for ornament, but sometimes for other specific purposes, having somewhat the form and appoarance of the vessel in the primary sense, such vasts are often made of marble, or of metal, in an antique or pseudo-antique form, and are used to hold flowers, to decorate gate-posts, monuments, and the like, or are placed on a socie or pedestal, or in a range on an architectural parapet, façade, or frontispiece. Compare cut under afix.

Timbs says the Lincoln's Inn Fields house has a hand-some stone front, and had formerly rares upon the open balustrade.

N. and Q, 7th ser., V. 343.

3. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital: sometimes called tambour or drum.



Vase-painting

Acoustic vase. See acoustic.—Alhambra vase, a large vase at the Alhambra near Granada, which is a unique specimen of pottery, and the finest specimen known of the ware of Malaga.—Bacchic vase. See Bacchic.—Barberini vase. Same as Portland vase.—Borghese vase, a large Greco-Roman vase of white marble with bas-reliefa representing the thiasus of Bacchus, preserved in the Louvre Maseum.—Canopic vases. See Canopic.—Dionysiac vase. Same as Bacchic vase.—Encaustic vase. See encaustic.—Etruscan vases, a former mistaken name for Greek decorated pottery, due to the discovery in Eturian tombs, in the seventeenth century and later, of the first examples of these vases to attract attention in modern times.—Mandarin vases. See mandarin.—Peg-top vase. See postop.—Pilgrim's vase. See pilgrim.—Portland vase, a remarkable example of Greco-Roman cameo-glass with reliefs in opaque white glass upon a ground of dark blue, of somewhat doubtful subject, but interpreted as having reference to the myth of Peleus and Thetis. This vase, which is 0? inches high, is preserved in the British Museum. Also called Barberini vase. See cut in preceding column.—Profumiera vase, a vase for perfumes, arranged with openings in the cover through which the fragrance can issue.—Temple vase, See tunited by bands of the same material, or by being in contact at the lips or otherwise. Such vases are often sharply pointed, so that one could not stand alone.—Tripod vase. See thiod.—Unguentary vase. See unguentary.—Vase à jacinthe, an oramental vase to which are attached upon its sides or cover receptacles for bulbs of a flowering plant, as the hyacinth, the spikes of the flowers seeming to form part of the design of the vase.—Vase of a theater, in ancarch, same as acoustic vase.—Vase of fatheter, in ancarch, same as a constic vase.—Vase of the design of the vase in the design of the vase.—Vase of hidridates, of Ptolemy, or of St. Denis, a vase of nate with carved ornament of Baechic character, preserved in the treasury of the Abbey of St. Deni

vase-clock (vas'klok), n. A timepiece having Vase-clock (Vas Riok), n. A timepiece having the general form of a vase. In the eighteenth century some clocks were made which told the time by means of two rings, set one upon another and revolving at different rates of speed, the one for the hours, the other for the minutes. Such rings were combined with the body of a vase, so as to form part of its decomtion.

Vaseful (vāv'fūl), n. [< rase + -ful.] The quantity that a vase will contain.

This [prostration] was followed by a cup of holy water and a present to the Sakkas, or carriers, who for the consideration distributed a large earthen raseful in my name to poor pilgrims.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 201.

Vaseline (vas'e-lin), n. [So named by the proprietor of the article; irreg. $\langle G, vas(ser), water, + Gr, ij(avar), oil, +-int^2.$] Same as petrolatum. It is a semi-fluid, viscid, nearly colorless, bland, and neutral material, and is used in medicine and surgery as a vehicle.

as a vehicle.

vase-painting (vās'pān'ting), n. The decoration of vases with pigments of any kind, especially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks, which, unless exceptionally, was cially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks, which, unless exceptionally, was executed in monochrome tints and outlines in unvitrifiable pigments. It is the most important of the milior arts of ancient Greece. From the variety and domesticity of the subjects treated, Greek vase-painting is of the greatest importance for the light shed by it upon every place of ancient life; and from the art side it is equally valuable, not only from the fine decorative and creative quality which it frequently shows, but from the information which it supplies regarding the great art of Greek, palating, which has perished. The work bears something the relation to the great art that is borne by the comic and other illustrated prints to the painting of the present day. Historically, after the very ancient kindred styles of Asia Minor, the Figcan Islands, and the mainland of Greece (as at Mycenne and Sparta), in which the rude ornament is geometric, or based on plants and animals, usually marine, with occasional admission of human figure, Greek vase-painting may be subdivided into four styles. (1) The Dyplon or carly Allie stude, so called because the first examples recognized were found near the Dipylon gate in Athens. The ornament Is largely geometric, with bands of slim and gratesque men and animals, the design becoming freer with the advance of time. (2) The Corinthian style, in which the characteristic feature is the superposition of bands of animals and monsters, with soettes and claborate flowered and fringed borders, the whole following very closely the Assyrian and Phrygian embroideries, which were abundantly imported into Greece at this carly time. (See cut under Cornthian.) The carliest distinctively Cyplote vasts blend the characteristics of the Dipylon and cointhian styles. (3) The Mack-faured sinde, which, though a classic and other rade, which, which is most often dulited, sometimes yellow or gray. Some details of dress, etc., are put in purplish red, the first part of the potters, which is most often d executed in monochrome tints and outlines in



carly in the fifth century n. c., and continued until vase-painting was practically abandoned, about 200 n. c. It embraces the period of transition from the archae, to which belong some of the first masters among vase-painters, and is by far the most important for study. In this style a tendency toward polychromy appears occasionally, but was not consistently worked out, except in the small but admirable class of Attic funeral lecythi. In some cluborate pieces of the fourth and third conturies, chiefly Attic, gilding is spaningly introduced. The style implies the presence of figures and of ornamental designs of every kind, very commonly in bands or zones running around the wase, in which the design appears in the natural red of the clay, details being indicated in simple black lines, and the ground being covered with solid glossy black. For examples of the red-figured decoration, see cuts under three and Provides.

Vasidæ (vas'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Fasum + -uda.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus Fasum: same as Turbinelladæ.

vasifactive (vas-i-fak'tiv), a. [< L.vas, yessel,

the genus I asum: same as Turbinchlade.
vasifactive (vas-i-fak'tiv), a. [\langle L.vas, vessel,
+ factus, pp. of facere, make (see fact), + -ire.]
Causing a new formation of blood-vessels; angioplastic. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 313.
vasiform (vas'i-form), a. [\langle L.vas, vessel, +
forma, form.] Having the form of a duct or
other vessel; of the nature of a vas or vascu-

other vessel; of the nature of a vas or vasculum: tubular.—Vasiform elements, in plants, the elements, such as vessels, ducts, etc., which make up the vascular tissue.—Vasiform tissue, tissue made up wholly or in part of vessels or ducts.

Vasinæ, Vasina (vā·sī'nē, -nii), n. pl. [NL., < Vasum + -inæ, -ina.] A subfamily of gastropods: same as Cynodontinæ.

vasoconstrictive (vas″ō-kon-strik'tiv), a. [< L. vas, vessel, + E. constrictive.] Same as vasoconstrictor. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 97.

vasoconstrictor (vas'ō-kon-strik'tor), a. and n. [(L. vas, vessel, + E. constrictor.] I. a. Serving to constrict vessels when stimulated, as certain nerves: opposed to vasodilator. Both are included under vasomotor.

II. n. That which causes contraction of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and to certain

drugs.

Vasodentinal (vas-ō-den'ti-nal), a. [\(\chi vasodentine + -al.\)] Pertaining to or having the character of vasodentine.

Vasodentine (vas-ō-den'tin), n. [\(\chi \ln \chi as, \text{ a}\)

vessel, + \(den(t-)s, = \ln \chi toolh, + -inc^2.\] A vascular form of dentine in which blood circulates; dentine whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of red blood-disks. Compare osteodentine and vitriodentine.

Vasodilator (vas^ō-di-lū'tor), a, and n. [\(\chi \ln \ln \chi as \chi \ln \chi \ln \chi as \chi \ln \chi

vasodilator (vas"ō-di-lā'tor), a. and n. [< L. vas, vessel, + E. dilator.] I. a. Serving to dilate or relax blood-vessels when stimulated, as a nerve. See vasomotor.

II. n. That which causes dilatation of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and certain

vasoformative (vas-ō-fôr'ma-tiv), a. [\lambda L. vas, vessel, \dagger E. formative.] Forming or building up vessels, usually blood-vessels; vasifactive. vasoganglion (vas-ō-gang'gli-on), n.; pl. vasoganglion.] \lambda i. [\lambda L. vas, vessel, \dagger E. ganglion.] \lambda network or knot of vessels; a vas-apler rate

cular rete. vaso-inhibitory (vas'ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), a. [< L. vas, vessel, + E. inhibitory.] Relating to the nerve-force causing dilatation of the blood-ves-

sels. See inhibitory.

sels. See inhibitory.

vasomotion (vas-ō-mō'shon), n. [⟨L. ras, ves-sel, + E. motion.] Increase or diminution of the caliber of a vessel, usually a blood-vessel.

vasomotor (vas-ō-mō'tor), a. [⟨L. ras, vessel, + E. motor.] Serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves; vasomotorial, whether vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. Compare inhibition. 3. Also regularized. inhibition, 3. Also vasculantor.—Vasomotor center. Same as raveidar center. See rascular.—Vasomotor motor coryza, a name given, in accordance with a theoretical pathology, to autumnal catarrh, or hay-fever. N. Y. Med. Jour., Sept. 3,1837.—Vasomotor nerves, the nerves supplied to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.—Vasomotor spasm, spasm of the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

vessels. The middle coat of the blood-vasomotorial (vas"ō-mō-tō'ri-al), a. [< vasomotory + -al.] Pertaining to the vasomotor function; vasomotor.
vasomotoric (vas"ō-mō-tor'ik), a. [< vasomotor+ -ic.] Same as vasomotorial.
vasomotory (vas-ō-mō'tō-ri), a. [< vasomotor+ -yl.] Same as vasomotorial. Lancet, 1891, I. 370.

vasoperitoneal (vas-ō-per"i-tō-nē'al), a. [<]. vas, vessel, + E. peritoneal.] In echinoderms, noting the shut sac which results from the cutting off from the archenteron of a cecal diver-ticulum to which the anterior part of that cavity gives rise. The vesicle subsequently opens on the exterior by a pore, through a diverticulum from itself, and 421

divides later into two sections—an ambulacral sac, which lays the foundation for the whole ambulacral system of vessels, and a peritoneal sac, which gives rise to the peritoneum (whence the name).

Vasosensory (vas-\(\tilde{\gamma}\)-sen's\(\tilde{\gamma}\)-ri), a. {\lambda. \lambda \tilde{\lambda}\) t. vas, vessel, + E. sensory.] Supplying sensation to the vessels: applied to sensory nerves corresponding to the vession of ing to the vasomotor nerves.

ring to the vasomotor nerves.

Vasquine (vas-kēn'), n. Same as basquine.

Scott, Abbot, II. 151.

Vassal (vas'al), n. and a. [Formerly also vassall, rarely vassaile; \ ME. vassal, \ OF. vassal,

F. vassal = Pr. vassal, vassau = Cat. vassal = Sp.

vasallo = Pg. It. vassallo = D. vassalle = G. Sw.

vasall = Dan. vasal, \ ML. vassallus, extended

from vassal vassal servent (Prot. avas.) rom vassus, vasus, a servant, < Beet, guaz, a servant, vassal, man, male, = W. gwas = Corn. gwas, a youth, servant; cf. Ir. fas, growing, growth, and E. wax¹. Hence ult. varlet, valet, vassalage, vacasor.] I. n. 1. A feudatory tenant; one holding lands by the obligation to be represented the proposery interesting that the render military service or its equivalent to his superior, especially in contradistinction to rear vassal and avvasor; a vassal of the first order—that is, one holding directly from the king. Compare great vassal, below.

The two carls . . . complained of the misrepresenta-tions of their enemies and the oppression of their rassals, and alleged that the cause of their flightwas not dread of those enemies, but fear of God and the king. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

A Vassal or Vasseur was the holder or grantee of a feud under a prince or sovereign lord.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cexxvi.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or does the will of another.

I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be what I am, and shall ever be your faithful and obedient Vassal.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 164.

3. A bondman; a slave.

Not rassals to be heat, nor pretty babes
To be dandled—no, but living wills.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Men's thoughts and opinions are in a great degree vas-sals of him who invents a new phrase or reapplies an old epithet. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. A low wretch.

Obdurate vassals fell exploits effecting.
Shak., Lucrece, 1, 429.

Great vassal, under the fendal system, one who held lands directly from the sovereign without intermediary.—Rear vassal, under the feudal system, a vassal of the second degree—that is, one who held land from a great vassal.

II. a. Servile; subservient.

Silver golde in price doth follow,
Because from him, as Cynthia from Apollo,
She takes her light, & other mettals all
Are but his rassale starres.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Thy proud heart's slave and vassal wretch to be.
Shak., Sonnets, exit. vassal (vas'al), v. t.; pret. and pp. vassaled, vassalled, ppr. vassaling, vassalling. [< vassal, n.]
1. To subject to vassalage; enslave; treat as a

vassal.

How am I vassal'd then?

Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One. 2. To command: rise over or above: dominate.

Some proud bill, whose stately eminence Vassals the fruitfull vale's circumference,

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 4.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4. vassalage (vas'al-āj), n. [Formerly also vassallage, vassellage; < ME. vassalage, rasselage, < GF. vasselage, vasselaige, the service of a vassal, prowess, valor, also vassalage, F. vasselage = Pr. vassalatge, vasselatge = Sp. vasallage = Pg. vassallagem = It. vassallaggio, vassalage; as vassal + -age.] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory; hence, the obligations of that state; the service required of a vassal. vassal.

I protest I shall be proud to do you most obsequious vassalage.

Marston, What you Will, ii. I

2. Servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

Do you think that all they who live under a Kingly Government were so strangely in love with Slavery as, when they might be free, to chuse Vassalage?

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, vii.

But, slave to love, I must not disobey;
His service is the hardest vassalaye.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 1.

3. A territory held in vassalage; a fee or fief.

And, which makes the more for Bellarmine, the French King was again ejected when our King submitted to the church, and the crown received under the sordid condi-tion of a vassatage. Dryden, Religio Laici, Pref.

on of a vassalage.

The countship of Foix, with six territorial vassalages.

Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

4. Vassals or subjects collectively. [Rare.]

Like vassalage at unawares encountering The eye of majesty. Shak., T. and C. iii. 2. 40. 5t. Preëminence, as of one having vassals; hence, valor; prowess; courage.

Al forgeten is his vassclage. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2196.

Nor for there plesand parsonage, Nor for there strenth nor vassalage. Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Catour seyth, is none so gret encrese
Of worldly tresowre as for to lyve in pease
Which among vertues hath the vasselage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

To do one vassalage, to fulfil for one the duties of a vassal; render one the service of a vassal. Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 477.

Vassalatef (vas 'al-āt), v. t. [< rassal + -ate².]

To reduce to a state of vassalage or dependence; subordinate. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the

Church, p. 496. (Davies.)

vassalation! (vas-a-lā'shon), n. [< vassalate + -ion.] The state of being vassal or subject;

vassalage.

And this rassallation is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things upon our attempt to design of our own heads the forms of good and evil.

Montague, Devoute Essays, xv. 2.

Mindra prince or sovereign lord.

W.K. Sultivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cexxvi.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or does the will of another.

Passions ought to be her [the mind's] rassals, not her masters.

I am his fortune's rassal.

I am his fortune's rassal.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 29.

I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

And be the vassal of the vassal of this vassalesse.

Spenser, Daphinaida, l. 181.

Vassalry (vas'al-ri), n. [(vassal + -(c)ry.] The whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

Vast (vist), a. and n. [Early mod. E. vaste; of the cevent as implied in emptinence, with ref. to extent as implied in emptinence as a service, waste; see waste?

Not rassals to be heat, nor pretty babes

Of antres vast and descrts idle . . . It was my hint to speak. Shak, Othello, i. 3. 140.

2. Being of great extent or size; very spacious or large; enormous; massive; immense.

More devils than vast hell can hold. Shak., M. N. D., v. I. 9.

Time with his vast Scythe mows down all Things, and Death sweeps away those Mowings. Howell, Letters, ii. 44.

The mighty Rain Holds the vast empire of the sky alone. Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Black, thick, and vast arose that cloud.
Whittier, The Exiles.

Swells in the north vast Katahdin.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. Very great in quantity, number, or amount. The King's Plate that is gathered in this Kingdom [Mexico], together with what belongs to the Merchants, amounts to a rast Summ. Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 125.

A wast number of chapels dressed out in all their fluery of altar-pieces, embroidery, gilding, and marble.

Gray, Letters, I. 18.

An army of phantoms rast and wan Beleaguer the human soul. Longiellow, The Beleaguered City.

4. Very great as to degree, intensity, difficulty To your great as to degree, intensity, dimently of accomplishment, importance, etc.; mighty: used also in exaggerated colloquial speech, being much affected in the eighteenth century.

Tis a rast honour that is done me, gentlemen. Vanbrugh, Æsop, v. i.

Vanbrugh, Esop, v. i.
Lady Stafford and Mrs. Pitt were in vast beauty.

Walpole, Letters, II. 153.

The affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, are vast and various and complicated.

D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

=Syn. 2. Spacious.—3 and 4. Colossal, gigantic, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous.

II. n. 1. A boundless waste or space; im-

They have seemed to be together, though absent, shook hands, as over a vast, and embraced, as it were from the ends of opposed winds.

Shak., W. T., i. 1. 33.

The vast of heaven. Milton, P. L., vi. 203.

Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly, Flame thro' the vast of air, and reach the sky.

Pope, Iliad, viii. 544.

A great deal; a large quantity or number. [Local, Eng.]

It were a vast o' people went past th' entry end.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vil.

3. The darkness of night, in which the prospect is not bounded in by distinct objects: only in the following passage.

The dead vast and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

vastate (vas'tāt), a. [L. vastatus, pp. of vastate, make empty or desert, ruin, desolate, < vas tus, empty, unoccupied, waste: see vast, a.] Devastated; laid waste.

The vastate ruins of ancient monuments.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 19.

vastation (vas-tā'shon), n. [< L. vastatio(n-), a laying waste or ravaging, < vastare, pp. vastatus, lay waste: see vastate.] A laying waste; waste; devastation. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 85.

vastatori, n. [(L. vastator, a ravager, (vastare, lay waste: see vastate.] One who devastates or

iay waste: see vastate.] One who devastates or lays waste. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 86. (Davies.) vasti, n. Plural of vastus. vastidity (vas-tid'i-ti), n. [Irreg. < vast + -id1 + -ity.] Wasteness; desolation; vastness; immensity. [Rare.]

Perpetual durance, a restraint,
Though all the world's vastidity you had,
To a determined scope. Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.69.

vastitude (vås'ti-tūd), n. [< L. rastitudo, ruin, destruction, < rastitudo, rastitudo, ruin, destruction, < rastitudo, rastitudo, ruin, destruction; vastation.—2. Vastness; immense extent. [Rare.]
vastity (vås'ti-ti), n. [< L. rastita(t-)s, a waste, desert, vast size, < rastitus, waste, vast: see rast.]
1. Wasteness; desolation.
Nothing but apportingers and restitute.

Nothing but emptinesse and vastitie.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 16.

2. Vastness; immensity.

The huge vastity of the world.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 951.

Th' vnbounded Sea, and vastitie of Shore.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

vastly (vast'li), adv. 1t. Like a waste; deso-

Like a late-sack'd islaud, *rastly* stood Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood. *Shak.*, Lucrece, I. 1740.

2. Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree: also in exaggerated colloquial use (see rast, a., 4).

In the swamps and sunken grounds grow trees as rastly big as I believe the world affords.

Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 3.

I will be so honest as to own that the obliging things you say to me please me rastly. Walpole, Letters, II. 37. vastness (vast'nes), n. The state or character of being vast; greatness; immensity.

The unity reigning through a work upon which so many generations labored (the Bible) gives it a rasiness beyond comparison, so that the greatest work of individual literary genius shows by the side of it like some building of human hands beside the Peak of Teneriffe.

J. R. Secley, Nat. Religion, p. 168.

vasturet (vas'tůr), n. [\(\sigma vast + -ure.\)] Immen- vaticalt (vat'i-k\(\mu\)l), a. [\(\sigma vatic + -al.\)] Same

sity; vastness.

Edward III. (quarto, 1596), D1 b. (Nares.)

Vastus (vas'tus), n.; pl. vasti (-ti). [NL. (sc. musculus): see vast.] One of the great muscles upon the front of the thigh, the vastus externus and internus, a portion of the latter being also termed the crurwus. The two together are also known as the crurwus, in which case they are distinguished as extracrurwus and intracrurwus. The vasti, together with the rectus femoris, constitute the extensor muscle of the leg, called triceps (or quadriceps) extensor cruris, and triceps femoralis. See cut under muscle!.

Vasty (vis'ti), a. [{ vast + -y¹.}] Vast; boundless; being of great extent; very spacious; immense. [Rare.]

I can call spirits from the vasty deep.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 52.

Vasum (va'zum), n. [NL. (Bolten, 1798).] A genus of gastropods: same as Cynodonta. See eut under Turbinellidæ.

vat (vat), n. [\lambda ME. vat, vet, a var. of fat, fet, \lambda AS. fæt, a vat, vessel, cask: see fat2.] 1.

A large tub, vessel, or cistern, especially one for holding liquors in an immature state, as chemical preparations for dyeing or for tanning leather.

Let him produce his rats and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.

Addison, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the hectoliter—about 22 imperial gallons.—3. In metal.: (a) A vessel used in the wet treatment of ores. (b) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining-furnace, in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried. ing dried.—Dripping-vat, a tank or receiver under a boiler or hanging frame to receive the drip or overflow. —Fermenting-vat. See ferment.—Holy-water vatt. Same as holy-water font (which see, under font).

The vatting of the unhaired skins is more important in the manufacture of morocco than any other kind of leather.

Rum vatted [on the docks], coloured, and reduced to standard strength.

Wineteenth Century, XXII. 486.

vat-blue (vat'blö), n. Same as indigo blue (which see, under indigo).

Vateria (vā-tē'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1737), named after Abraham Vater, a German botanist Vateria (vā-tē'rī-ii), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1737), named after Abraham Vater, a German botanist (18th century).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Dipterocarpeæ, characterized by flowers with about fifteen stamens, and ealyxlobes reflexed, but not enlarged in fruit. The 28 species, with one exception, are natives of tropical Asia, especially Ceylon. They are resin-bearing trees, with entre coriaceous veiny leaves, and white or pale-yellow flowers on short lateral peduneles, or forming terminal panicles. Y. Seychelarum of the Seychelles, a tall tree reaching 100 feet high, is exceptional in its calyx, which is not reflexed in fruit. V. Indica and V. acuminata are exceptional in their stamens, which reach fifty in each flower. The latter is a large handsome tree of Ceylon, its twigs reddened with dense hairs; its green resin is valued by the Cingaless for ceremonial uses. V. Indica, the pinne of the Tamul races, known as piny varnish, copal, or tallow-tree, a native of Ceylon and Malabar, is the chief source of the white dammar of the bazars of southern India, which issues from notches cut in its back as a white, pellucid, fragrant, acid, and bitter resin, later becoming britte and yellow or greenish; it is known as Malabar copal, gum anime, etc. (see ping), and is there used as a varnish for carriages and pictures, is cut into ornaments under the name of amber, is made into ointments, and is used for incense, burning with a clear white light with pleasant fragrance and little smoke. The tree bears oblong petioled leaves, and erect white flowers nearly an inch broad arranged in a single row on the spreading branches of large terminal panicles, followed by small oblong three-valved fleshy fruits, valued in the manufacture of candles (see ping tallow); the seeds are caten to allay nausea; the gray heart-wood is employed in making cances and masts. Vater's ampulla.

Vater's corpuscles. Same as Pacinian corpus-See corpuscle

Vater's diverticulum. Same as Vater's am-

Vater's fold. A fold in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, just above the ampulla or opening of the pancreatic duct and biliary ducts; the plica transversalis of the duodenum.

auets; the phea transversalis of the duodenum. Compare cuts under pancreas and stomach.

vatful (vat'fùl), n. [{ vat + -ful.}] As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

vatic (vat'ik), a. [{ L. vates, a seer, prophet, poet (from an old Celtic form, appearing in Gr. oldryg (Strabo), priest, OIr. fäith, prophet), +

-ic.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a prophet or seer; prophetie; oracular; inspired.

Mrs. Browning.

Vaticalt (vat'i-kal), a. [{ vatic + -al.}] Same

ace of the Popes, a mass of buildings of vast extent, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately to the north of the basilica of St. Peter at extent, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately to the north of the basilien of St. Peter at Rome. Since the close of the papal schism (about 1415) the Vatican has been the principal residence of the Popes, and since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy (1870) officially their only residence. As such, and as the storchouse of priceless literary and artistic collections, it is one of the chief treasuries of Rome and of the world. Hence, the Vatican is used as equivalent to the papal power or government: as in the phrase the thunders of the Vatican, the anathemas or denunciations of the Pope. The Vatican is also in familiar use as a designation for the nuscenns of sculpture and painting which are there aggregated.—Vatican Codex. See codex, 2.—Vatican Council, the Twentieth Leumenical Council according to the reckoning of the Church of Rome, which met in the Vatican December 8th, 1860, and declared hellef in the infallibility of the Pope when speaking ex cathedra to be a dogma of the church. It was closed October 20th, 1870, owing to the occupation of Rome by the civil power of Italy. See infallibility, and Old Catholic (under catholic).—Vatican Fragments, parts of a compendium of law taken from the writings of jurisconsults and from several imperial constitutions. They were discovered by the librarian of the Vatican, and first published in Rome in 1823.

Vaticanism (vat'i-kan-izm), n. [C Tatican + -ism.] The theological and ecclesiastical system based on the doctrine of absolute papal supremney; ultramontanism.

Vaticanism ... had disinterred and brought into action the extravagant claims of Papal authority.

Vaticanism . . . had disinterred and brought into action the extravagant claims of Papal authority.

Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875. Supp., p. 248.

Vaticanist (vat'i-kan-ist), n. [\(\int Vatican + \text{-ist}.\)] A devoted adherent of the Pope; an ultramontane; especially, an adherent of the Vatican Council and believer in the infallibility

vautois

vat (vat), v. t.; pret. and pp. vatted, ppr. vat- vaticide1 (vat'i-sīd), n. [< L. vates, a seer, ting. [< vat, n.] To put in a vat; treat in a prophet, +-cida, < cædere, kill.] One who kills vat.

vaticide² (vat'i-sīd), n. [< L. vates, a seer, prophet, + -cidium, < cædere, kill.] The murder of a prophet.

der of a prophet.

vaticinal (vā-tis'i-nal), a. [< vaticine + -al.]

Relating to or containing predictions; prophetic; vatic. T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 77.

vaticinate (vā-tis'i-nāt), v.; pret. and pp. vaticinated, ppr. vaticinating. [< L. vaticinatus, pp. of vaticinari, foretell, predict, < vates, a seer, prophet: see vatic.] I. intrans. To prophesy; foretell; practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane Prophets, whose predictions have been so much scann'd and cryed up, . . . did vaticinate here. Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 32.

II. trans. To prophesy; utter prophetically or as a prophet; foretell.

Instinct, intuition, . . . embosom and express whatso-ever the Spirit vaticinates.

A. B. Alcott, Table Talk, p. 133.

vaticination (vā-tis-i-nā'shon), n. [< L. va-ticinatio(n-), < vaticinari, foretell: see vatici-nate.] The act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

For this so clear validination they have no less than twenty-six answers. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

vaticinator (vā-tis'i-nā-tor), n. [NL., \ L. va-ticinator, a soothsayer, \(\chi\) vaticinate, foretell: see vaticinate.] One who vaticinates or pre-dicts; a prophet.

Pythagoras, who travelled far to visit the memphitical validinators.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 18.

vaticinatress (vā-tis'i-nā-tres), n. [\(vaticinator + -ess.] A prophetess.

Their voyage was six days journeying. On the seventh whereof was shown unto them the house of the vaticinatress.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17.

vaticinet (vat'i-sin), n. [('L. vaticinium, a prophecy, vaticinus, prophetical, (vates, a seer, prophet: see vatic.] A prediction; a vaticination.

Then was fulfilled the vaticine or prophesic of old Mer-in. Giraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland, ii. 34 [(Holinshed's Chron., I.).

(Holinshed's Chron., I.).

vat-net (vat'net), n. A net placed over a vat or tub, to strain a liquid as it is poured through.

vatting (vat'ing), n. [Verbal n. of rat, v.] The act or process of putting into a vat or vats, or of treating in a vat. Also used adjectively: as, ratting charges at the docks.

Vaucheria (vâ-kō'ri-i), n. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1803), named after Prof. Jean Pierre Étienne Vaucher, of Geneva, author of works ou the Confervæ, etc.] A genus of multinucleate fresh-water alge, belonging to the order Siphoner. The plant consists, when in a non-fruiting state, of fresh-water aigm, belonging to the order Siphonea. The plant consists, when in a non-fruiting state, of a single elongated cell of a pale-green color, branching in various ways, and increasing by apical growth. Non-sexnal reproduction is of two kinds, by means of motionless resting-spores and motile zoospores, while the sexual reproduction is by means of oogonia and antheridia, both obgonia and antheridia being lateral and sessile. There are above a dozen species in the United States. See Sinkover.

phonea.

vaudeville (vōd'vil), n. [< F. vaudeville, < OF. vaudeville, vauldeville, a vaudeville, roundelay, country saying, so called from vau-de-vire, val-dc-vire, the valley of the river Vire, in Normandy: see vale¹, de².] 1. The name given by Oliver Basselin, a French poet of the fifteenth century, to his convivial songs composed in the valley of the Vire, which became very popular throughout France.

Vaudeville, a countrey ballade, or song; a Roundelay or Virelay: so tearmed of Vaudevire, a Norman towns where in Olivier Bassel, the first inueter of them, liued; also a vulgar proverb, a countrey or common saying. Cotgrave. Hence — 2. In modern French poetry, a light, gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets with a refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a song popular with the common people, and sung about the streets; a ballad; a topical song. Hence—3. A light kind of dramatic entertainment, combining pantomime with dialogue and songs, which obtained great popularity about the middle of the eighteenth century. At present any short, light piece, usually comic, with songs and dances intermingled with the dialogue, is called a vaudeville.

Vaudevillist (vōd'vil-ist), n. [< vaudeville + -ist.] A composer or singer of vaudevilles. The Academy, March 22, 1890, p. 208.

Vaudois¹ (vō-dwo'), n. and a. [F., < Vaud (see def.).] I. n. 1. The dialect spoken in the canton of Vaud in Switzerland.—2. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud. den, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced

or the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud.

II. a. Pertaining to the canton of Vaud or to its inhabitants

Vaudois² (vō-dwo'), n. and a. [F.: see Waldenses.] I. n. sing. and pl. A member or the members of the religious body generally known as Waldenses. See Waldensian.

II. a. Pertaining to the Vaudois or Wal-

denses.
vaudoo, vaudou, vaudoux. See voodoo.
vault¹ (valt), n. [With inserted l (as also in fault), inimitation of the orig. form; early mod. E. rant, vaute, vaute, also vout, < ME. vaute, route, voute, vote, later voulte, route, voute, voute, voute, voute, later voulte, r. roite (= ¹². volta, vouta, vota = ¹t. volta), a vault, arch. vaulted roof, < volt, rout, bowed, arched, < L. rolūtus (> *volūtus, > *rolutus,) pof rolvere turn around roll; see rolve volute.] of valvere, turn around, roll: see volve, volute.]
1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering; the canopy of heaven.

ring; the canopy or neares.

O, you are men of stones:

Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so

That heaven's rault should crack.

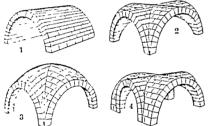
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 250.

A very lofty rault . . . is made over his [Antenor's] monument. Coryat, Crudities, I. 154.

Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,
Nor any cloud would cross the rault.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

2. In arch., a continuous arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other materials of which it is composed mutualother materials of which it is composed mutually sustain themselves in their places upon their abutments, and that their joints radiate from some central point or line (or points or lines). Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, pointed, etc. When a vault of which the curve is an arc of a circle is of greater height than half its spain, it is said to be surmounted, and when of less height, surbaxed. A rampant rault is a vault which sprines from planes not parallel to the horizon. One vault placed above or inclosing another constitutes a double rault. A conical rault is formed as it were upon part of the surface of a cone, and a pherical rault upon part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is simple when it is formed



r, burrel vault, c, intersecting vault; 3, domed vault; 4, stilted

upon the surface of some regular solid, around one axis, and compound when compounded of two or more simple vaults or parts of such vaults. (Compare Roman and necleval architecture, under Roman and medieval.) A grained vault is a compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more vaults crossing each other. See prain1, grained, and cuts under aidle, crypt, and nave.

The Citic standeth vpon great arches or vautes, like vnto Churches.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 284.

3. An arched apartment or compartment; also, a chamber or compartment, even if not arched or vaulted; especially, a subterranean cham-ber used for certain specific purposes. (a) A place of interment.

Ther is a Vowt undre the Chirche, where that Cristene men duellen also; and theil han many gode Vynes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

The deep, damp vault, the darkness, and the worm.

Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 11.

(b) A place of confinement; a prison.

There are certaine vauts or dungeons, which goe downe verie deepe vnder those Pyramides.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 281.

(c) A place for storing articles; a cellar: as, wine-raults; the name is hence frequently given, in the plural, to a place where beer and wine are sold, whether subterranean or not.

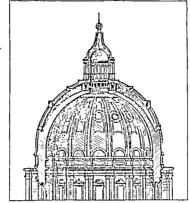
When our vaults have wept
With drunken splith of wine.
Shak., T. of A., il. 2. 169.

They have vaults or cellars under most of their houses.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.

(d) A privy.
4. In anat., a part forming a dome-like roof to 4. In anal., a part forming a dome-like roof to a cavity.—Annular vault. See annular.—Back of a vault. See back of an arch, under back!.—Countervault, an inverted vault; a vault of which the crown is constructed downward, to resist pressure from below.—Double vault, in arch., a superposition of two complete vaults, built one over the other with such an interval between as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of proportion of the interior and the exterior: a device employed in the construction of a dome or domical roof when it is desired that the appearance of a dome should be pre-

served both externally and internally, but the general proportions of the building require the dome to be of greater



exterior altitude than would be harmonious for the interior.—Groined vault, as distinguished from barrel-or cradle-rault, a vault formed by two or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection. If the crowns of the intersecting vaults are on the same level, all the groins will meet in a common point, which is called the apex or summit, and in ribbed vaulting is usually decorated with a boss. See cuts under crypt and groin.—Lierne vault. See lierne.—Palatai or palatine vault, the roof of the mouth. See cut under palate.—Rampant vault. See reins.—Vault of the cranium, the calvaria or skulleap; that part of a skull above the orbits, auditory canals, and superior curved line of the occipital bone.

vault (valt), v. t. [< ME. vouten, < OF. vouter; from the noun.] 1. To form with a vault or arched roof; give the shape or character of an arch or a vault to; arch: as, to vault a passage

arch or a vault to; arch: as, to vault a passage to a court.

Some few stony bridges I saw also pretily vaulted with n arch or two.

Cornat, Crudities, I, 88.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault.

Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew, And flying vaulted either host with fire. Milton, P. L., vi. 214.

vault² (vâlt), n. [⟨F. rolte, ⟨It. volta, a turn, leap, vault, ⟨L. rolūta (⟩*volūta, ⟩*volīta), fem. of volutus, pp. of volvere, turn: see rolve. Cf. rault¹.] A leap or spring. Especially—(a) A leap made by means of a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something. (b) The leap of a horse; a curvet.

vault² (valt), v. [Early mod. E. also vaute; vault², n.] I. intrans. 1. To leap; bound; spring, especially by having something to rest the hands on, as in mounting a horse or clearing a fence.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 27.

Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 134. Vaults every warrior to his steed.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

For he could play, and daunce, and vaute, and spring.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 693.

In the manege, to curvet .= Syn. Leap, Jump,

II. trans. To leap over; especially, to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole: as, to vault a fence.

vaultage! (vâl'tāj), n. [(vault¹ + -agc.] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

Womby raultages of France. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 124. D. Now. What is this vaultage for, is fashion'd here? Gresh. Stowage for merchants ware, and strangers goods. Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 290).

vaulted (val'ted), a. [< vault1 + -ed2.] 1. Arched; concave: as, a vaulted roof.

Vauted all within, like to the Skye
In which the Gods doe dwell eternally.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 43.

A present deity, they shout around; A present deity, the vaulted roofs rebound. Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 1. 36.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

Undre theise Stages ben Stables wel y vowted for the Emperours Hors; and alle the Pileres ben of Marbelle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

First a loggia, then a plain vaulted building. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 65.

3. Provided with vaults or underground pas-

The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruinated, . . . being all vauted vnderneath for provision of fresh water. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 281.

4. In bot., arched like the roof of the mouth, as 4. In bot., arched has the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.—5. In zool., notably arched or convex, as a shell, or the beak of a bird; fornicated.

vaulter (vâl'têr), n. [< vault² + -er¹.] One who or that which vaults; a leaper; a tumbler;

The most celebrated Master, Mr. Simpson the famous Vaulter. Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 255.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass.

Leigh Hunt, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

vaulting¹ (vâl'ting), n. [Verbal n. of vault¹, v.] In arch., vaulted work; vaults collectively.



Vaulting.— Perspective of Vaulting as applied in a double curved apsidal aisle. Church of Notre Dame, Paris.

—Cylindrical or semi-cylindrical vaulting. See cylindric.—Fan-tracery vaulting. See fan-tracery.—Groined vaulting. See raulting. Vaulting? (val'ting), n. [Verbal n. of vault², v.] The art or practice of a vaulter.

Vaulting on the High Rope, and Tumbling on the Stage. Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen (Anne, I. 251.

Stilt-vaulting is dying out.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 151

vaulting-capital (vâl'ting-kap"i-tal), n. In medieval arch., the capital of a shaft, usually an engaged shaft, which receives a rib of a

vault. See vaulting-shaft. vaulting-horse (val'ting-hôrs), n. A wooden vaulting-norse (vai ung-nors), n. A wooden horse in a gymnasium for practice in vaulting. vaulting-house) (val'ting-hous), n. A brothel. Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2. [Low.] vaulting-pillar (val'ting-pil"ir), n. Same as a gulting that

vaulting-shaft.
vaulting-shaft (vål'ting-shaft), n. In arch., a shaft, almost invariably engaged, rising from a

floor or from the capinoor or from the capi-tal of a pier below, to receive the spring of a rib of a roof-vault; also, a shorter shaft engaged in the wall and rising from a cor-bel, from the top of which shaft the rib of which shaft the rib of the vault springs. The second form is lacking in architectural logic and pro-priety, which demand that if the rib is not frankly ac-knowledged to spring from the wall, and be supported by it, its support should be carried visibly down to the ground.

vaulting-tile (vâl'-ting-til), n. A special type of brick or tile, shaped according to the work in hand and



Vaulting-shaft, from the nave of Notre Dame, Paris.

made hollow in various forms, often perforated in compartments: used in vaulting, etc., to

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Veda

masses of masorry.

vault-light (valt'lit), n. A cover of a vault set with glass so that it can serve for the admission of light.

The mesonry or

mission of light.

vault-shell (valt'shel), n. The masonry or "skin" of a vault; especially, the filling of a ribbed vault—that is, the comparatively thin structure which forms a compartment between adjacent ribs. C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

Vauntmuret, n. See vantmure.

vauntwardt, n. A Middle English form of vanagal.

vaulture (val'tūr), n. [< vault1 + -urc.] Archlike shape; vaulted work. [Rare.]

The strength and firmness of their vaulture and pillars.

Ray, Works of Creation, iii. (Latham.)

vault-work (vâlt'werk), n. Vaulting.

This Temple was borne vp with Vault-worke, with great lights and secret passages, the space of an hundred stops. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 581.

vaulty (vâl'ti), a. [Also rauty; (vault1+-y1.] Vaulted; arched; concavo.

The raulty top of heaven. Shak., K. John, v. 2, 52.

One makes the haughty rauty welkin ring In praise of custards and a bag-pudding. John Taylor, Works. (Nares.)

vaunt¹ (vänt or vånt), v. [Formerly also rant; (ME. vaunton, vanten, also erroneously araunten, aranten, (OF. vanter, (ML. vanitare, bonst, be vainglorious, (L. vanta(t-)s, vanity, vainglory, (ranus, empty: see van, vanity,] I. ntruns. 1. To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments or powers; talk with vain worth, attainments, or powers; talk with vain ostentation; boast; brag.

Vanting in wordes true valour oft doth seeme, Yet by his actions we him coward deem. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Some misbegotten thing, that, having pluckt the gay feathers of her obsolet bravery to hide her own deformed barenesse, now raunts and glories in her stoine plumes. Millon, Church-Government, I. 3.

2. To glory; exult; triumph.

II. trans. 1. To magnify or glorify with vanity; boast of; brag of.

Charity raunteth not itself.

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his raunted spoil.

Milton, P. L., iii 251.

Though at the expense of their raunted purity of blood.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

2. To display or put forward boastfully; exhibit vaingloriously.

What shape, what shield, what armes, what steed, what

stedd, And what so else his person most may raunt. Spenzer, I. Q., III ii 17.

The vaunt and firstlings of those broils.

Shak., T. and C., Prol , 1. 27.

vauntbracet, n. See rambrace.
vauntcouriert, n. [See ran-courier.] An old form of ran-courier. Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 5.
vaunter (van'tèr or vàn'tèr), n. [< ME. ram-tour, rantour, < OF. *rantour, rantour, bonster, < ranter, bonst: see raunt1.] One who vaunts; a benefit et home and proposed in the propos a boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain os

Wele I wote, a rauntour am I none, for certeynly I love better silence. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

Alas, you know I am no eaunter, 1; My scars can witness, dumb although they are, That my report is just and full of truth. Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 113.

vauntful (vänt'fül or vänt'fül), a. [< vaunt¹ + -ful.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 52.
vauntguard†, n. Same as vanguard. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

lessen the weight of the upper parts of large vaunting (vän'ting or vân'ting), n. [Verbal nasses of masonry.

vault-light (vâlt'lit), n. A cover of a vault what one is or has; boasting; bragging.

2. The flesh of the calf used for food.

Bet than olde boef is the tendre veel.

Chaucer, Merchant's T

You say you are a better soldier; Let it appear so; make your vaunting true. Shak., J. O., iv. 3. 52.

ward.

vauqueline (vōk'lin), n. [< F. rauqueline, so called after L. N. l'auquelin (1763-1829), a French chemist.] 1. A name originally given by Pelletier and Caventon to strychnine.—2. A name given by Pallas to a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the olive-tree.

vauquelinite (vōk'lin-īt), n. [< l'auquelin (see vauquelin) + ·ite².] Native chromate of lead and copper, a mineral which occurs in small green or brown crystals on quartz accompanying crocoite. Also called laxmannite.

vautt, n. and v. An obsolete form of vault². Spenser.

An obsolete form of vaulter.

vauncet, r. t. [ME. rauncen, by apheresis for arauncen, E. advance.] To advance.

Voide vices; vertues shall raunce vs all.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), 1.66.

Valuet, n. An obsolete form of vaulter.

vautet, n. An obsolete form of vaulter.

vautyt, a. A variant of raulty.

vavasor, vavasour (vav'n-sor, -sor), n. [Also ravassor, ralvasor; ME. vavasour, < OF. vavasour, F. vavasour, < ML. vassus vassorum, vassal of vassals: vassus, vassal; vassorum, gen. pl. of vassus, vassal.] In feudal law, a principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of a great lord, and having other vassals holding of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank. In the class of varasors were comprehended chatchains (castellans), who owned castles or fortified house, and possessed rights of territorial justice. In England the title was rarely used, though Camden defines it as next to baron, while Chaucer applies it to his Frankeleyn. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A Frankeleyn was in his compaignyo; Was nowher such a worthy raresour, Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 360.

Lord, liegeman, ralrassor, and surerain, Ere he could choose, surrounded him. Browning, Sordello.

The foe raunts in the field. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 288.

Vavasory (vav'a-sō-ri). n. [ME. *ravasorie (i), (ravasor: see ravasor.] 1. The tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.—2. Lands held by a

1 Cor. xiii. 4. vawardt, n. and a. [(ME. raward, n reduction of rantwarde, rauntwarde, etc.: see ranward¹.]
P. L., iii 251. I. n. Same as ranward¹.

My Lord, most humbly on my knee I beg The leading of the raward, Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3, 130.

II. a. Being in the van or the front; foremost: front.

My sons command the raward post, With Brian Tunstall, stainless knight. Scott, Marmion, vi. 24.

Spenser, F. Q., III ii II.

Vaunt¹ (vänt or vånt), n. [⟨ raunt¹, v.] A vain display of what one is, or has done; ostentation from vanity; a boast; a brag.

Such high vaunts of his nobility.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 50.

Vaunt²+(vänt), n. [⟨F. acant, before: see van².]

The first part; the beginning.

The vaunt and firstlings of those brolls.

Shak., r. and C., Prol, 1. 27.

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Scott, Marmion, vi. 24.

Vayu (vä'yö), n. [Nk. (Äyt, blow, = Goth. waian, blow: see wind², vcnt¹.] In Hind.

Waza (vä'zü), n. [Nl. (Ä. B. Gray, 1855, after les vazas of Lesson, 1831), also Fasa.] A genus of parrots, also called Coracopsis. There are several species, of Madagascar, Réunion, vi. 24.

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riensis), V. nigra, V. comorensis, and V. barkleyi.

Vaza-parrot (vā'zii-par'ct), n. A parrot of the genus Coracopsis (or Faza).

V-bob (vē'bob), n. In mach., a V-shaped form of bell-crank used to change the direction of motion, as the horizontal motion of a crosshead to the vertical motion of a pump-rod. E. H. Knight. See bob8.

V. C. An abbreviation of Victoria cross.

V. croze (vā'krāz), n. A coopers' croze used to

V-croze (vē'krōz), n. A coopers' croze used to cut angular heading-grooves.
v. d. An abbreviation, in book-catalogues, of

rarious dates.

Veadar (ve'n-dir), n. [Hob.] The thirteenth or intercalary month which is added to the Jewish year about every third year, after Adar (the vauntery (vän'- or van'tér-i), n. [(vaunt1 + -cry.] The act of vaunting; bravado. Also vantery. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 249. [Rarc.]

For she had led
The infatuate Moor, in dangerous vauntery,
To these aspiring forms.
Southey, Roderick, the Last of the Goths, xxii.

vauntful (vänt'ful or vant'ful), a. [\(\chi vaunt1 + -ful.\)]

Boastful; vainly ostentatious. Spon-

Intruding into other King's territories (especially these fruitful ones of ours), to eat up our fat beefs, reals, muttons, and capons. Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 604).

Bet than olde boef is the tendre veel.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 176.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 176.

Bob veal. (a) The flesh of a calf taken before birth from a slaughtered cow; also, the flesh of a new-born calf. (b) Same as deaconed veal.—Deaconed veal. See deacon.—Veal cutlet. See cutlet.

veal-skin (vēl'skin), n.. A cutaneous disease distinguished by smooth white tubercles of a glistening character, found on the ears, neck, face, and sometimes covering the whole body. vealy (vē'li), a. [< veal + -y¹.] Like veal; young; immature; having the qualities of a calf: as, a vealy youth; vealy opinions. [Colloq.] loq.]

Their realy faces mezzotinted with soot.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

Veatchia (vē'chi-ā), n. [NL. (Asa Gray, 1884), named after Dr. John A. Veatch, who discovered the Cerros Island trees.] A genus of trees, of the order Anacardiacæ and tribe Spondicæ. It is distinguished from the related genus Rhus (the sumac) by its valvate sepals, accrescent petals, and thinwalled fruit. The only species V. discolor (V. Cedrosensis), one of the most singular of American trees, a native of Lower California, is known as dephant-tree, from the thick heavy trunk and branches (often 2 feet thick and not more than the same height, sending out ponderous bent and tortuous horizontal branches often 20 feet long, and ending suddenly in short twigs loaded with bright-plik or yellowish-gray flowers). The trees usually grow close together, often forming low and impenetrable mats. On the mainland the species becomes erect and sometimes 25 feet high, and is locally known as copal-quien. Its bark is there used in tanning leather. The outer bark is a peculiar brown skin, peeling annually, and increasing the resemblance to the elephant. The flowers appear after the fall of the minute leaves, and where the trees are grouped in masses form a blaze of color visible for several miles.

Veck‡ (vek), n. [ME. vecke, vekke; origin obseaned.]

vecki (vek), n. [ME. recke, rekke; origin obscure.] An old woman.

A rympled rekke, ferre ronne in age.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4495.

vection (vek'shon), n. [L. vectio(n-), a carryvection (vek sngn), n. [K.L. vection, 1, a carrying, conveyance, \(\) rehere, pp. rectus, bear, convey: see rehicle.] The act of carrying, or the state of being carried; vectitation; "a carrying or portage," Biount (1670).

vectis (vek'tis), n. [L., a pole, bar, bolt, spike.]

1. In Rom. antiq., a bolt.—2. [NL.] In obstet., a curved fenestrated instrument similar to one of the blades of the electrical ference, and

of the blades of the obstetrical forceps, used in cortain cases to aid delivery. Commonly called lever.

vectitation (vek-ti-tā'shon), n. [\lambda L. *recti-ture, pp. rectitatus, bear or earry about, freq. of rehere, pp. rectus, convey: see rection.]
A carrying, or the state of being carried.

Their enervated lords are lolling in their charlots (a species of rectitation seldom used amongst the ancients except by old men).

Martinus Scriblerus.

species of rectilation seldom used ambigst the ancients except by old men).

Martinus Scriblerus.

Vector (vek'tor), n. and a. [= F. vecteur, < L. rector, one who carries or conveys, < rehere, pp. rectus, earry, convey: see rection.] I. n. 1. (a)

In quadernions, a quantity which, being added to any point of space, gives as the sum that point which is at a certain distance in a certain direction from the first. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions and magnitudes are the same. Unit vectors in quadernions are considered as equivalent to quadrantal versors having their axes in the directions of vectors; the word rector has accordingly sometimes, but incorrectly, been used in the sense of a quadrantal versor. Every quaternion can be resolved in one way, and one way only, into a sum of a scalar and a vector; and this vector is called the rector of the quaternion, and is denoted by writing V before the sign of the quaternion. Thus, Vq denotes the vector of the quaternion q. Hence—(b) A directive quantity; a quantity determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude.—2. Same as radius rector. See radius.—Addition of vectors. See addition.—Origin of a vector. See origin.

II. a. Of the nature of or concerned with vectors.—Vector analysis, the algebra of vectors.—Vectors.—Vector see the search of the properties between vectors.—Vectors.—Vector and search and the search vectors.—Vector search in the vector search vectors.—Vector search in the vector search vectors.—Vector search vector vector vector search vector search vector vect

II. a. Of the nature of or concerned with vectors.—Vector analysis, the algebra of vectors.—Vector equation, an equation between vectors.—Vector function. See function.—Vector potential, a vector function. See function.—Vector potential, a vector quantity so distributed throughout space that the result of operating upon it by the Hamiltonian operator represents some natural quantity.

vectorial (vek-tô'ri-al), a. [< vector + -ial.]

Of or pertaining to a vector or vectors.—Vectorial coördinates. See coördinate.

vecturet (vek'tūr), n. [= F. voiture = It. vettura, a carriage, < L. vectura, a carrying, transportation, < vehere, pp. vectus, carry: see vection.] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Veda (vā'dā). n. [= F. réda = G. Veda, ⟨ Skt. reda, lit. knowledge, understanding, esp. sacred knowledge, the Hindu scripture, ⟨ √ vid, know,

= E. wit: see wit1.] The sacred scripture of veering (ver'ing), p. a. Turning; changing; the ancient Hindus, written in an older form shifting. the ancient Hindus, written in an older form or dialect of Sanskrit. It is divided into mantra, or searced utterance (chiefly metrical) brahman, or inspired exposition, and sattra, or sacrificial rules. It is also divided into four bodies of writings: Rig-Veda or hymns. Sāma-Veda or collection of later and more superstitious hymns—each with its brahmans and sattras. It is of unknown and very uncertain chronology, the oldest of the hymns being possibly from near 2000 B.C. Sometimes abbreviated Ved.

Veda

Vedalia (vē-dā'li-ä), n. [NL. (Mulsant, 1851).] 1. A genus of Coccinellidæ, containing about 6 species of ladybird beetles of predaceous habits, species of subtropical regions. V. cardinalis, an Australian form, was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from Australia and New Zealand anto Californa in the winter of 1888-2 to destroy the fluted scale (Iccrya purchasi), which result it accomplished in less than nine months, through its rapacity and remarkable fecundity.

2. [I. c.] Any member of this genus: as, the

2. [l. c.] Any member of this genus: as, the cardinal vedalia (the species above mentioned).

Vedanga (vā-ding gi, n. [Skt. vedanga, veda, Veda, + anga, limb.] In lit., a limb of the Veda. This name is given to certain Sanskrit works auxiliary to the Vedas, and aiding to the understanding of them and their application to specific purposes. The Vedangas are elaborate treatises on (1) pronunciation, (2) meter, (3) grammar, (4) explanation of difficult terms, (5) astronomy, (6) ceremonal. They are composed in the sūtra or aphoristic style.

apnoristic style.

Vedanta (vā-din'tā), n. [< Skt. Veda, knowledge, + anta, end: see Veda.] A system of philosophy among the Hindus, founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of aphoristic style. Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the luman soul, stands to it.

Vedantic (va-dan'tik), a. [< Vedanta + -ic.]

Vedantic (vā-dān'tik), a. [< Vedanta + -ic.] Relating to the Vedanta.
Vedantin (vā-dān'tin), a. [< Vedanta + -in.] Same as Vedantic.
Vedantist (vā-dān'tist), n. [< Vedanta + -ist.]
One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta.
vedette (vā-dēt'), n. [Also vidette; < F. vedette, < It. vedetta, < vedere, see, < L. videre, see: see vision.] A sentinel on horseback stationed at some outpost or on an elevation to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

enemy and give notice of danger.

Vedic (vā'dik), a. [= F. védique; < Veda + -ie.]

Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas: as, the Vedic hymns.

Vedlc hymns.

veelet, v. An obsolete dialectal form of feel¹.

veer (vēr), v. [Early mod. E. also vere; ⟨ F. virer = Pr. virar, ⟨ ML. virare, turn, sheer off, ⟨ L. viriax, armlets, bracelets. Cf. ferrule².] I. intrans. 1. To turn; specifically, to alter the course of a ship, by turning her head round away from the wind; wear.

Also, as long as Heav'ns swift Orb shall veer, A sacred Trophee shall be shining heer. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

lvester, tr. 01 Du Bartas 6 (1982). And, as he leads, the following navy veers. Dryden, Æneid, v. 1088. Fickle and false, they veer with every gale.

Crabbe, Works, I. 174.

2. To shift or change direction: as, the wind

reers to the north; specifically, in meteor., with respect to the wind, to shift in the same direc-tion as the course of the sun—as, in the northern hemisphere, from east by way of south to

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought
. . . where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail.
Milton, P. L., ix. 515.

3. To turn round; vary; be otherwise minded: said of persons, feelings, intentions, etc. also veering.

Buckingham . . . soon . . . veered round from anger to fondness, and gave Wycherley a commission in his own regiment. Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

II. trans. 1. To turn; shift.

Vere the maine shete and beare up with the land. Spenser, F. Q., xii. 1.

Spenser, F. Q., xii. 1.

2. Nant., to change the course of by turning the stern to windward; lay on a different tack by turning the vessel's head away from the wind; wear: as, to veer ship.—To veer and haul, to pull tight and slacken alternately.—To veer away, to let out; slacken and let run: as, to veer away the cable.—To veer out, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length: as, to veer out a rope.

veerablet (vēr'a-bl), a. [< veer + -able.] Changeable; shifting: said of winds. Dampier.

veering (vēr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of veer, v.]

The act of turning or changing: as, the veering of the wind; especially, a fiekle or capricious change.

It is a double misfortune to a nation which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign at the head of them that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people.

Addison, Freeholder.

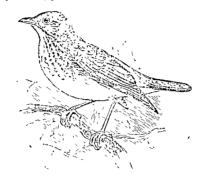
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The reering golden-weathercocks, that were swimming in the moonlight, like golden fishes in a glass vase.

Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 10.

A subtle, sudden flame,
By veering passion fann'd,
About thee breaks and dances. Tennyson, Madeline.

veeringly (vēr'ing-li), adv. In a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly. veery (vēr'i), n.; pl. veeries (-iz). Wilson's or the tawny thrush of North America, Turdus (Hylocichla) fuscescens, one of the five song-



Veery (Turdus (Hylocichla) fuscescens).

thrushes common in the eastern parts of the United States. It is 71 inches long, 12 in extent, above uniform tawny-brown, below whitish, the throat buff with a few small spots. It is migratory, nests on the ground or very near it, and lays four or five greenish-blue eggs without spots. It is of shy and retiring habits, frequenting thick woods and swamps, and is an exquisite songster.

The place flows with birds: . . . olive-backs, veeries, and] ovenbirds. S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

vega! (või'gä), n. [(Sp. vega = Cat. vega = Pg. veiga, an open plain, a tract of flat land; origin uncertain.] A tract of ground, low, flat, and moist. This word is confined chiefly to Spain and Cuba; in the latter it often denotes a 'to-bacco-field.'

The best properties known as vegas, or tobacco farms, are comprised in a narrow area in the south-west part of the island [of Cuba].

S. Hazard, Cuba with Pen and Pencil (London, 1973),

[p. 329.]
Sometimes the water of entire rivers or vast artificial reservoirs . . . is used in feeding a dense network of canals distributed over plains many square miles in extent. Such plains in Valencia and Murcia are known by the Spanish name of huertas (gardens), in Andalusia by the Arabic name of vegas, which has the same meaning.

Energy (victorial) and F. H. 1965. Brit., XXII. 299.

Vega² (vē'gii), n. [= F. véga, < Ar. waqī', falling, i. e. the falling bird, with ref. to Altair, the flying eagle, situated not far from Vega.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern con-

star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra; a Lyrw.

Vegetabilia (vej'ē-ta-bil'i-i), n. pl. [NL., pl. of L. vegetabilis, vegetable: see vegetable.] Plants as a grand division of nature. Compare Primalia. vegetability (vej'ē-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. végétabilité = Sp. vegetabilidad = It. vegetabilità; as vegetable + -ity.] Vegetable quality, character or nature. acter, or nature.

Boëtius, . . not ascribing its [the coral's] concretion unto the air, but the . . . lapidifical juyce of the sea, which, entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its vegetability, and converts it into a lapideous substance.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Etr., ii. 5.

vegetable (vej'ē-ta-bl), a. and n. [< OF. vege-table, living, fit to live, vegetable, as a noun, a vegetable, F. végétable, vegetable, = Sp. vegetable = Pg. vegetavel = It. vegetable, apt to vegetate, < LL. vegetablis, enlivening, animating, < L. vegetare, quicken, animate: see vegetate.] I. 1. Having life such as a plant has.

Vegetable [F.], vegetable, fit or able to liue; having, or likelie to haue, such life, or increase in groweth, as plants, &c.

Cotgrave.

2. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants; also, having the characteristics of a plant or of plants; resembling a plant or what belongs to plants; occupied or concerned with

And all amid them stood the Tree of Life, High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit Of vegetable gold. Milton, P. L., iv. 220.

Of vegetable gold. Millon, P. L., iv. 220. Vegetable acids, such acids as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, and tartaric acids.— Vegetable athings, a remedy formerly used in the treatment of scroulous diseases, prepared by incinerating Fucus vesiculosis, or sea-wrack.—Vegetable alkali. (a) Potash. (b) An alkaloid.—Vegetable anatomy, that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of

vegetaline

the organs of plants.—Vegetable antimony, the thoroughwort, Enpatorium perfoliatum.—Vegetable bezoar. Same as calapite.—Vegetable brimstone. See brimstone and lycopode.—Vegetable brimstone. See brimstone and lycopode.—Vegetable bristles, the fibers of gomuti.—Vegetable butters. See butter!.—Vegetable calomel, Podophyllum pelatum, the May-apple or mandrake.—Vegetable easein. Same as legumin.—Vegetable colle, intestinal pain caused by the use of green fruit.—Vegetable earth. Same as vegetable mold.—Vegetable earth. Same as vegetable mold.—Vegetable efibers. See fiber!.—Vegetable fibers. See fiber!.—Vegetable fibers. See fiber!—Vegetable fibers. See softer!—Vegetable fountain.—Vegetable flannel, a fabric made from pine; needle wool (which see, under pine-needle).—Vegetable fountain. See Phytocrene.—Vegetable gelatin. See gelatin.—Vegetable glue. See glue.—Vegetable horsehair, a fiber extracted from the leaves of the European palm, Chanaxrops humilis: used like horsehair for stuffing; also, the Spanish moss, Tillandsia unneoides, similarly used.—Vegetable ivory. See ivorynut.—Vegetable jelly, a gelatinous substance found in plants; pectin.—Vegetable kingdom, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants; the Agnus Scythicus or Tatarian lamb. See agnus.

Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam, Or seems to bleat, a venetable lamb.

regnum vegetabile; Vegetabilia.— Vegetable lamb, the Agnus Seythicus or Tatarian lamb. See agnus.

Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam, Or seems to bleat, a vegetable lamb.

Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam, Or seems to bleat, a vegetable lamb.

Vegetable leather, marrow, mercury. See the nouns.— Vegetable enold, mold or soil containing a considerable proportion of vegetable constituents; mold consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.— Vegetable naphtha. Same as wood-naphtha.— Vegetable oyster. Same as oysterplant, 2.— Vegetable parchment. Same as parchment paper (which see, under paper).— Vegetable physiology, that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.— Vegetable serpent. Same as snake-cucumber.— Vegetable serpent. Same as snake-cucumber. See Raoulia.— Vegetable sheep. Same as sleepplant. See Raoulia.— Vegetable sheep. Same as sleepplant. See Raoulia.— Vegetable sheep. Same as sleepplant. See Raoulia.— Vegetable sheep. Vegetable turpeth. See turpeth, 1.

II. n. 1. A plant. See plant!— 2. In a more limited sense, a herbaceous plant used wholly or in part for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, spinach, peas, and beans. The whole plant may be so used, or its tops or leaves, or its roots, tubers, etc., or its fruit or seed.

Sowthistle, dandelion, and lettuee are their favourite vegetables, especially the last.

Sowthistle, dandelion, and lettuce are their favourite vegetables, especially the last.

Concper, Account of his Hares, May 28, 1784.

Concept, Account of his Hares, May 28, 1784.

Chattel vegetable. See chattel.—Leather vegetable, a shrubby West Indian plant. Euphorbia punicea: so named from its coriaceous leaves. The flower-cluster has long scarlet bracts.—Syn. Vegetable, Plant, Herb, Tree, Shrub, Bush, Undershrub, Vine. Vegetable and plant in scientific use alike denote any member whatever of the vegetable kingdom. In popular use a vegetable is a culinary herb, and a plant is comparatively small, either an herb, or a shrub or tree when quite young, particularly a cultivated herb. An herb is a plant without a woody stem, hence dying to the root, or throughout, each year. A tree is a plant having a woody aerial stem, typically single below and branching above, the whole with a height of not less than four or five times the human stature. A shrub is a woody plant, typically lower than a tree and branching near or below the ground. A bush is a shrub of medium size, forming a clump of stems, or at least of a branching habit. An undershrub is a very small shrub. A vine is an herb, shrub, or even tree, with a long and slender stem which is not self-supporting. See the several words.

Vegetablized (vej'é-ta-bliz), v. t.; pret. and prevegtablized, ppr. vegetablizing. [X vegetable + -ize.] To render vegetable in character or appearance.

pearance.

Silk is to be vegetablized . . . by an immersion in a bath of cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 36.

vegetal (vej'ē-tal), a. and n. [OF. vegetal, F. vegetal (vej e-tal), a. and n. [\ OF. vegetal, F. végétal = Sp. Pg. vegetal = It. vegetale, \ L. vegetale, \ Ii. vij, glively: see vegetate.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to a plant or plants; having the characteristics or nature of a vegetable, vegetable. table: vegetable.

On the whole it appears to me to be the most convenient to adhere to the old plan of calling such of those low forms as are more animal in habit Protozoa, and such as are more vegetal Protophyta.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 281.

2. Of or pertaining to the series of vital phenomena common toplants and animals—namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

The first are called the vegetal functions, the second the animal functions; and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed respectively the vegetal life and depend have been termed respectively the vegetal life and the animal life.

Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 930.

II. n. A plant; a vegetable.

I saw vegetals too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there.

B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

vegetaline (vej'e-tal-in), n. [< vegetal + -ine².] A material consisting of woody fiber treated with sulphuric acid, dried and converted into a

treated with aluminium sulphate to remove the soda of the soap, again dried, and pressed into

soda of the soap, again dried, and pressed into cakes. The substance may be made transparent by the addition of castor-oil or glycerin before pressing, and can be colored as desired. It is used as a substitute for ivory, coral, caoutchoue, etc. E. II. Knight.

vegetality (vej-ē-tal'i-ti), n. [vegetal + -ity,]

1. Vegetable character or quality; vegetability.—2. The aggregate of physiological functions, nutritive, developmental, and reproductives and the substitution of the substitu tive, which are common to both animals and vegetables, but which constitute the sole vital processes of the latter. See regetal, a., 2.

vegetarian (voj-ē-tā'ri-an), a. and n. [< vege-t(able) + -arian.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those who on principle ab-stain from animal food.—2. Consisting entirely of vegetables.

The polyprotodont type [of dentition] prevails in the American genera; the diprotodont obtains in the majority of the Australasian marsupials, and is associated usually with regetarian or promiseuous diet.

Ouen, Anat. Vert., § 220, B.

II. n. 1. One who maintains that vegetables and farinaceous substances constitute the only proper food for man.—2. One who abstains from animal food, and lives exclusively on vegetables, together with, usually, eggs, milk, etc. Strict vegetarians cat vegetable and farinaceous food only, and will not eat butter, eggs, or even milk.

randecous root only, and with not car butter, eggs, or even milk.

vegetarianism (vej-ĉ-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [⟨vegetarian + -ism.] The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables. The dectrines and practice of vegetarianism are as old as the time of Pythagoras, and have for ages been strictly observed by many of the Hibidus, as well as by Buddhists and others.

vegetate (vej'ĉ-tāt), v.; pret, and pp. vegetated, ppr. vegetatung. [⟨LL. vegetatus, pp. of vegetare (⟩ It. vegetare = Sp. Pg. vegetar = F. vigiter, grow), enliven, ⟨vegetas, lively, ⟨vegere, move, excite, quieken, intr. be active or lively; akin to vigere, flourish. The E. sense is imported from the related vegetable.] I. intrans. 1. To grow in the manner of plants; fulfil vegetable functions.

A weed that has to twenty summers ran

A weed that has to twenty summers ran Shoots up in stalk and regetates to man. $Farquhar, \ \text{Beaux' Stratagem, Prol.}$

See dying vegetables life sustain, See life dissolving *regetate* again. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 16.

Hence-2. To live an idle, unthinking, useless life; have a mere inactive physical exis-tence; live on without material or intellectual achievement.

The vast empire of China, though teeming with population and imbibing and concentrating the wealth of nations, has regetated through a succession of drowsy ages.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

II. trans. To cause to vegetate or grow.

Druina is tav'd abroad of a solecisme in her government, that she should suffer to run into one Grove that sap which should go to regetate the whole Forrest.

Hontell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1615), p. 29.

vegetation (vej-ē-tā'shon), n. [COF. regetavegetation (e.j.e.-ta snon), n. [COF. regeta-tion, F. vigetation = Sp. regetation = Pg. regeta-ção = It. regetazione, (LL. regetatio(n-), a quick-ening, (vegetare, quicken: see regetate.] 1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing exhibited by plants.—2. Plants collectively: as, luxuriant regetation.

Deep to the root Of regetation parch'd, the cleaving fields And slippery lawn an arid line disclose. Thomson, Summer, 1, 440.

3. In pathol., an excrescence or growth on any

3. In pathol., an excrescence or growth on any surface of the body.—Vegetation of salts, or saline vegetation, a crystalline concretion formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affived to the sides of the vessel, and often assume branching forms so as to resemble plants.

Vegetative (vej'ē-tā-tiv), a. and n. [Early mod. E. regetatife; & OF. regetatife, F. régétatif = Sp. Pg. It. regetativo, vegetative, & LL. regetatins, pp. of regetativo, vegetative, see regetate.] I. a.

1. Growing, or having the power of physical growth, as plants; of or pertaining to physical growth or nutrition, especially in plants.

The powar or efficacle of growinge... is called rege-

The powar or efficacie of growinge . . . is called vegetatife. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 24.

We must look at the curious and complex laws governing the faculty with which trees can be grafted on each other as incidental on unknown differences in their regelative systems.

Darrein, Origin of Species, p. 246.

2. In animal physiol., noting those functions or organs of the body which, being performed or acting unconsciously or involuntarily, are

fine powder, then mixed with resin soap, and likened to the processes of vegetable growth, as digestion, circulation, secretion, and excreas digestion, entertainti, secretion, and exerction, which are particularly concerned in the nutrition or in the growth, waste, and repair of the organism: opposed to the specially animal functions, as locomotion, cerebration, etc.

—3. Hence, characterized by such physical processes only; lacking intellectual activity; stempatty unprogressive stagnant; unprogressive.

The indolent man descends from the dignity of his nature, and makes that being which was rational merely regetative.

Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

From the inertness, or what we may term the regetative character, of his ordinary mood, Clifford would perhaps have been content to spend one day after another, interminably, . . . in just the kind of life described in the preceding pages.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

4. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants: as, the regetative properties of soil.—Vegetative reproduction, a form of reproduction in plants by means of cells which are not specially modified for the purpose, but which form a part of the body of the individual. Propagation by cuttings, by means of buds, soredla, gemme, bulbils, etc., are familiar examples. See reproduction, 3 (a).

II.† n. A vegetable.

Shall I make myself more miserable than the regetatives and brutes?

Baxter, Dying Thoughts. and brutes?

vegetatively (vej'ē-tā-tiv-li), adv. In a vegetative manner.

vegetativeness (vej'ē-tā-tiv-nes), n. The character of being vegetative, in any sense. vegete (vej'ēt), a. [= Pg. It. regeto, < L. regetus, vigorous, brisk: see vegetable, vegetate.] Vigorous; active. [Rare.]

He (Lucius Cornelius) had lived a healthful and regete age till his last sickness. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 1. But would my picture be complete if I forgot that ample and regete countenance of Mr. R.— of W.?

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

vegetivet (vėj'ė-tiv), a. and n. [< regete + -ve.] I. a. Vegetative.

Force regetive and sensative in Man There is. Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

II. n. A vegetable.

Make us better than those regetives Whose souls die with them. Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1. vegeto-alkali (vej'e-to-al'ka-li), n. An alka-

wegeto-animal (vej'ē-tō-an'i-mal), a. and n. I.
a. Partaking of the nature of both vegetable
and animal matter.—Vegeto-animal matter, a
name formerly applied to vegetable gluten and albumen.
II. n. An organism of equivocal character

between a plant and an animal; a protist.

vegetous; (vej'ē-tus), a. [(L. vegetus, vigorous: see regete.] Same as vegete.

If she be fair, young, and reactous, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies.

B. Jonson, Epicæne, fl. 1.

vehemence (ve'he-mens), n. [COF, rehemence, venemence (ve ne-mens), n. [COF, tenemence, F. véhémence = Sp. Pg. vehémencia = It. vec-menza, vecemenzia, C.L. vehementia, eagerness, strength, Cvehemen(t-)s, eager: see vehement.] The character or state of being vehement; the energy exhibited by one who or that which is vehement. Specifically—(a) Violent andor; fervor; impetuosity; fire: as, the rehemence of love or affection; the rehemence of anger or other passion.

Nay, I prithee now with most petitionary rehemence, tell me who it is.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 200. (b) Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity; holsterousness; violence, fury; as, the rehemence of wind; to speak with rehemence.

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest rehemence. Milton, P. L., H. 954.

=Syn. Force, might, intensity, passion. vehemency (vô'hē-men-si), n. [As vehemence (see -cy).] Same as vehemence.

vehement (ve'hē-ment), a. [< OF. vehement, F. véhément = Sp. Pg. vehemente = It. veemente, < L. vehemen(t-)s, sometimes contr. veemen(t-)s, remen(t-)s, very eager, impetuous, ardent, furious, appar. < vehere, carry (or *reha, vea, via, way ?), + men(t-)s, mind: see vehicle and mental:] 1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent; very eager or urgent; fervent: passionate fervent; passionate.

Note, if your lady strain his entertainment With any strong or rehement importunity. Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 251.

I fell into some rehement argumentations with him in defence of Christ.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 71.

2. Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious; very forcible.

Swell not into vehement actions which embroil and confound the earth.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 19. ound the earth. Sir T. Browne, On Sc. 2007.

Gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time.

N. Grew.

=Syn. Impetuous, flery, burning, hot, fervid, forcible, vigorous, bolsterous.

vehemently (ve'hē-ment-li), adv. In a vehe-

wenemently (ve'he-ment-ii), adv. In a vehement manner; with great force or violence; urgently; forcibly; ardently; passionately.

vehicle (vē'hi-kl), n. [\langle OF. vchicule, F. vchicule = Sp. vchiculo = Pg. vchiculo = It. vcicolo, vciculo = G. vchikel (def. 2.), \langle L. vchiculum, a carriage, conveyance, \langle vchere, carry, = AS. wcgan, move: see wcigh\rangle, and cf. way, wagon, from the same ult. root.] 1. Any carriage moving on land, either on wheels or on runners; a conveyance, -2. That which is used as an in conveyance.—2. That which is used as an instrument of conveyance, transmission, or com-

We consider poetry . . . as a delightful rehicle for conveying the noblest sentiments.

Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Shakespeare's language is no longer the mere relicite of thought, it has become part of it, its very flesh and blood.

Loccell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

Specifically—(a) In phar., a substance, usually fluid, possessing little or no medicinal action, used as a medium for the administration of active remedies; an excipient. (b) In painting, any liquid, whether water, as in water-color painting, or oil, as in oil-color painting, which is used to render colors, varnishes, etc., manageable and fit for use. (c) One of two enduements, the one more spiritual than the other, with which the soul is clothed, according to the Platonists. One corresponds to vital power, the other to spirit.

to the Platonists. One content to spirit.

The rehicles of the genil and souls deceased are much-what of the very nature of the aire.

Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 12. Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. lii, 12.

Great or greater vehicle, and little or lesser vehicle (translations of Sanskrit mahdydna and hinaydna), names applied to two phases or styles of exposition of Buddhist doctrine—a more modern and an older, a more expanded and pretentious and a simpler—and to the treatises in which these are respectively recorded.

Vehicle (vē'hi-kl), v. t.; pret. and pp. vehicled, ppr. vehicling. [< rehicle, n.] To convey in or apply or impart by means of a vehicle.

Guard us through polenie life.

Guard us through polemic life
From polson vehicled in praise.

M. Green, The Grotto. vehicular (vē-hik'ū-liir), a. [LL. rehicularis,

 L. vehiculum, a vehicle: see vehicle.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle: as, rehicular traffic.

It is on such occasions that the Insides and Outsides, to use the appropriate rehicular phrases, have reason to rue the exchange of the slow and safe motion of the ancient Fly-coaches, which, compared with the chariots of Mr. Palmer, so ill deserve the name.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

Vehicular state, the state of a ghost or disembodied

wehiculate (vē-hik'ū-lāt), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. vchiculated, ppr. vchiculating. [\langle L. vchiculum, vchicle, +-atc2.] To convey by means of a vehicle; ride or drive in a vehicle. [Rare.]

My travelling friends, rehiculating in gigs or otherwise over that piece of London road.

Carlyle, Oliver Cromwell, II. 191.

vehiculation (vē-hik-ū-lā'shon), n. [< rehiculation (hik-ū-lā'shon), n. [< rehiculatic + -ion.] Movement of or in vehicles [Rare.]

The New Road with its lively traffle and rehiculation seven or eight good yards below our level.

Carlyle, Reminiscences (ed. 1881), II. 168.

vehiculatory (ve-hik'ū-lā-tō-ri), a. [\(\text{rehicu-late} + -or-y.\)] Pertaining or relating to a vehicle; vehicular. [Rare.]

Logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and vehiculatory gear for setting out.

Carlyle, Life of Sterling, i. S.

vehme (fū'me), n. [= F. rchme, < G. rchme, fchme, prop. fcme, MHG, rcme, punishment. In E. rather an abbr. of rchmgcricht.] Same as

y).] Same as rehemence.

The rehemency of this passion's such, Many have died by Joying overmuch.

Time's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

ent (vë'hē-ment), a. [< OF. rehement, hement = Sp. Pg. rehemente = It. reemente, hemen(t-)s, sometimes contr. reemen(t-)s, conceiments, and the second of the rehement of the rehemen eval tribunals which flourished in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, in the fourteenth and fifteenth conturies. They were apparently descended from the cantonal courts, and at first afforded some protection, as the regular machinery of justice had been demoralized. Later they misused their power, and practically disappeared with the increasing strength of the regular governments. The president of the court was called freigraf, the justices freischoffen, and the place of meeting freistuhl. The sessions were open, at which civil matters were adjudicated, or secret, to which were summoned persons accused of murder, robbery, heresy, witcheraft, etc. Those convicted of serious crimes, or

those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also freigerichte, Westphalian gerichte, etc.

vehmic (fā'mik), a. [{ vehme + -ic.}] Of or pertaining to the vehme or vehmgeircht. Also fehmic.

veil (vāl), n. [Formerly also vail, vayle; \ ME.

veil (vāl), n. [Formerly also vail, vayle; \ ME.

veil, also a sail, = Pr. vel = Sp. It. velo = Pg.

veil, also a sail, = Pr. vel = Sp. It. velo = Pg.

veil, also a sail, = Pr. vel = Sp. It. velo = Pg.

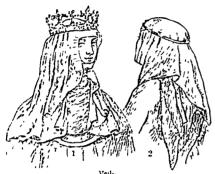
a sail, cloth, covering, \(vehree, \) earry, bear along: see rehicle. Hence veil, r., reveal, revelation, etc.] 1. A cloth or other fabric or material intended to conceal something from the eye: a curtain.

The refl of the temple was restrict.

Ve† a Curtain. The reil of the temple was rent in twain. Mat. xxvii. 51.

2. A piece of stuff, usually very light and more or less transparent, as lawn or lace, intended to conceal, wholly or in part, the features from close observation, while not materially ob-

structing the vision of the wearer; hence, such a piece of stuff forming a head-dress or part of a head-dress, especially for women. In the early middle ages the vell was commonly circular or semi-circular in shape, and was worn in many ways. At a later time it was attached to the high and heavy head-dresses,



t, from statue, in the Abbey of St. Denis, of Isabeau of Bayaria, Queen of I rune, wife of Charles VI., the statue probably dates from 128, as were in France at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. I from Voilettle Duc's "Dick du Mobilier français.")

such as the excession and the hennin, and was a mere ornamental appendage, not admitting of being drawn over the face. The veil, when small, is indistinguishable from the kerchief. In modern use the veil is a pieco of gauze, grenadine, lace, eacher for concealment or as a screen against sunlicht, dust, insects, etc. In this capacity it usually forms no necessary part of the head-dress, but is attached to the bounct or hat.

wering a rayle [var. fayle] instide of wymple.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 3861.

Bonnet nor reil henceforth no creature wear!

Nor sun nor wind will ever strive to kiss you.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 1081.

Your reil, forsooth! what, do you dread being gazed at?

or are you afraid of your complexion?

Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

3. Hence, anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, or disguise; also, a pretense. I will . . . pluck the borrowed reil of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2, 42.

His most objectionable enterprises, even, were covered with a veil of religion.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., il. 24.

4. A searf tied to or hanging from a pastoral staff. See orarium¹, 3, sudarium (a), rexillum, and banderole, 1 (b).—5. In anat. and zoöl., a velum.—6. In bot.: (a) In Hymenomycetes, same as relum. 2 (a). (b) In Discomycetes, a membranons or fibrous conting stretching over the mouth of the cur. (c) In passes some as an as relum. 2 (a). (b) In Disconycetes, a membranous or fibrous coating stretching over the mouth of the cup. (c) In mosses, same as calpytra, 1 (a).—7. In phonation, an obscuration of the clearness of the tones, either from a natural conformation of the larynx or from some accidental condition, as fatigue or a cold. The natural veil in some gifted and highly trained singers is often a beauty, while a huskiness due to imperfect use or arcidental interference is a decided blemish. A voice in which a veil is present is called veiled, or vece relate or voix sombrés.—Demi-veil, a short veil worn by women, which superseded about 1855 the long veil previously worn.—Egyptian veil, in modern costume for women, a veil worn around the head and neck and tied under the chin.—Eucharistic veils, sacramental veils, the veils or cloths of linen, silk, etc., used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements or species during the celebration of mass or holy communion. Those ordinarily used in the Western Church are the pail, the chaliceveil, which covers both chalice and paten before, after, and during part of celebration, and, in the Anglican Church, the post-communion veil. To these may be added the corporal (partly used to cover the bread), the humeral veil, and formerly the offertory veil. In the Greek Church there are separate veils for the paten and chalice, and a third veil, of thinner material, the air or aër, covering both.—Humeral, Lenten, offertory veil. See the qualifying words.—Marginal veil. See veilum, 2 (a).—

Her face was reil'd, yet to my fancied sight Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined. Millon, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest; enshroud; envelop; hide.

I veil bright Julia underneath that name.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1. Whittier, The Exiles. No fog-cloud reiled the deep.

She bow'd as if to reil a noble tear.

Tennyson, Princess, iii. 3. Figuratively, to conceal; mask; disguise.

To keep your great pretences reil'd till when They needs must show themselves. Shak., Cor., i. 2. 20.

Half to show, half reil the deep intent.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 4.

Veiled calamary, a cephalopod of the genus Histiatuthis, with six arms webbed togother, the other arms loose, and the coloration gorgeous.—Veiled plate, in photop, a negative or other plate of which the parts that should be clear are obscured by a slight fog.—Veiled voice. See

veiler ($v\tilde{a}'$ ler), n. [Formerly also vailer; $\langle veil + -cr^1 \rangle$] One who or that which veils.

Swell'd windes And fearefull thunder, vailer of earth's pride. Tourneur, Trans. Metamorphosis, st. 3.

veiling (va'ling), n. [Formerly also vailing; verbal n. of veil, r.] 1. The act of concealing with a veil.—2. A veil; a thin covering.—3. Material for making veils: as, nun's-reiling;

silk veiling.

veilless (väl'les), a. [< veil
+ -less.] Destitute of a veil. Tennyson, Geraint. veilleuse lyèz'), n. [F., a night-light, a float-light, & veille, watch, vigil: see rigil.] In decorative art, a shad-ed night-lamp. The shade or screen in such lamps was frequently medium the

for rich decoration. vein (vān), n. [< ME. reine, reyne, rayne, < veyne, vayne, OF. (and F.



Veilleuse of gilded bronze, 16th century. (From 'L'Art pour Tous'')

veine = Sp. II. vena = Pg. veia, \(\) L. vēna, a blood-vessel, vein, artery, also a watercourse, a vein of metal, a vein or streak of wood or stone, a row of trees, strength, a person's natural bent, etc.; prob. orig. a pipe or channel for conveying a fluid, < rehere, carry, convey: see rehicle, and cf. reil, from the same source.] 1. In anat., one of a set of blood-vessels conveying blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the circulation; one of a set of membranous canals or tubes distributed in nearly all the tissues and organs of the body, for the purpose of carrying blood from these parts to the heart. The walls of the veins are thinner, as a rule, and more flaceld, than those of the arteries; they are composed of three layers or coats—the outer or fibrous; the middle, made up chiefy of sparse muscular fibers; and the inner or serous. The inner or lining membrane, especially in the veins of the lower extremities, presents numerous crescentic folds, usually in man occurring in pairs, known as the valves of the veins, which serve to prevent a backward flow of the blood. The nutrition of the walls is provided for by the casa vasorum. The nerves supplying the walls of the veins are few in number. There are two systems of veins—the systemic, or those carrying venous blood from the itsues of the body to the right auxicle of the heart; and the pulmonary, or those carrying the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auxicle of the heart. The portal system is a subdivision of the systemic, in which blood coming from the digestive organs is conducted to the liver by the portal vein, circulates throughout this organ, is again collected in the hepatic veins, and is thence carried to the right nearly all the tissues and organs of the body,

auricle of the heart. The veins of the portal system have no valves. The blood in the systemic veins is dark-red in color, and flows in a continuous stream. The umbilical veins of the fetus, like the pulmonary veins, convey oxy-



a, vein laid open, showing the valves arranged in pa showing action of the valves; c, external view of vei moniliform appearance caused by the valves when dis

genated or arterial blood. As a general rule, the corresponding veins and arteries run side by side, and are called by the same names. In fishes and other low vertebrates which breathe by gills, the veins from these organs correspond in function, but not morphologically, with pulmonary veins. There is a reniportal system of veins in some animals, as Amphibia and reptiles, by which the kidneys receive blood from veins as well as by renal arteries. See phrases below, and vena. See also cuts under circulation, heart, liver, tung, median, and thorax.

[He] hurict thurghe the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore; The gret rayme of his gorge gird vne ysondur, That the freike, with the frusshe, fell of his horse. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5829.

2. Loosely, any blood-vessel. Many of the veins being superficial or subcutaneous, liable to ordinary observation, and when swollen or congested very conspicuous, the name is popularized, and extended to the arteries, while artery remains chiefly a technical term.

Flesch and veines nou flee a-twinne, Wherfore I rede of routhe.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 131. Holy Rova Co.

Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear
As will disperse itself through all the veins.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 61.

3. In *cntom.*, one of the ribs or horny tubes which form the framework of the wings of an insect, and between which the thin membrane insect, and between which the thin membrane of the wings is spread and supported; a nervure. Veins result from certain thickenings of the upper and under surfaces of the sac which primarily composes the wing, these thickenings being exactly coapted, and often holowed or channeled for the reception of air-tubes—which enables the wings to subserve to some extent the functions of lungs. The primary veins give out veinlets or nervules. The venation of the wings differs much in different insects, but is sufficiently constant in each case to afford valuable classificatory characters. See cut sunder Chrysopa, Cirrophanus, nervure, and renation.

4. In bot., a fibrovascular bundle at or near the surface of a leaf, sepal, petal, etc.: same as nerve, 7. See nervation.—5. In mining, an occurrence of ore, usually disseminated through a gangue or veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and

currence of ore, usually disseminated through a gangue or veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth. A fissure-vein, or true vein, is a vein in which the ore and veinstone occupy a preexisting fissure or erack in the rocks, which has been formed by some deep-seated cause or crust-movement, and may therefore be presumed to extend downward indefinitely, and for the same reason is likely to have considerable development in length. True veins usually have well-defined walls, on which there is more or less flucan or gouge, and which are often striated or polished, giving rise to what miners call sitekensides. True veins often have the ore and veinstone arranged in parallel plates or layers, called combs. Experience shows that true veins are more to be depended on for permanence in depth than other more irregular deposits, although the latter are often highly productive for a time. A vein and a lode are, in common usage, essentially the same thing, the former being rather the scientific, the latter the miner's, name for it. The term deposit, when used by fixelf, means an irregular occurrence of ore, such as a flat-mass, stock, contact deposit, can bona, and the like; but when to deposits the term ore or metallyferous is prefixed (ore-deposits, metalliferous deposits), the designation becomes the most general one possible, including every form of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, and having the same meaning as the French gites metalliferes and the German Erzlagerstutten. A bed of rock forming a member of a stratified formation, with which it was synchronously deposited, cannot properly be called a vein or lode, even if it has metalliferous matter generally disseminated through it, in quantity sufficient to be worth working, as is the case with the cupriferous slate (Knyferschiefer) of Mansfeld in Prussia, or when it is concentrated in pipes or pipe-like masses, occurring here and there in the stratum, as in the sitiver-lead mines of Eurcka in Neada. (See ore-deposit.) Fur less regular development in length, width, and

mining regions or in discussing the general mode of occurrence of the unit dilitrous orts, see stockl, 32, nockronk, fallband. See also lockl, 3, londer, 5 (a); also raiceroin, form applied in Derbyshire, England, to true veins to distinguish them from the flats and pipe-veins with which they are closely connected.

6. A cavity, fissure, or cleft, as in the earth or otherwist constants.

other substance.

To do me business in the rains o' the earth. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 255.

7. A streak, stripe, or marking, of different color or shade, as in natural marble or wood cut so as to show the grain, or glass in which different colors have been melted irregularly. The term is applied either to a long and nearly regular stripe, or to a much broken and contorted one, returning upon itself. Also called reining.

8. A streak; a part of anything marked off from the rest by some distinctive character;

hence, a distinct property or characteristic considered as running through or being inter-mingled with others; a continued strain.

I saw in divers places very fat and fruitfull veines of ground, as goodly meadows. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 50. He can open a rein of true and noble thinking. Swift.

There was likewise, at times, a vein of something like poetry in him; it was the moss or wall-flower of his mind in its small dilapidation. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

9. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

I knowe not if my indgement shall haue so delicate a reine, and my pen so good a grace, in giuing counsel as in reprehending.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

This is Ercles' rein, a tyrant's rein.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2, 42.

I have heard before of your lordship's merry vein in jesting against our sex. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1. 10. Particular mood, temper, humor, or disposition for the time being.

I am not in the giving rein to-day.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 119.

I am not in the giving rein to-day.

Shak., Rieh. III., iv. 2. 119.

I continued, for I was in the talking rein.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

Accessory portal veins. See portall.—Alar artery and vein. See alevolar.—Anal veins, veins about the anus and lower end of the rectum; the hemorrhoidal veins, whose congestion or varication constitutes piles.—Anastomotic vein, a cerebral vein, derived from the outer surface of the parietal lobe, which passes along the posterior fork of the Spivan fissure, and then backward to join the superior petrosal sinus. Also called great anastomotic vein.—Angular vein. See auricular.—Anterior cardiac veins, see auricular.—Anterior cardiac veins, two or three small veins which run upward on the front of the right ventricle, and empty into the auricle immediately above the auriculoventricular groove.—Anterior facial vein. Same as facial vein.—Anterior internal maxillary vein. Same as deep facial vein.—Anterior ulnar vein a small superficial vein of the anterior ulnar spect of the forearm, uniting with the posterior ulnar vein to form the common ulnar vein. See cut under medianl.—Anterior vertebral vein, a vein receiving blood from the pleuss over the cervical artery, and discharging into the lower end of the vertebral vein.—Ascending lumbar vein. See tumber ceins, below.—Auricular veins, veins collecting blood from the external car and its vicinity. See auterior and posterior auricular veins, under auricular.—Axillary, azygous, basilar vein.

Basilit veins. See busilic, and cut under medianl.—Basilit veins. See busilic, and cut under medianl.—Basilit veins. See busilic, and cut under medianl.—Basilit veins, the vene basis vertebrarum (which see, under vene). See also verte spinales (under vene).—Bedded vein. See busilic, and cut under medianlar veins, which in the embryo run forward, one on each side, beneath the axial skeleton, to meet the primitive jugular veins, and turn with them into the heart through the dure score of arterial veins, the venus of the cerebrand divided into the s I continued, for I was in the talking vein.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

poid plexus to open link the facial vein below the malar bene.—Deep median vein, a short, wide tributary of the median near its blurcation, communicating with the deep veins.—Dental veins, companion veins, the work of the median devial veins.—Dental veins, companion veins, a please with the median devial process of the penis, and receiving tributaries from the port of the penis, a large vein, formed by the union of branches from the glans, lying in the median devial groove of the penis, and receiving tributaries from the compus spongiosum, corpora carrons, and shin, and the penish of the penish of

right auriculoventricular groove to empty into the connerty sinus.—Sacral, saphenous, scapular veins. See the adjectives.—Satellite vein. See **rattlite*vein.—Sciatic vein, the vena comes of the seiatic artery.—Segregated vein, an ore-deposit having some of the characteristics of a true vein, but differing from it in not exhibiting evidences of the existence of a fissure prior to the deposition of the ore. Segregated veins usually run parallel with the lamination of the tocks in which they are inclosed, and do not have well-delined walls and schage.

—Sinuses of veins. See*inus.—Smalles cardiac veins, minuto veinlets of variable number coming from the substance of the heart, and emptying into the right and left auricles. Also called **rane cordis minima.*—Spermatic plexus of veins. See **permatic.*—Spinenopalatine, spinal, splenic, spurious, stellate, stylomastoid, subclavian, subcostal, submarginal, submaxillary, submental vein. See the adjectives.—Superior inter-costal vein, a short vessel which receives the veins from two or three intercostal spaces below the first, that of the right side joining the large azygous, that of the left emptying into the left innominate vein.—Superior labial vein, a vein forming a close plexus in the substance of the upper lip, and emptying into the facial opposite the nostril.—Superior palatine veins. See **palatine rein.*—Superior palapebral veins. See **palatine rein.*—Superior palapebral veins. See **palatine rein.*—Superior palapebral veins, a vein running along the bottom of the Sylvian Susure.—Systemic veins, the veins of the general circulation, as distinguished from those of the protal or pulmonic system.—Temporal, temporomaxillary, Thebeslan veins. See **barl.*—Transverse cervical vein, to companion vein of the transverse cervical vein, to the internal jugular. (b) Superior, a vein from the upper part of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular vein. Also called **transverse from the surface of the masseter muscle, tributary to the posterior external jugular

residua. 7ein (vān), v. t. [\langle vein, n.] To fill or furnish with veins; cover with veins; streak or variegate with or as with veins.

Through delicate embrodered Mendows, often veined with gentle gliding Brooks. Drayton, Polyolbion, Pref.

Not the all the gold That veins the world were pack'd to make your crown. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

veinage (vā'nāj), n. [⟨ vcin + -age.] Veining; veins collectively; markings in the form of veins. R. D. Blackmore, Alice Lorraine, xlviii. veinal† (vā'nāl), a. [⟨ vcin + -al. Cf. venal².] Same as venous. Boyle. (Imp. Diet.) vein-blood† (vān'blud), n. [⟨ ME. veyne-blood; ⟨ vcin + blood.] Bleeding of the veins.

Nother veyne-blood, ne ventusinge, Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1889.

veined (vānd), a. [\(\chince{vein} + -cd^2\)] 1. Full of veins; veiny.—2. Characterized by or exhibiting venation, as insects' wings; in bot., having veins, as a leaf; traversed by fibrovascular strands or bundles.—3. Marked as if with veins; streaked; variegated, as marble.—4. Running in the blood; ingrained. [Rare.]

In thy prayers reckon up
The sum in gross of all thy reined follies.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

veining (vā'ning), n. [Verbal n. of rein, r.]

1. The formation or disposition of veins; venation; a venous network.—2. Streaking. (a) A streak or string of color as in a piece of marble.

nation; a venous network.—2. Streaking. (a) A streak or stripe of color, as in a piece of marble. Compare rein, n., 7. (b) The variegated surface produced by a number of such streaks or stripes.

3. In weaving, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.—4. A kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin

are wrought to a pattern.

veinless (vān'les), a. [< vein + -less.] Having no veins; not venous; not veined, in any sense. veinlet (vān'let), n. [< vein + -let.] 1. A small vein; a venous radicle uniting with another to form a vein; a venule.—2. In entom., one of the secondary or lesser veins of the wings: same as nervule. See vein, n., 3.—3. In bot., a small vein; one of the ultimate or smaller ramifications of a vein or rib; a nerville.—Internomedian veinlet. See internomedian.

vein-like (vān'līk), a. Resembling a vein. veinous (vā'nus), a. [< vein + -ous. Cf. venous.] 1. Same as venous or veiny. [Rare.] are wrought to a pattern.

He . . . covered his forehead with his large brown Dickens, Great Expectations, axxix. 2. In bot. and zoöl., veined; provided with veins or nerves.

or nerves.

veinstone (vān'stōn), n. 1. The earthy or nonmetalliferous part of a lode, vein, or ore-deposit.

See gangue.—2. A concretion formed within a
vein; a phlebolite. Also venous calculus.
vein-stuff (vān'stuf), n. [< F. veinule, < L. venula,
dim. of rena, vein: see vein.] A minute vein.
veiny (vā'ni), a. [< vein + -y¹.] Full of
veins; veined. in any sense.

Hence the reine Marble shines:

Hence the veiny Marble shines;
Hence Labour draws his tools,
Thomson, Summer, 1, 185.

Hence Labour draws his tools.

Thomson, Summer, 1. 135.

Vejovis (vē-jō'vis). n. [NL. (Koch, 1836), also Vxjoris, \ L. Vejovis, Vzjoris, V

zoöl., a membrane or membranous envolop; a covering, as a veil or velum.—Velamenta hom bycina, villous membranes.—Velamenta cerebralia or cerebri, the meninges of the brain.—Velamenta infantis, the enveloping membranes of the fetus.—Velamentum abdominale, the peritoneum.—Velamentum lingue, the glosso-epiglottic folds or ligament: three folds of mucous membrane passing from the root of the tongue to the epiglottis.

Velar (vé'lir), a. [< L. velaris, < velum, veil: see veil.] Of or pertaining to a veil or velum; forming or formed into a velum; specifically, in philoh., noting certain sounds, as those represented by the letters qu, kw, qu, produced by the aid of the veil of the palate, or soft palate.

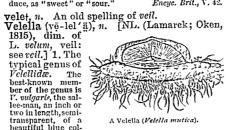
They the Semitic alphabets have no symbols for cer-

They [the Semitic alphabets] have no symbols for certain classes of sounds, such as the velar gutturals, which are found in other languages.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 160.

velarium (vē-lā'ri-um), n.; pl. velaria (-ā). [L., \(velum, veil: see veil. \] 1. An awning which was often drawn over the roofless Roman theawas often drawn over the roofless Roman theaters and amphitheaters to protect the spectators from rain or the sun. Also velum.—2. [NL.] In zoöl., the marginal membrane of certain hydrozoans; the velum. See velum, 4. velary (vē'lär-i), a. [< L. velum, a sail, +-ary².] Pertaining to a ship's sail. velate (vē'lāt), a. [< L. velatus, pp. of velare, cover, veil: see veil, v.] Veiled; specifically, in zoöl. and bot., having a velum. Velates (vē-lā'tēz), n. [NL. (Montfort, 1810), irreg. < L. velatus, pp. of velare, cover, veil: see veil.] A genus of fossil gastropods, of the family Neritidæ, which lived during the Eccene age,

region; grass country. The higher tracts of this character, entirely destitute of timber, are sometimes called the high veldt; areas thinly covered with undergrowth, scrub, or bush are known as bush-veldt.



lee.mān, an inch or two in length, semitransparent, of a heautiful blue color, floating on the surface of the sea, with a vertical crest like a sail (whence the name). Another is V. mutica.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

Velellidæ (vē-lel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Velella + -idæ.] A family of discoidal oceanic hydrozoans, represented by the genera Velella and Porpita, belonging to the order Physophora and suborder Discoideæ. The stem is converted into a disk with a system of canalicular cavifies, above which rests a pneumatocyst or float of dense tough texture. From the disk hang the hydriform persons (see person, 8), usually a gastrozoid surrounded by smaller persons which give rise to generative medusiforms, and by marginal dactylozooids. The medusiforms mature before their liberation from the stock; when free, these formed the pseudogenus Chrysomitra. The Velellidæ are nearly related to the well-known Portuguese man-of-war.

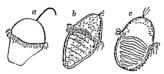
Velia (vē'li-ii), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1807), per-

Velia (ve'li-a), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1807), per-haps (Velia, a Greek colony in southern Italy.] A genus of semi-aquatic water-bugs, typical of A genus of semi-adjuant water-bugs, by hear of the family Veliidæ. It is represented by a few species only, in South America, Mexico, and Europe. V. rivulorum of Europe is the largest and best-known species. It is found in England, Bermany, France, Spain, and Italy, upon clear rivers and creeks, from early spring until cold weather than the semi-adjuance of the se

velic (ve'lik), a. [(L. velum, a sail, + -ic.] Of

velic (vē'lik), a. [< I. velum, a sail, + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail.—Velic point. Same as center of efort (which see, under center!). Veliferous (vē-lif'e-rus), a. [< I. velifer, sail-bearing, < velum, a veil, sail (see veil), + ferre = E. bear!] 1. Bearing or carrying sails: as, "veliferous chariots," Evelyn. Navigation and Commerce, § 25. [Rare.]—2. In zoöl., having a velum; velate: veligerous; velamentous. veliform (vel'i-fôrm), a. [< I. velum, veil, + forma, form.] Forming a velum; resembling or serving as a veil or velum; velamentous. veliger (vel'i-jêr), n. [< I.L. veliger, sail-bearing: see veligerous.] One who or that which bears a velum; in Mollusca, specifically, the veligerous stage of the embryo, or the embryo in that stage, when it has a ciliated swimmingmembrane or velum (see velum, 3, and typembryo). The veliger develops directly from the mere bryo). The veliger develops directly from the mere trochosphere with its circlet of clina and continues through the period of persistence of the ciliated formation, which assumes various shapes in the different groups of mollusks.

veligerous (vē-lij'e-rus), a. [< LL. veliger, sail-bearing, < L. velum, sail, veil, + gerere, bear.] In zoöl., bearing a velum; veliferous: specifi-



Veligerous Embryos of Chiton. a, developing from the trochosphe with a simple circlet of citia, into b, c, successive veliger states.

ily Neritida, wandering the Eocene age, as V. perversus.

velation (vē-lā'shon), n.
[\(\) Ll. velatio(n-\), a veiling, \(\) L. velate, pp. velation of the state of being covered with or as with a veil; hence, concealment; mystery; seerecy: the opposite of revelation.—2. Formation of a velum.

velatura (vel-a-tö'rii), n. [It., \(\) velare, cover, veil: see veil, v.] In the fine arts, the art or process of glazing a picture by rubbing on a thin covering of color with the hand. It was a device much practised by early Italian reinters.

(Also veld; \(\) D. veld, field,

The South Africa, an an alond or velite (vē'lit), n. [\(\) L. velites, pl. of veles, a light-armed soldier.] A light-armed soldier. cally noting an embryonic stage of mollusks. See velum, 3, and cut under veliger. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 416.

Veliidæ (vē-l'í-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843, in form Telides), < Veliu + -idæ.]

A family of heteropterous insects, of the section Aurocoriau, closely related to the Hydrobatidæ

velite (vē'līt), n. [< L. velites, pl. of veles, a kind of light-armed soldier.] A light-armed Roman soldier. Soldiers of this class were first formed into a corps at the siege of Capua, 211 B. c., and disappeared about a century later.

The pastoral lands or telds, which extend chiefly around the outer slopes and in the east, are distinguished, according to the nature of the grass or sedge which they produce, as "sweet" or "sour."

Welivolant (vē-liv'ō-lant), a. [< L. velivolant (vē-liv'ō-lant), a. [<

fly: see volant.] Passing under sail. Bailey, 1731. [Rare.] vell1 (vel), n. [A dial. form of fell, skin: see fell8, etc.] 1. A skin; membrane.—2. The rennet of the calf. [Prov. Eng.] vell2 (vel), v. t. [\(\circ\) vell1, n.] To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Prov. Eng.] Vella (vel'\(\frac{a}{a}\)), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1753), \(\circ\) L. vela, given as the Gallic name of the plant called crysimum or irio: see Erysimum.] A genus of plants, of the order Cruciferx and tribe Brassicex. It is characterized by a short, turgid, gibnus of plants, of the order Cruciferw and tribe Brassicew. It is characterized by a short, turgid, gibbous sllique with a broad tongue-like beak, and only one or two seeds in each cell. The 3 species are all natives of Spain; they are much-branched and diminutive shrubs with erect, rigid, woody, and sometimes spiny stems. They bear entire leaves, and rather large yellow flowers somewhat spicately disposed, the lower llowers bractate. They are known as Spanish cress and as cress-rocket.

vellarin (vel'a-vin), n. A substance extracted from Hydrocotyle, or pennywort.

velleitty (ve-lö'i-ti), n. [= F. velléité = Sp. veleidad = Pg. velleidade = It. velleitá, < ML. velleita(-)s, irreg. < L. velle, will, wish: see will.] Volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to ob-

thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

Though even in nature there may be many good inclina-tions to many instances of the Divine commandments, yet it can go no further than this velleity, this desiring to do good, but is not able.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

Velleity—the term used to signify the lowest degree of desire, and that which is next to none at all, when there is so little uneasiness in the absence of any thing that it carries a man no farther than some faint wishes for it.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 6.

vellenaget, n. A obsolete irregular form of villeinage. Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 1. vellett, n. An obsolete form of velvet. velli, n. Plural of vellus.

vellicate (vel'i-kät), v. [< L. vellicatus, pp. of vellicare, pluck, twitch, < vellere, pluck, tear out.] I. trans. To twitch; cause to twitch convulsively, as the muscles and nerves of animals.

ninus. Convulsions arising from something vellicating a nerve. Arbuthnot.

II. intrans. 1. To move spasmodically; twitch, 11. nurans. 1. To move spasmourcally; which as a nerve.—2‡. To carp or detract. Blownt. vellication (vel-i-kā'shon), n. [< L. vellicatio(n-), a plucking, twitching, < vellicare, pluck, twitch: see vellicate.] 1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber. Compare velocities. pare subsultus.

There must be a particular sort of motion and veltica-tion imprest upon my nerves, . . . else the sensation of heat will not be produced. Watts, Improvement of Mind, xix.

vellicative (vel'i-kā-tiv), a. [< vellicate + -ive.] Having the power of vellicating, pluck-

ive.] Having the power of veilicating, plucking, or twitching.
vellon (ve-lyōn'), n. [\(\) Sp. vellon = Pg. billião, bilhão, a copper coin of Castile: see billon, bullion².] A Spanish money of account. The term is also used like the English word sterling. The reale de vellon is worth about 4½ cents.
velloped (vel'opt), a. [Appar. a corruption of jelloped, ult. of dewlapped.] In her., having pendent gills or wattles like those of a cock: a term used only when the gills are horne of a different.

dent gills or wattles like those of a cock: a term used only when the gills are borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

Vellozia (ve-lō'zi-iɔ, n. [NL. (Vandelli, 1788), named after a Brazilian scientist Vellozo, who collected the plants.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order Amaryllidacex, type of the tribe Velloziex, and distinguished from Barbacenia, the other genus of that tribe, by a perianth-tube not prolonged above the from Barbacenia, the other genus of that tribe, by a perianth-tube not prolonged above the ovary. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and Brazil. They are erect perennials, with a fibrous and usually dichotomous stem densely clothed with the projecting or inhoricating bases of fallen leaves, and commonly arborescent. The rigid linear leaves are crowded at the ends of the branches; they are short and strict, or elongated and often pungent-pointed. The flowers are commonly handsome, white, sulphur-yellow, violet, or blue, and are solitary or two or three together within a cluster of leaves; the perianth is bell-shaped or funnelform, with equal ovate-oblong or long-stalked distinct segments. The fruit is a globose-oblong or three-angled capsule, sometimes roughened or echinate. The plant is known as tree-lifty, the flowers resembling lilies. The heavy branching trunk, from 2 to 10 feet high, is often as thick as a man's body; its leaves, tufted at the top, suggest those of the yucca. They impart the characteristic aspect to some of the mountainous districts of Brazil.

Vellozieæ (vel-ō-zi-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Don, 1830),

Vellozieæ (vel-ō-zī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Don. 1830), Vellozia + -cw.] A tribe of monocotyledo-

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house plants, of the order An arythdacca. It is close toriz there wo dear to collective threston, as I have been by backers that you feater there within a feel feath are usually with a present of privation of with the collection ranners. It is into about the species of a dear threshold the latter color by such American as I the same in habit as Vel for

Vellum (vel'um), n. [Formerly also rellar), vel-ame, e why mod. E. relyng (ME, relin, velyng, te-lyne, COF, relin, F. relin, CML, 'ritidinum, also retalization, also pellis retulina (cf. 1t. ritidlina), calf-kin, vellum, neut. (or fem.) of ritulinas, of a calf, CL, retalis, a calf; see real. Fellum thus represents the adj. of real, 'calf.' For the terminal form retlum, & retalinum, cf. venom, & venoum.] The skin of calves prepared for writing, printing, or painting by long exposure in a bath of lime and by repeated rubbings with a burnisher; also, the skin of goats or kids similarly prepared.

ilarly prepared.

By common consent the name of parchment has in modern times given place to that of rellum, a term properly applicable only to calf-skin, but now generally used to describe a medicaval skin-book of any kind.

Energy, Diet., XVIII. 144.

Abortive or uterine vellum, a vellum made from the very thin skins of still-born or unborn animals.—Vellum paper. See paper.—Vellum point. See point.—Vellum post, a post paper having a smooth finished surface in limitation of the surface of vellum.—Vellum wove paper, a wore writing-paper with a smooth surface in limitation of the surface of vellum.

Vellum-form (vel'um-form), n. In paper-manuf., a form of fine brass wirework used to give a

a form of fine brass wirework used to give a

delicate even surface to vellum paper.
vellus (vel'us), n. [NL., \langle L. rellus, a fleece;
cf. relvet, villous.] In bot., the stipe of certain

Same as relect.

veloce (ve-lo'che), adv. [It., quick; \langle L. velox, swift: see velocity.] In music, with great rapidswitt: see reloctify.] In music, with great rapidity; presto. The word is generally appended to a particular passage that is to be performed in bravura style, without regard to the fixed tempo of the piece.

velociman (vē-los'i-man), n. [< L. velox (veloc-), swift, + manus, hand: see main³. Cf. velocipede.] A vehicle of the nature of a velocipede, driven by leand

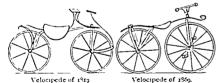
driven by hand.

welocimeter (vel-ō-sim'e-ter), n. [= F. vélocimeter, ζ L. velox (veloc-), swift, + Gr. μέτροι, measure.] 1. An apparatus for measuring vemeasure.] I. An apparatus for measuring velocity or speed. The name is applied to a large number of instruments, ranging from a ship's log to an electroballistic apparatus, and including the speed-gage and speed-recorder for machinery.

2. Specifically, an instrument for measuring the initial velocity of a projectile.

Velocipede (velos'i-ped), n. [=F. velocipede; CL. relox (veloc-), swift, + pes (ped-), foot.] A light vehicle or carriage, with two wheels or three impelled by the ridge. One of the older forms

of this carriage consisted of two wheels of nearly equal size, placed one before the other, and connected by a beam on which the driver's seat was fixed. The rider, sitting astride the machine, propelled it by the alternate thrust



of each foot on the ground. This form dates from the early part of the nineteenth century. Later, treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel came into use, and many modified and improved kinds have become popular under the name of biegete. (See also triegele.) Light boats driven by a paddle-wheel or wheels operated by crunks and treadles, and known as rater-redocipedes, have also been brought into use. See also cuts under biegele and triegele.

velocipedean (vē-los-i-pē'dē-an), n. [< veloci-

pede + -an.] A velocipedist. velocipedist (ve-los'i-pe-dist), n.

velocity (vç-los 'i-ti), n.; pl. velocites (-tiz). [⟨
OF. velocite, F. vélocité = Sp. velocidad = Pg.
velocidade = It. velocità, ⟨ L. velocita(t-)s, swiftness, speed, (relor (reloc.), swift, akm to rolare, fly; see rolant.] 1. Quickness of motion; speed in movement; swiftness; rapidity; celerity: used only (or chiefly) of inanimate objects. See def. 2.—2. In physics, rate of motion; the rate at which a body changes its position in rate at which a body changes its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. The velocity of a body is uniform when it passes through equal spaces in equal times, and it is rariable when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. The velocity of a body is accelerated when it passes constantly through a greater space in equal successive portions of time, as is the case with falling bodies under the action of gravity, and it is retarded

when a loss space is passed through in each successive portless of time. When the notion of a body is uniform its achoeity is measured by the space described by it in a unit of time, as one second. If the motion of the body is not uniform its velocity is measured by the space which it would describe uniformly in a given time if the mo-tion became and continued uniform from that instant of

The cool and heavy water of the polar basin, coming out in under currents, would flow equatorially with equal (almost mill-tail) rel city

M. F. Maury, Phys. Geography of the Sea. § 457.

3. In music, decided rapidity of tempo or pace, particularly in a bravura passage.—Absolute, aggregate, angular velocity. See the adjectives.—Angular velocity of rotation. See relation.—Composition of velocities. See composition of displacement, under composition.—Initial velocity, the rate of movement of a body at starting; especially used of the velocity of a projectile at any point of its flight after leaving the muzice-relacity.—Remaining velocity, the velocity of a projectile at any point of its flight after leaving the muzice of the piece.—Resolution of velocities. See replained.—Velocity diagram, function, potential. See diagram, etc. Virtual velocity. See tritual.—Syn. 1. Celevity, Swinness, etc. See quickness.

velonia (vē-lo'ni-ä), n. Same as valonia.

velouett, velouettet, n. Obsolete forms of rel-3. In music, decided rapidity of tempo or pace,

velouett, velouettet, n. Obsolete forms of rel-Chaucer

vet. Chaucer.
velours (ve-lör'), n. [Also velour; < OF. velours, velvet: see velure.] Same as velure: the more common form in trade use.—Jute velours, a sort of velvet made of jute, used in upholstery.
veloutine (vel-ö-ten'), n. [F., < velouté, velvet, + -inc³.] A French corded fabric of merino and fancy wool.

veltfare, veltiver, n. Dialectal forms of fieldfarc.

A reltfare or a snipe.

velum (vē'lum), n.; pl. vela (-lii). [NL.. \langle L. velum, a veil, sail: see veil.] 1. Same as vela-

I have crossed the town and entered the primitive theatre, installed in the court-yard of a house covered with a return, the galleries of the first floor constituting the boxes.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 758.

2. In bot.: (a) In Hymenomycetes, a special mem-2. In bol.: (a) in Hymenomycetes, a special membranous envelop which incloses for a time the whole or a part of the sporophore. When it extends as a horizontal membrane from the margin of the pileus to the stipe, it is called a retum partiale or marginal real. It is ruptured by the expanding pileus, when it forms the annulus or ring on the stipe. When the velum is a sac which incloses the whole of the sporophore, it is called a retum universale, or rotra. It is ultimately ruptured at the apex by the expansion of the cap. (b) In Isociets, the outgrown membranous margin of the fovea. Also called involucrum.—3. In Mollusca, the highly characteristic ciliated formation of the embryo, which serves as an organ of locomo-tion in that stage when the embryo is called a religer. It is usually soon lost, but in some cases is permanently retained in a modified form. See cuts under religer.—4. In Hydrozoa, a kind of flap or circular free edge which projects inward around the margin of the disk of many hydrozoans, as those which are bellshaped or conical, and which from its presence are called *craspedote*; a velarium. The velum is present in all well-developed hydromedusans, but seldom in sexphomedusans, in which latter it is known as the pseudorelum. See cuts under Diphyidæ and medusi-

5. In Infusoria, a delicate veil-like membrane bordering the mouth in such forms as Cyclidium and Pleuronema.—6. In sponges, one of the transverse diaphragms or partitions which constrict the lumen of an incurrent or excurrent canal.—7. In Rotifera, the trochal disk. See cuts under trochal, Rotifer, and Rotifera.—8. In cutom., a membrane attached to the inner side of the cubical spur in certain bees. Kirby and Spence.—9. In anat., a veil, or a part likened to a veil.—Inferior or posterior medullary velum (relum medullary posterius), a thin white lamella of a semilunar form, continuous by its superior border with the central white substance of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, and having its concave border free or continuous with the epithelial covering of the hind part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. Sometimes called metatela.—Superior or anterior medullary velum (relum medullare anteriors). Same as rates of leussens. See rates.—Velum interpositum, the prolongation of the pia mater over the third ventricle and optic thalami, its highly vascular margins projecting into the lateral ventricles, forming the choroid plexuses of those cavities. Also called tela choroidea superior and relum triangulare.—Velum pendulum, velum palati, velum palatinum, the veil or curtain of the palate; the soft or pendulous palate, especially its posterior part, in many animals prolonged into a pendent teat-like process, the uvula. (See cut under tonsil.) In cetaceans the velum forms a muscular canal which prolongs the posterior mare to the larynx, which it embraces, an arrangement bearing relation to the spouting of a whale.—Velum terminale, the terminal lamina of the brain; the anterior boundary of the general ventricular cavity of the brain, or front wall of the third ventricle, from the plutitary to the pincal side of the cubital spur in certain bees. Kirby

lasty. In the embryo, before the cerebral at helicitiery lobes extend forward, it is the free toff the auterior cerebral assiste, and therefore the artern extends in the cerebra point axis. Also called the read the first a term of the well-well and the arternal point.—Velum triangulare. Same as released to the

velvet

velumen (vê-lu'men), n. [NL., CL. telecor, a fleece; cf. rellus, a fleece.] 1. In bot, the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.—2. In zool., velvet; a velvety or velutinous surface or covering.

velure (vel'ūr), n. [C OF, relowrs (with unorig, r), relow, relow, relow, F, relows, velvet, CML, rillows, velvet, lit, 'shaggy' (se, pannes, cloth), CL, rillows, shaggy; see rillows. Cf, relevet, from the same ult, source.] 1. A textile fabric having a thick soft nap; velvet or velveteen.

An old hat

An old hat
Lin'd with relure.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v.
The bracging relure-canloned hobby-hors sprane up and down, as if some o' the tilters had ridden's m

Delier and Webster, Northward Ho, H. 1.

2. A pad of silk or plush used by hatters for smoothing and giving a luster to the surface of

hats. Also called loor, lure.

velure (vel'ūr), r. t. [(relure, n.] In hat-making, to smooth off or dress with a velure, as the nap of a silk hat.

The hat is relured in a revolving machine by the applica-tion of haircloth and velvet velures. Encyc. Brit., XI, 520. Velutina (vel-ū-ti'ni), n. [NL. (De Blainville, 1825, or earlier), (ML. relutum, velvet.] The typical genus of Velutinidu.

typical genus of Velutinatae.
velutine (vē-lū'tin), a. [KML. velutum, velvet,
+-incl.] Same as relutinous.
Velutinidæ (vel-ū-tin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (J. E.
Gray, 1840), < Velutina + -idæ.] A family of
tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus
Velutina, inhabiting northern seas, having a fragile, ear-shaped, and mostly external shell, the median radular tooth squarish and multi-

the median radular tooth squarish and multi-cuspid, and the marginal teeth narrow. velutinous (vē-lū'ti-nus), a. [< relutine+-nus.] Resembling velvet; velvety; soft. Specifically— (a) In bot., having a hairy surface which in texture resem-bles that of velvet, as in Rochea coccinea. (b) In entem-covered with very close-set short upright hairs, like the pile of velvet.

velveret (vel'ver-et), n. [Irreg. dim. of velvet.]

pile of velvet.

VelVeret (vel'vér-et), n. [Irreg. dim. of velvet.]

An inferior sort of velvet, the web of which is of cotton and the pile of silk. It is stiff, and keeps its color badly.

Velvet (vel'vet), n. and a. [Also vellet (also vellute, Velvet), n. and a. [Also vellet (also vellute, Velvet, velvet, relwet, felvet, relout, veloute, Velvet, velvet (Roquefort), velvet (et. velucau, velvet, velu, shaggy, velouté, velveted, velvety, veluette, mouse-ear), = Sp. Pg. velludo, shag, velvet, = OIt. veluto, It. velluto, velvet, \(\lambda \) ML. villutus, found only in forms reflecting the Rom., namely, vellutus, velutum, vellutum, vellutum, vellutum, vellutum, vellutum, vellutum, vellutum, vellutum, shaggy hair, wool, nap of cloth, a tuft of hair, akin to vellus, a fleece; cf. Gr. iipor, wool, E. vool: see wool.] I. n. 1. A closely woven silk stuff having a very thick and short pile on one side, which is formed by carrying part of the warp-thread over a needle, and cutting the loops afterward. Interior kinds are made with a cotton back (see referet), and are commonly called cotton-backed referts. Cotton velvets are also made. (see cotton), and also refereen.) These limitations and interfor qualities are so common that real velvet is commonly called cilk relector Lyons relect to distinguish it from them.

By hir beddes heed she made a mewe,
And covered it with relouettes blewe.

By hir beddes heed she made a mewe, And covered it with relocates blewe. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1, 6.6.

Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the relect fync,
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Bullads, L. 109).
Velect (from It. velluto, "shaggy") had a silk welt
woven so as to form a taised pile, the ends of which were
cut or shaved off to one even level; hence it is also called
in Italy raso.

Energy, Brit., XXIII, 210. in Italy raso.

2. The covering of a growing antler, consisting of the modified periosteum peculiar to antlers, with cuticle and fur. It bears the same relation to the nutrition of the antler that periosteum does to that of bone. Its sloughing or exwisation follows the constriction and final obliteration of its vessels—a process which is accomplished or favored by the growth of the bur about the base of the antler, which cuts off or obstructs the circulation of blood. The antler subsequently receives no nourishment, and is itself shortly afterward exwitated or east as a foreign body.

Good antlers "in the relect" will sell readily for four dollars a pound in any part of Siberia.

The Century, XXXVII. 60. 2. The covering of a growing antler, consisting

Money gained through gambling: as, to play on relect (that is, to gamble with money previously won). [Slang.] - Embossed-velvet work, a kind of needlework done by outlining the raised pattern of embossed velvet with gold thread or similar putillinat material.—Genoese or Genoa velvet. See Genoese.—Raised velvet, velvet in which there is a pattern in relief. Also called embossed velvet.—Stamped velvet. See stamp.—Tapestry velvet or patent velvet carpet. See tapestry.—Tartan velvet. See tartanl.—Terry velvet. See terry.—To stand on velvet, to have made one's bets of that one cannot lose. [Racing slang.]—Uncut velvet, velvet in which the loops are not cut: sinc. 3 terry.—Utrecht velvet, a plush used in velvet in phol-try, made of mohair, or, in inferior qualities, of moli-ir and cotton—Velvet upon velvet, velvet of which a part of the pile is higher or deeper than the rest, the under p.te1.

II. d. 1. Minde of velvet.

II. a. 1. Made of velvet.

This morning was brought home my new relect cloak—that is, hard with velvet, a good cloth the outside—the first that I ever had in my life. Pepps, Diary, Oct. 29, 1663. 2. Soft and smooth to the touch; resembling velvet in this respect.

The cowslip's velvet head. Milton, Comus, 1, 898.

3. Very soft and smooth to the taste: as, old relret Bourbon.—Velvet ant, a solitary ant, of the family Mullidar; a spider-ant: so called from the soft hairy covering. Also sometimes coverant.—Velvet chiton, prolyplacophorous mollusk, Cryptochiton stelleri, found from Alaska to California.—Velvet cork. See cork!.—Velvet dock. See dock!, 2.—Velvet duck, velvet coot. Same as velvet scoter.

Man, that was a fine relvet duck you sent me—as hand-some a fellow as ever I set eyes on.

W. Elack, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

Velvet fiddler, a kind of crab, Portunus puber.—Velvet soier, runner. See the nouns.—Velvet scoter, a kind of black duck with a large white speculum on the wing, of the subfamily Fulipulina, family Anatida; the Œdemia



Velvet Scoter (Melanetta velvetina), male.

fusca, a bird of Europe, the American variety of which is sometimes called Edemia or Melanetta velectina, white-reinged teoter, etc. See scoter.—Velvet sponge, tama-rind. See the nouns.

velvet (vel'vet), v. [\(\sigma\) velvet, n.] I. intrans. To produce velvet-painting.

Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any drapery. Peacham, Drawing.

II. trans. To cover with velvet; cause to resemble velvet. [Rare.] velvetbreast (vel'vet-brest), n. The American

merganser or sheldrake, Mergus americanus. [Connecticut.]

velvet-bur (vel'vet-ber), n. See Priva.
velvet-cloth (vel'vet-klôth), n. A plain smooth
cloth with a gloss, used in embroidery. Dict. of Needlework.

velvet-ear (vel'vet-er), n. A shell of the fam-

ily Iclutinidæ.

velveteen (vel-ve-tën'), n. [\(\forall velvet\) \(\delta \) -ccn.] 1.

A kind of fustian made of twilled cotton, with a pile of the same material.—2. A kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout the fabric. This material has been greatly im-proved, and almost equals silk velvet in beauty. —Ribbed velveteen, a strong material of the nature of fustian, having ribs or ridges of velvety pile alternating with depressed lines which are smooth and without pile. with depressed thes which are smooth and without pile. velvet-flower (vel'vet-flow"er), n. The lovelies-bleeding, Amarantus candatus: so named from its soft velvety flower-spikes. In one old work applied to the French marigold, Tagetes

velvet-grass (vel'vet-gras), n. See Holcus. velvet-guardst (vel'vet-gardz), n. pl. Velvet trimmings; hence, persons having their garments trimmed with velvet. See guard, n., 5 (c), and guard, v. t., 3.

To velvet-guards and Sunday citizens.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 261.

These velvet-guards, and black-laced sleeves. Prynne.

velveting (vel'vet-ing), n. [\(\colon\) velvet \(+\) -ing^1.]

1. The fine nap or shag of velvet.\(-2\), pl.
Velvet goods collectively; also, a piece of velvet goods: as, a stock of velvetings.
Velvet-jacket; (vel'vet-jak"ot), n. Part of the distinctive dress of a steward in a noble family; hence, the man wearing it (in the quotation)

it refers to the mayor of a city); hence, one in the service of the king.

Spoken like a man, and true veluet-iacket, And we will enter, or strike by the way. Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 17).

velvetleaf (vel'vet-lēf), n. 1. A downy-leafed tropical vine, Cissampelos Pareira, furnishing a medicinal root. See parcira.—2. See Lavatera.—3. In the United States, the Indian mallow, Abutilon Avicennæ, an annual plant with downy heart-shaped leaves. Sometimes called American jute. See jute².—East Indian velvetleaf. Sec Tournefortia

See Tournefortia.

velvet-loom (vel'vet-löm), n. A loom for making pile-fabries. E. H. Knight.

velvet-moss (vel'vet-môs), n. A lichen, Umbilicaria nurina, used in dyeing, found in the Dovre Field Mountains of Norway.

velvet-painting (vel'vet-pan"ting), n. The art or practice of coloring or painting on velvet. velvet-paper (vel'vet-pa"per), n. Same as

Velvet-paper, flock-paper, velvet-pet (velvet-pe), n. [< velvet + *pee, *pea, in pea-jacket: see pea-jacket.] A velvet

jacket.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a velvet-pee.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

Velvet-pile (vel'vet-pil), n. 1. The pile of velvet; also; a pile or nap like that of velvet.—2.

A material other than velvet, so called from its having a long soft nap, as a carpet.

Velvet-satin (vel'vet-sat"in), n. A silk material of which the ground is satin with the pattern in velvet.—ile

real of which the ground is said with the pattern in velvet-pile.

velvetseed (vel'vet-sēd), n. A small rubiaceous tree, Guettarda clliptica, of the West Indies and Florida. [West Indies.]

velvet-work (vel'vet-werk), n. Embroidery

upon velvet.

upon velvet. velvety (vel'vet-i), a. [$\langle velvet + -y^1 \rangle$] 1. Resembling velvet; having a nap like that of velvet; also, soft and smooth to the eye or to the touch, somewhat like velvet: as, velvety texture among minerals.

Texture among minerals.

Textures are principally of three kinds:—(1) Lustrous, as of water and glass. (2) Bloomy, or velvely, as of a roseleaf or peach. (3) Linear, produced by filaments or threads as in feathers, fur, hair, and woven or retioulated tissues, Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 185.

2. Having a peculiar soft or smooth taste. The rum is velvety, sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 216.

3. Having a contact like that of velvet; touch-

The rum is velvety, sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 216.

Having a contact like that of velvet; touching softly: as, a velvety touch on the piano.

Vena (vē'ni), n.; pl. venæ (-nē). [NL., < L. vena, a blood-vessel, a vein: see vein.] In anat., a vein. See vein.—Fossa of the vena cava. See fossal.—Vena azygos, an azygous vein. See azygous.—Vena cava, either of the two main trunks of the systemic venous system, discharging into the right cardiac auricle. (a) The inferior or ascending vena cava returns the blood from the lower limbs and abdomen, beginning at the junction of the two common illac veins in front of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and thence ascending on the right side of the aorta to and through the tendon of the diaphragm to empty into the lower part of the right cardiac auricle. It receives the lumbar, spermatte, renal, capsular, hepatic, and inferior phrenic veins. (b) The superior or descending vena cava returns the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the whole of the thorax. It is formed by the junction of the right and left innominate veins, behind the junction of the right added to the heart. It receives the pericardial and mediastinal veins and the large azygous vein. In vertebrates at large the two vena cave are distinguished as postcaval and precaval veins. See cuts under circulation, diaphragm, embryo, heart, lung, panercas, and thorax.—Vena comes (pl. venæ comites), a companion vein; a staellite-vein; a vein, often one of a pair, which closely accompanies an artery in its curse. The larger arteries have usually one, the smallest cardiac veins (which see, under vein).—Venæ onteaded vein, under contracted,—Venæ basis vertebrarum, the basispinal veins; the veins of the body of each of thevertebra. See venæ spinales, below.—Venæ comites, See vene comes, above.—Venæ comites, see vene comes, and veins seen on a section of the sporophore, produced by the dense tissue containing air, which fills the acciferous chambers, which are composed of tissue con

venatically

vena salvatella, the vein of the little finger, emptying into the superficial ulnar.

venada (ve-nii'dii), n. [Sp. venado, a deer, < L. venatus, hunting, the chase, game: see venatic, and cf. venison.] A small deer of Chili, Pudua humilis, the pudu.

venal¹ (ve'nal), a. [< OF. venal, F. vénal = Sp. Pg. venal = It. venale, < L. venalis, of or pertaining to selling, purchasable, < venus, also venum, sale, = Gr. évoc, price; cf. évýn, purchase, = Skt. vasua, brice, vases, wealth; perhaps < venum, sale, = Gr. ovoc, price; cf. ovoh, purchase, = Skt. vasna, price, wages, wealth; perhaps & \(\forall vas, \) dwell, exist: see was. From L. venus are ult. E. vend, etc.] 1. Ready to sell one's services or influence for money or other valuable consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; bought or to be bought basely or meanly for personal gain; mercenary; hireling: used of persons: as, a venal politician.

Venal and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient alents to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the Sovereign and the public.

2. Characterized by or springing from venality:

2. Characterized by or springing from venality; also, made a matter of sordid bargaining and selling: used of things.

Beasts are brought into the temple, and the temple itself is exposed to sale, and the holy rites, as well as the beasts of sacrifice, are made venal.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

All my professions . . . might be ascribed to venal insincerity. Goldsmith, To Mrs. Lawder.

All my professions . . . might be ascribed to enal insincerity.

Goldsmith, To Mrs. Lawder.

= Syn. Venal, Mercenary, Hireling. These words represent a person or thing as ready to be dishonorably employed for pay. Each is strongest in one sense. Venal is strongest in expressing the idea of complete sale to a purchaser—character, honor, principle, and even individually being surrendered for value received, the venal man doing whatever his purchaser directs, a venal press advocating whatever his purchaser directs, a venal man sells his word, being obliery; a hireling defamer. A venal man sells his work, being chiefly anxious to get as much pay as possible; a hireling will do mean or base work as long as he is sure of his pay. Venal means a being ready to sell one's principles, whether he makes out to sell them or not; mercenary and hireling suggest more of actual employment.

ment.
venal² (vē'nal), a. [= Sp. Pg. venal, < NL. venalis, < L. vena, vein: see vein. Cf. veinal.]
Of or pertaining to the veins; venous: as, venal blood or circulation. [Obsolescent.]
venality (vē-nal'i-ti), n. [< OF. venalite, F. venalité = Sp. venalidad = Pg. venalidade = It. venalitâ, < LL. venalita(t-)s, capability of being bought, < L. venalis, purchasable: see venal.]
The state or character of being venal, or sordidly influenced by money or financial consideraly influenced by money or financial considera-tions; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

He preserved his independence in an age of venality.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xliii.

Infamous Venality, grown bold,
Writes on his bosom to be let or sold
Cowper, Table-Talk, 1. 416.

venallt, n. See vennel. venally (vē'nal-i), adv. In a venal manner; mercenarily.

mercenarily. Venantest (vē-nan'tēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of venan(t-)s, ppr. of venari, hunt, chase: see venation!.] The hunting-spiders, a group of spiders so called because, instead of weaving webs in which to lie in wait, they run or leap about to chase and catch their prey. See My-

webs in which to lie in wait, they run or leap about to chase and catch their prey. See Mygalida, Lycosidae, and cuts under bird-spider, Mygale, tarantula, and wolf-spider.

venary¹†, n. An obsolete form of venery.
venary²† (ven'a-ri), a. [Irreg. < L. venari, hunt, chase: see venation¹. Cf. venery¹.] Of or pertaining to hunting. Howell.

venasquite (ve-nas'kit), n. [< Venasque (see def.) † -ite².] In mineral., a variety of ottrelite, found at Venasque in the Spanish Pyrenees.
venatic (vē-nat'ik), a. [< L. venaticus, of or pertaining to hunting, ⟨venatus, hunting, the chase, ⟨venari, hunt, chase: see venation¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind; he did it by a sort of venatic sense.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

venaticat (vē-nat'i-kā), n. Same as rinatico. venatical (vē-nat'i-kāl), a. [< venatic + -al.] Same as venatic.

There be three for Venary or Venatical Pleasure in England: viz., A Forest, a Chase, and a Park.

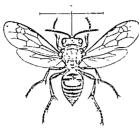
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

venatically (ve-nat'i-kal-i), adv. In a venatic manner; in the chase.

venation¹† (vē.-nā'shon), n. [〈L. renatio(n-), hunting, a hunt, 〈renari, hunt. Cf. venison, a doublet of renation¹; ef. also renery¹.] 1. The art or practice of hunting; pursuit of game. Sir T. Browne.—2. The state of being hunted. Inn Dict.

venation? (vē-nā'shon), n. [(NL. renatio(n-), (L. rena, a vein: see renal², rein.] 1. In bot, the manner in which veins or nerves are distributed in the blade of a leaf or other expanded

organ. See nervation.—2. In entom.: (a) The mode or sys-tem of dis-tribution of the veins of the wings. (b) These veins or nervures, col-lectively considered as to their arrange-ment. See vein, 3. and cut under nervure.



Venation of a Hymenopterous Insect(Effectus mercutus), a parasitic bee. (Cross shows natural size)

venational (ve-[\(\sigma\) venation2 + -al.] In entom., nā'shon-al), a. of or pertaining to venation: as, renational characters of insects' wings; venational differences

venatorial (ven-a-tō'ri-al), a. [\(\lambda\) L. renator, a hunter (\(\chi\) conari, hunt: see renation\(^1\)), +-i-al.]
Relating to the chase; pertaining to hunting; venatic. [Rare.]

Oh! that some sylvan delty, patron of the chase, would now inspire Brown with *cenatorial* craft. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 94.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 91.

vencuset, v. A Middle English form of ranquish.

vend¹ (vend), v. t. [{ F. vendre = Sp. Pg. vender = It. vendere, < L. vendere (pret. vendidi.

pp. venditus), sell, cry up for sale, praise, contr.

of venundare, venumdare, also, as orig., two

words, venum dare, sell, < venum, sale, price, +

dare, give: see venal¹ and date¹.] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; sell: as, to rend goods.

Amongst other comodities, they rended much tobaco for linen cloath, stuffs, &c, which was a good benefit to ye people.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 231

The Greeks . . . tell you that Zebedee, being a Fisherman, was wont to bring Fish from Joppa hither, and to rend it at this place.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 98.

The other nut-selfers in the streets cond the almond-nuts. . . . The materials are the same as those of the gin-gerbread. . . . A split almond is placed in the centre of each of these nuts

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 213. vend¹† (vend), n. [$\langle vend^1, v$.] Sale; market.

She . . . has a great rend for them (and for other curiosities which she imports).

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 165. (Davies.)

Vend² (vend), n. Same as Wend². vendablet (ven'dg-bl), a. [ME., < OF. rendable (= Pg. rendavel), < rendre, sell: see rend¹. Cf. vendible.] Same as rendible.

For love is over al rendable. Rom of the Rose, 1, 5801. vendace (ven'das), n. [Also rendus; COF, renduse, rendoise, randoise, F. vandoise, F. dial, randoise, rentoise, dace; origin unknown.] A variety of the whitefish, Coregonus willinghbyi variety of the Whitehsh, Coregonus Eudinghoid or C. vaudesius. It is noted for its restricted distribution, being found in Great Britain only in Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, and in two or three of the English lakes and on the Continent in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden. The body is deep and compressed, the back brown, the sides tinged with yellow, the belly silvery, the tail broadly forked, and the pectoral and ventral fins yellow. The average length is from 6 to 7 inches. The fish is esteemed a great deheavy, and is taken with the sweepnet about Angust.

is esteemed a great deneaty, and is small met about August.

vendaget, n. A Middle English form of vintage.

Vendean (ven-de'an), a. and n. [< F. Vendéen; as Vendée (see dei.) + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Vendée, a department of western

France, or the Vendeans.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Vendée; specifically, a partizan of the royalist insurrection against the republic and the Revolution which was begun in western France in 1793, and whose chief seat was in Vendée.

vendee (ven-dé'), n. [< vend¹ + -ce¹.] The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to vender.

If a vicar sows his globe, or if he sells his corn, and the ender cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson.

Aylige, Parergon.

Vendémiaire (von-dā-mi-ār'), n. [F., < L. vin-demia, grape-gathering, vintage, wine: see vin-

demial.] The first month of the French revo-

demial.] The first month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793) September 22d, and ending October 21st.

vender (ven'der), n. [Also vendor; < OF. *vendow, vendew, F. vendew = Sp. Pg. vendedor =
It. venditore, < L. venditor, seller, < vendedor = see vend¹. Cf. venditor.] One who vends or
sells; a seller: as, a news-vender.

vendetta (ven-det'i), n. [< It. vendetta, a fend, < l. vindieta, vengennee, revenge, < vindicare, (cf. Dan. finere, < E. ?), inlay, veneer, furnish.

claim, arrogate, defend one's self: see vindicate, venge.] A condition of private war in which the nearest of kin execute vengeance on which the hearest of tan execute vengenace on the slayer of a relative; a blood-foud. In Corsica the vendetta is regarded as a duty incumbent on the fam-ily of the mundered man, and, falling to reach the real munderer, they take vengeance on his relatives. The prac-tice exists, although to a more limited extent, in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Afghanistan, etc., and in certain rude and remote districts of the United States.

The various forms of the United States.

The various forms of private vengeance which have become common in this country are in many respects allied to Italian rendetta as it existed and may to some extent still exist in Corsica and Calabria, and with modifications in Naples, where, as has been said, "it is reduced to rule and recognized by nublic online". and recognized by public opinion."

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 73.

vendibility (ven-di-bil'i-ti), n. [\(\zeta\) rendible + -it-y; cf. L. rendibiliter, salably.] The state of being vendible or salable.

The rendibility of commodities.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

vendible (ven'dibl), a. and n. [$\langle OF, vendible = Sp. vendible = Pg. vendivel = It. vendible, <math>\langle L. vendible = Pg. vendivel = It. vendible, <math>\langle vendevel, Sell : See rend^1.$] I. a. Capable of being or fit to be vended or sold; to be disposed of for recoveries the second to the secon money; salable; marketable.

Toxe skins, white, blacke, and russet, will be vendible tere.

Haklunt's Voyages, 1, 300.

Silence is only commendable
In a neat's tongue dried and a maid not rendible.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 112.

II. n. Something to be sold or offered for sale: as, butter, fowls, cheese, and other cendibles.

dibles.
vendibleness (ven'di-bl-nes), n. Vendibility.
vendibly (ven'di-bli), adv. In a vendible or
salable manner.
vendis ten'dis), n. See rendace.
vendis (ven'dis), n. See rendace.
venditate (ven'di-tat), r. t. [\(\) L. renditatus,
pp. of rendere, sell: see rendi.] To set out,
as for sale; hence to display ostentationsly: as for sale; hence, to display ostentatiously; make a show of.

This they doe in the subtilitie of their wit, . . . as if they would renditat them for the very wonders of natures worke.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 12.

venditation (ven-di-ta'shon), n. [\langle L. vendi-tatio(n-), an offering for sale, a boasting, \langle venditare, try to sell, freq. of rendere, sell, ery up for sale, boast: see rend1.] An ostentatious

Some (plagiarists), by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false renditation of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The renditation of our owne worth or parts or merits argues a miscrable indigence in them all.

**Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 30.

vendition (ven-dish'on), n. [(L. venditio(n-), a sale, (vendere, pp. venditus, sell: see vend1.] The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

By way of rendition, or sale, he gives them up.

Langley, Sermons (1614), p. 20. (Latham.)

vendor (ven'dor), n. Same as render, but more vendor (ven dor), n. Same as render, but more common in legal use. In the law of conveyancing the word is commonly used in reference to the preliminary or executory contract of sale, usually made in writing before the execution of a deed to transfer the title, and designates him who agrees to sell, and who after he has actually conveyed is commonly called the prantor. So if A contracts, not as agent but on his own account, to sell and convey property belonging to B, and procures B to convey accordingly, A is the vendor and B the grantor.

Our earliest printers were the renders and the binders of their own books. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 425.

In sales of lands the party selling is almost always spoken of as "the rendor"; but in sales of goods he is quite as frequently spoken of as "the seller."

Modey and Whiteley.

Vendor and Purchaser Act, a British statute of 1874 (37 and 38 Viet., c. 78) which enacts that forty years (instead of sixty) be the period of commencement of title to land sold, unless otherwise stipulated, and further affects the relations of vendor and purchaser of lands.—Vendor's liens. See lien?

vendue (ven-du'), n. [(OF. vendue, a sale, (vendu, pp. of vendre, sell: see rend¹.] A public

I went ashore, and, having purchased a laced waistcoat, with some other cloaths, at a rendue, made a swaggering figure.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xxxvi. (Davies.)

We'd better take maysures for shettin' up shop, An' put off our stock by a rendoo or swop. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d sen., v.

(cf. Dan. finere, \(\mathbb{E}. \) in lay, veneer, furnish, \(\text{OF. fornir}, \ \mathbb{F}. fornir = \mathbb{Pr. fornir}, formir, fromir = \mathbb{Sp. Pg. fornir = \mathbb{It. fornire}, furnish: \mathbb{see furnish}^1. \]

1. To overlay or face, as an inferior wood, with wood of a liner or more beautiful bid. tiful kind, so as to give the whole the appearance of being made of the more valuable material; cover with veneers: as, to vencer a ward-robe or other article of furniture.

The Italians call it [marquetry] pietre commesse, a sort of inlaying with stones, analogous to the fineering of cabinets in wood.

Smollett, Travels, xxviii.

The bottom and sides of the frame seem to be fineered, and inlaid, probably with ivory, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 130.

To cover with a thin coating of substance similar to the body, in other materials than wood, as in ceramics.

It [Oiron (or Henri Deux) ware] is strictly a reneered pot-tery. . . . The object was formed in clay, and then covered with a thin skin of the same material.

.trt.Tour VIII. 155

Hence-3. To impart a more agreeable appearance to, as to something vicious, worthless, or forbidding; disguise with a superficial attraction; gild.

A rogue in grain,

Vencer'd with sanctimonious theory.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self-respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the reneered article which commonly goes by that name.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 8.

veneer (vē-nēr'), n. [(veneer, v.] 1. A thin piece of wood of a choice kind laid upon another of a more common sort, so as to give a superior and more valuable appearance to the

article so treated, as a piece of furniture. Choice and beautiful kinds of hard woods, as mahogany or rose-wood, are used for veneers, the wood to which they are attached by gluing being usually deal or pine. Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and other ornamental substances are sometimes used as veneers for small articles, as cabinets or caskets.

2. A thin coating covering the body of anything, especially for decorative purposes: used when the material of the outer coating is simihar to that of the body, as in ceramics or in paper-manufacturing. [Rare.]—3. Show; superficial ornament; meretricious disguise.

It is still often possible to hush up scandals, to play fast and loose with inconvenient facts, to smooth over funda-mental differences with a reneer of external uniformity. H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 143.

The knowing world's people from Lenox said, when they returned from their visit, that they doubted whether the Shaker neatness were more than a summer veneer, and were quite sure that in winter the houses were no tidier than other houses.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 479.

than other houses. Harper's Nag., LXXX. 479.

4. In entom., a veneer-moth.—Veneer-bending machine, a machine used in putting on veneers, to apply a uniform pressure to every part of a curved or uneven surface. It operates by hydraulic pressure transmitted through caontchoug or other flexible material. E. H. Knipht.—Veneer-planing machine, a shaving-tool for smoothing veneered and similar surfaces. E. H. Knipht.—Veneer-polishing machine, a machine for rubbing and polishing veneered or other wooden surfaces.—Veneer-straightening machine, a machine for flattening out veneers which have been cut in the form of a scroll from a circular log bolt. Such machines employ a flexible pressure with adjustable tension, and are designed with a view to avoid splitting the material.

Veneer-cutter (veneers from the log or block of wood; a veneer-cutting machine. Two systems

veneer-cutter (vē-nēr'kut'er), n. A machine for cutting veneers from the log or block of wood; a veneer-cutting machine. Two systems are used in these machines: in one the log of wood is rotated before a long, thin knife fixed in the machine, the revolution shaving off a thin veneer of the entire length of the log, the log being gradually advanced to the knife until completely cut up; in the other system the knife-blade moves as a slicer over the block of wood or ivory. Still another method is to use a fixed knife, and to draw a square block of wood over the edge of the knife. Both circular and reciprocating saws are also used to make wood veneers. See veneer-saw.

veneering (vē-nēr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of veneer, r.] 1. The art or process of laying on veneers.

veneering-hammer (vē-nēr'ing-ham"er), n. A hand-tool with a thin and wide peen or face, used to press out the glue from under a veneer in securing it to an object.

veneer-mill (vē-nēr'mil), n. A sawmill designed especially for cutting veneers.

veneer-moth (vē-nēr'môth), n. Any one of several pyralid moths of the family Crambidæ:

der Grambidæ.

veneer-press (vē-nēr'pres), n. A special form of press used to hold veneers in position while holing glued to woodwork or furniture. Various complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used, some being fitted with steam-pipes to keep the glue soft until the veneer has adapted itself to the irregular surface to which it is to be attached.

surface to which it is to be attached.

Veneer-Saw (vē-nēr'sā), n. A circular saw for cutting veneers from the solid wood, ivory, etc. It has a thin edge, and is thicker toward the center. L. H. Knight.

Veneer-scraper (vē-nēr'skrā''per), n. A tool with an adjustable blade for dressing veneers.

E. H. Knight.

venefical (ve-nef'i-kal), a. [L. rencficus, poisonous (see rencfice), +-al.] Same as veneficial.

All with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other renefical instruments, making a confused noise.

B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

veneficet (ven'ē-fis), n. [< L. reneficium, a poisoning. < veneficus, poisoning, < venenum, poison. + -ficus. < facere, make.] Sorcery, or the art of poisoning. Bailey, 1727. veneficial (ven-ē-fish'al), a. [< L. reneficium, a poisoning (see renefice). +-al.] 1. Acting by poison; sorcerous. [Rare.]

As for the magical virtues in this plant (the mistletoe), and conceived efficacy unto reneficial intentions, it seemeth a paran reliek derived from the ancient duids.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

veneficious (ven-\(\bar{q}\)-fish'us), a. [\(\lambda\) L. veneficium,
a poisoning (see venefice), +-ous.] Same as reneficial.

To sit cross-legged . . . was an old reneficious practice; and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of diemena.

Ser T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneficiously (ven-ē-fish'us-li), adr. By poison or witcheraft.

The intent hereof [breaking an egg-shell] was to prevent witcherfit; for, lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and reneficiously mischlef their persons, they broke the shell, as Delecampius hath observed Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneisunt, n. An old spelling of renison. venemoust, a. An obsolete spelling of venom-

venenate (ven'ê-nāt), r. t. [< I. renenatus, pp. of rewnare, poison, < venenum, poison; see venom.] To poison; charge or infect with poison. [Rare.]

Poisoned jaws and renenated stings.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi. These miasms . . . are not so energic as to renenate the entire mass of blood. Harvey. (Johnson.)

venenate (ven'ē-nāt), a. [< L. venenatus, pp.: see the verb.] Infected with poison; poisoned. By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the renenate parts are carried off. Woodward, On Fossils.

venenation (ven-ē-nā'shon). n. [\(\text{venenate} + \text{-ion.} \) 1. The act of poisoning.—2. Poison or venom.

This renenation shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impaison. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

venenet (vē-nēn'), a. [Irreg. (as adj.) \ L. venenum, poison: see renom.] Poisonous; veneraceous (veneraceous, deneraceous, deneraceous

venenifluous (ven-ē-nif'lō-us), a. [\ L. vene-num, poison, + fluere, flow: see fluent.] In bot. and zoöl., flowing with poisonous juice or ven-om: as, the venenifluous fang of a rattlesnake. See cuts under Crotalus and viper.

Venenosa (ven-ë-nō'sii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of Ll. venenosus, full of poison: see venenose.]
One of three sections into which serpents (Ophidia) have been divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other sections being Invenue and Supports. are venomous or otherwise, the other sections being Innocua and Suspecta. The definition of the group as having grooved fangs in the upper jaw, followed by smaller solid, hooked teeth, would make Venenosa nearly equivalent to the Proteroglypha; but if applied to poisonous snakes at large it would be equivalent to Proteroglypha and Solenoglypha together. It is dissed now, except as a convenient descriptive term, like Thanatophidia. Also called Nocua.

pnaca. Also cause Nocua.
Venenoset (ven'ē-nōs), a. [< L. venenosus, poisonous; see venenous.] Full of venom; poisonous, as a serpent; belonging to the Venenosa; nocuous; thanatophidian.

Malpighi . . . demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some vene-nose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves.

Ray, Works of Creation.

veneer-moth

an old English collectors' name, given from the coloration, which suggests veneering. Crambus hortuellus is the garden veneer; C. winellus, the pearl veneer; and C. petrjicellus, the common veneer. See cut under Crambuide.

veneer-press (vē-nēr'pres), n. A special form of pre-s used to hold veneers in position while complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used to woodwork or furniture. Various complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used to whold it is to be attached.

saft until the veneer has adapted itself to the irregular surface to which it is to be attached.

veneer-saw (vē-nēr'sā), n. A circular saw for cutting veneers from the solid wood, ivory, etc.

It has a tribuctor and is thisler to the veneral surface and is thisler to treatly the venerability (ven"e-ra-bil'i-ti), n. [< venera-

venerability† (ven"e-ra-bil'i-ti), n. [(venera-bile + -ity (see -bility).] The state or character of being venerable.

The excellence and venerability of their prototypes.

Dr. II. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii.

venerable (ven'e-ra-bl), a. [< OF. venerable, F. vénérable = Sp. venerable = Pg. veneravel = It. venerabile, < L. venerabilis, worthy of veneration or reverence, & renerari, venerate, revere: see renerate.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving honor and respect, particularly with a suggestion of age or dignity: as, a venerable magistrate; a venerable scholar. In the Anglican Church, specifically applied to archdeacons. pplied to arenueacono. *Venerable* Nestor, hatch'd in silver. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 65.

See how the venerable infant lies In early pomp.

Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, 1, 110.

The world—that gray-bearded and wrinkled profligate, decrepit without being venerable.

Hawkhorne, Seven Gables, xii.

2. Hallowed by religious, historic, or other lofty associations; to be regarded with reverence: as, the *rtnerable* precincts of a temple.

The place is venerable by her presence.

Shirley, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

We went about to survey the generall decays of that ancient and renerable church.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 27, 1666.

All along the shores of the *renerable* stream [the Ganges] lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise.

**Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

venerableness (ven'g-ra-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the venerableness and impotence of old age.

South, Sermons, XI. iv.

venerably (ven'e-ra-bli), adv. In a venerable manner; so as to excite reverence.

At the moment I was walking down this aisle I met a clean-shaven old canonico, with red legs and red-tasseled hat, and with a book under his um, and a meditative look, whom I here thank for being so venerably picturesque.

Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Veneracea (von-e-rā'sē-ā), n. pl. [NL., \ Venus (Vener-), 5, + -acea.] In conch.: (a) A family of bivalves: same as Veneridæ. (b) A superfamily or suborder of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, represented by the Veneridæ and related families.

and related families.

Veneraceæ (ven-e-rū'sō-ō), n. pl. [NL., < Venus (Vener-), 5, + -aceæ.] Same as Veneradæ.

veneracean (ven-e-rū'sō-an), a. and n. I. a.

Of or pertaining to the Veneracea.

II. n. Any member of the Veneracea.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venerant (ven'e-rant), a. [\lambda L. veneran(t-)s, renene bodies, or to evacate them.

Harrey, On the Plague.

Paramiforms (ven 5 mif(12 no) c. [\lambda L. venerant] | Reverent. [Rare.]

When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our venerant thoughts are at Assisi and Padua.

Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. i., 1, note.

venerate (ven'g-rāt), v. t.; prot. and pp. venerated, ppr. venerating. [< L. veneratus, pp. of venerati (> It. venerate = Sp. Pg. venerar = F. vénérer), worship, venerate, revere; from the same source as Venus, love: see Venus.] To regard with respect and reverence: treat as hallowed; revere; reverence.

While beings form'd in coarser mould will hate The helping hand they ought to renerate. Crabbe, Works, V. 214.

The Venetian merchants, compelled to seek safety in Alexandria, visited the church in which the hones of St. Mark were preserved and renerated.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 47.

eSyn. Worship, Reverence, etc. See adore.
veneration (von-e-rā'shon), n. [< OF. veneration, F. vénération = Sp. veneracion = Pg. veneração = It. venerazione, < L. veneration, -), veneration, reverence, < venerari, venerate, reveresee venerate.] 1. The feeling of one who venerates; a high degree of respect and reverences:

ence; an exalted feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to a place, by the sacred or historic associations that hallow it.

Places consecrated to a more than ordinary veneration, y being reputed to have some particular actions done in hem relating to the Death and Resurrection of Christ.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 69.

Veneration is the name given to the state of mind comprehending both religious regard and a sentiment drawn out by the more commanding and august of our fellowhoings.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 02.

2. The outward expression of reverent feeling; worship.

"They fell down and worshipped him," after the manner of the Easterlings when they do veneration to their kings.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

3. In phren., the organ of adoration, reverence, or respect for what is great and good. See cut under phrenology. Syn. 1. Reverence, Veneration, Awe, etc. See reverence.

venerative (ven'g-rā-tiv), a. [venerate +

ive.] Feeling veneration; reverent. [Rare.]

I for one, when a venerative youth, have felt a thrill of joy at being kindly nodded to . . . by some distinguished personage.

All the Year Round, VIII. 61.

venerator (ven'e-rā-tor), n. [= F. vénérateur = Sp. Pg. venerador = It. veneratore, < L. venerator, one who venerates, < venerari, venerate: see venerate.] One who venerates or rever-

Not a scorner of your sex,
But venerator. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

venereal (vē-nē'rē-al), a. [As venere-ous +-al.] 1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual inter-course: as, venereal desire.

No, madain, these are no venereal signs.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 37.

Then, swollen with pride, into the snare I fell Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains, Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.

Millon, S. A., 1. 533.

2. Arising from or connected with sexual intereourse: as, venereal disease; venereal virus or poison.—3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases: as, veneral medicines.—4. Fitted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—5†. Of or pertaining to copper, which was formerly called by chemists Venus.

Blue vitriol, how renereal . . . soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.

Venereal carnosity. Same as reneral warts.—Venereal disease, a collective term for gonorrhea, chancroid, and syphilis.—Venereal sore or ulcer, chancre or chancroid: more often the latter.—Venereal warts, acuminate condylomata, or warts situated on the mucous surfaces of the genitals. They were formerly supposed to be caused by a venereal poison, but are not now generally so regarded.

venereant (vē-nē'rē-an), a. [ME. venerien, OF. venerien = F. vénérien: as venere-ous +-an.] 1. Inclined to the service of Venus, or to sexual desire and intercourse.

For cortes I am al Venerien In feelynge, and myn herte is Marcien. Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 609.

2. Amorous; wanton.

Others fall in love with light Wives—I do not mean Venerean Lightness, but in reference to Portion,

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

venereate (vē-nē'rē-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. venereated, ppr. venereating. [< venere-ous +-atel.] To render amorous or laseivious.

tto!.] To render the unbridled spirits.

Feltham, Resolves, i. 26.

venereous (vē-nē'rē-us), a. [= Sp. venéreo = Pg. It. renerce, \(\) L. venercus, renerius, of or portaining to Venus or sexual intercourse, \(\) Fenus (Fenus, Venus, sexual intercourse: see 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; wanton.

Lust is the fire that doth maintaine the life of the renereous man (but sets at strife The soule & body). Times' Whistle (E. E. T S.), p. 119.

The male . . . is lesser than the female, and very vene-cous. Derham, Physico-Theol., iv. 16, note s.

2. Giving vigor for or inclination to sexual intercourse; aphrodisiae: as, venereous drugs.

No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a venereous parjetory for a stewes.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

venerer (ven'er-er), n. [< venery1 + -er1.]
One who watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter.

Our Venerers, Prickers, and Verderers.

Browning, Flight of the Duchess, x.

Veneridæ (vē-ner'i-dē), n. pl. [\(\textit{Venus (Vener-)} + -idæ. \) A family of siphonate or sinu-

palliate bivalve mollusks whose typical genus is Vc-nus: used with various renus: used with various restrictions. It is now generally restricted to forms with siphons or siphonal oritlees distinct and fringed, linguiform foot, the outer pair of branching short and appendiculate, an equivalve shell whose hinge has generally three cardinal teeth, and a slightly insuate pallial line. The species are mostly of moderate size, and include the qualog, or hard clam of the United States, Venus mercenation of whose shells are highly ornate. See also cuts under Cytherea, Venerupis, dimyarian, and quahog. Also called Veneracca, Venusida, and Conchaeca. Veneriet, n. An obsolete spelling of veneryl,

veneriet, n. An obsolete spelling of venery1,

venery.

venerite (ven'e-rit), n. [\langle L. Fenus (Fener-), Venus, ML. copper, + -te^2.] 1. A copper oro from Pennsylvania, consisting of an earthy chloritic mineral impregnated with copper.—

2. Same as venulite.

veneroust (ven'e-rus), a. [Venus (Vener-), Venus, +-ous. Cf. venercous.] Same as venere-

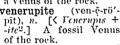
Consum'd with loathed lust, Which thy renerous mind hath basely nurs'd! Lust's Dominion, v. 3.

A remedy for venerous passions.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 563.

Venerupis (ven-\(\tilde{e}\)-r\(\tilde{o}'\)pis), n. [NL. (Lamarek. 1818), later \(Venerupes\) (Swainson, 1840), \(\lambda\) \(Venus\) (\(Vener\), \(\tilde{o}\), \(\tilde{e}\) L. \(vupes\), a rock.] 1. A genus of boring bivalve mollusks of the family \(Veneridve\), \(\tilde{o}\) (The family \(Veneridve\), \(\tilde{o}\).

of the family Tenerular, as T. perforans or V. vrns and V. exotica.—2. [L. c.; pl. venerupes (-pēz).] A member of this genus; a Venus of the rock. venerupite (ven-ē-rö'-pīt), n. [< Venerupis + -ite².] A fossil Venus of the rock.





l'enerutia exetica

venery¹ (ven'e-ri), n. [Early mod. E. also venerie; < ME. venerye, venorye, < OF. venerie, F. vénerie (ML. venaria, beasts of the chase, game), hunting, a hunting-train, a kennel, $\langle vener, \langle L, venari, hunt, chase : seevenation^1.]$ 1. The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase;

An outrydere that loved renerge. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1, 166.

We'll make this hunting of the witch as famous As any other blast of venery. B. Jonson, Sad Shepheid, ii. 2

The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or tenary ... was ... held to belong to the king Blackstone, Com., H. axvii.

21. Beasts of the chase; game.

Bukkes and beris and other bestes wilde, of alle fair venorue that falles to metes. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1685.

31. A kennel for hunting-dogs.

The venery, where the beagles and hounds were kept Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55. (Davies.)

venery2 (ven'e-ri), n. [Early mod. E. venerie, < L. Feneria (se. res), sexual intercourse, fem. of Fenerius, of Venus, \(\subseteq Venus \) (Vener-), Venus, sexual intercourse: see renercous, Venus.] Gratification of the sexual desire.

Having discourse of sensuall gluttonie,
It followes now I speake of renerie;
For these companions as inseperable
Are linekt together with sinnes ougly cable.

Times' Whistle (F. E. T. S.), p. 75.

They are luxurious, incontinent, and prone to Veneric.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 201.

venesect (ve-ne-sekt'), v. [(L. vena, vein, + scare, cut: see rein and secant.] I. trans. To

secare, cut: see rein and secant.] I. trans. To cut or open a vein of; phlebotomize.

II. ntrans. To practise venesection: as, it was common to venesect for many disenses.

venesection (vē-nē-sek'shon), n. [< L. vena, vein, + sectio(n-), a cutting; see section.] Bloodletting from a vein; phlebotomy. The operation may be performed on any of the superficial veins; but either the median cephalic or the basilic in the bend of the eibow is usually selected for this purpose. (See cut under median!) A band is tied around the arm just above the eibow, so as to cause a turgescence of the veins below, and then the vein selected is opened with a sharp lancet. When the desired amount of blood has been taken away, the band is removed, and further bleeding arrested by the application of a small compress and bandage.

6718 In a Quinsey he [Aretœus] used Venesection, and allow'd the Blood to flow till the Patient was ready to faint away. Med. Dict. (1745), quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXX. 410.

It is now well understood that spoliative venesection would be the sure forerunner of disaster to the patient.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 88.

Venesection bandage, a simple figure-of-eight bandage applied about the elbow after venesection at this point.

Venetian (vē-nē'shan), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also Venitian, as a noun (def. 2) venytyons;
OF. Venitian, F. Vénitien = It. Veneziano,
ML. *Venetianus,
Venetia, Venice, L. Venetia,
the country of the Veneti, in the territory
later held by Venice.] I. a. Of or pertaining
to the city, province, or former republic of
Venice, in northern Italy, on the edge of the
Adriatic. Adriatic.

The land of the old Veneti bore the Venetian name ages before the city of Venice was in being.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 4.

A composition neither Byzantine nor Romanesque, unexampled hitherto, only to be called *Venetian*.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 53.



C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 58. Wenetian architecture, Venetian Gothic, the style of medieval architecture claborated in Venice between the twelfth and the early part of the sixteenth century. It comblines in many respects the qualities of the intro of Byzantium, of the Italian mainland, and of transalpine Europe, but blends all these into a new style of high decorative quality and originality. The principal characteristics of this style are as follows: each story is usually graced with its own arcaded range of columns or pilasters, forming an open balcony or legis, and separated from the other stories by conspicuous frieres or belts, often the form of graceful balustrades; the arched windows are ornamented with small shafts at the sides, and their spandress are often filled with rich carving; ornamental parapets are common; and the window-heads frequents of holly delicate outline and curves or great a full ment. The most splendid example of the story et let chiefly in external design; the merits of the style lie chiefly in external design; the Italian server sought to master the admirable theory of arched and vaulted construction seeming stability by northern medieval architecture, so the socialed Italian Gothic curve to the highest place in the history of the art. Venetian to the close intercourse of the Venetians with the Orient.—Venetian ball. See ball). Venetian bar, needlework in imitation of heavy lace by buttonhole-stitches around a thread, producing a series of bars or hands across an open space. Dict. of Needlework.—Venetian billind, a bilind made of slats of wood so connected as to overlap one another when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when opened. The term is applied especially to a hanging blind of which the slats are held together by strips of webbing or other flexible material. The pulling of a cord lifts the whole blind, the slats coming in contact with one another as they rise until all are packed closely together above the w

See turpentine and larch.—Venetian window. See win-

II. n. 1. A native of Venice.—2†. [l. c.] pl. A particular fashion of hose or breeches reaching below the knee, originally brought from Venice: same as galligaskins, 1.

Item for a ell half of brod taffaty to make him a dublet and venytyons. 12 Sh. Wardship of Rich. Fermor (1586). 3. A Venetian blind. [Colloq.]

There is not a single pane of glass in the town, badly closing venetians being the only means of shutting up the windows.

E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 102.

4. pl. A heavy kind of tape or braid made for Venetian blinds, to hold the slats in place.—5. Same as domino, 2.

I then put off my sword, and put on my Venetian or domino, and entered the bal masqué. The Century, XLII. 283.

Venetianed (vē-nē'shand), a. [< Venetian + -ed².] Furnished with Venetian blinds: as, a Venetianed window.

The bookcase stood immediately in front of a double venetianed door.

R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 256.

R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 256.

veneur (ve-nėr'), n. [\(\lambda\) OF. veneor, F. veneur
(= Pr. venairc), \(\lambda\). L. venator, a hunter, \(\lambda\) venati,
hunt: see venation\(^1\).] A person charged with
the care of the chase, especially with the hounds
used in the chase. There were mounted veneurs, and those of inferior class on foot.—
Grand veneur, an officer of the French court charged
with the arrangements for the king's lunting: in later
times, a great dignity of the royal household.
venewt, veneyt, n. Same as renue\(^1\).
Venezuelan (ven-e-zwe\(^1\)land, a. and n. [\(\lambda\) Venezuela (see def.) + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Venezuela, a republic of South America,
on the northern coast.

on the northern coast.

On the Hortenia Court of the Court of the Court of the Lord Salisbury to protest against British scizures of Venezuelan territory at the north of the Orinoco.

Amer. Economist, III. 169.

Venezuelan ipecacuanha, a climbing plant of Venezuela, Philibertia (Sarcostemma) glauca.

II. n. An inhabitant of Venezuela.

venget (venj), v. t. [< ME. rengen, < OF. (and F.) renger = Sp. renger, < L. rindicare, avenge, vindicate: see vindicate. Cf. avenge, revenge, rengered at 2 Tearronge, take rengenge in

vengeance.] 1. To avenge; take vengeance in behalf of (a person).

Right as they han renged hem on me, right so shal I renge me upon hem.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. I am coming on To renge me as I may. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 292.

2. To revenge; take vengeance because of (an

Would none but I might renge my cousin's death! Shak., R, and J., iii. 5. 87.

vengeablet (ven'ja-bl), a. [Early mod. E. also rengible; < OF. "rengeable (= Sp. rengable); as renge + -able.] 1. Capable of being or deserving to be revenged.

I sought
Upon myselfe that rengeable despight
To punish. Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 30.

2. Characterized by revengefulness; entertaining or displaying a desire for revenge; vengeful.

In mallyce be not vengeable,

As S. Mathewe doth speake.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Alexander . . . dyd put to *congealle* deth his dere frende Clitus.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

3. Terrible; dreadful; awful; extraordinary: a hyperbolical use.

Paulus . . . was a *vengible* fellow in linking matters together.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 78. (Davies.) vengeably! (ven'ja-bli), adv. Revengefully; in revenge.

Charitably, lovingly, not of malice, not vengeably, not overtously.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1594.

vengeance (ven'jans), n. [< ME. rengeance, rengeance, rengeance, rengeance, rengeance, rengeance, rengeance, rengeance, vengeance, rengeance, rengeance (= Sp. rengeanca = It. rengianza), < renger, avenge: see renge.] 1. Punishment inflicted avenge: see renge.] 1. runishment innered in return for an injury or an offense. Vengeance generally implies indignation on the part of the punisher, and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment; it may also be inflicted for wrong done to others, as well as to the punisher, in which respects it is usually distinguished from revenge.

Veniaunce, veniaunce forziue be it neuere.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 288.

Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.
Rom. xii. 10.

2†. Harm, mischief, or evil generally: formerly often used as an imprecation, especially in the phrase what a (the) vengeance!

Whiles the eye of man did woo me, That could do no rengeance to me. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 48.

What the vengeance!
Could be not speak 'em fair?
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 262.

Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 262.
But what a rengeance makes thee fly?
S. Butter, Hudibras, I. iii. 213.
With a vengeance, vehemently, violently; also, extremely. [Colloq.]

The fishy fume
That drove him [Asmodeus], though enamour'd, from the

spouse Of Iobit's son, and with a vengeance sent From Media post to Egypt. Millon, P. L., iv. 170.

From Media post to Egypt.

Mathan, However, try her; put it to her.

Fernish. Ay, ay, I'll try her; put it to her home, with a Vengenne.

Syn. 1. Retribution, Retailation, etc. See recenge.

Vengeance! (ven'jans), adv. [Elliptical use of rengeance. 1.] Extremely; very.

He's requesting round and leves not the compan pro-

He's remeaner proud, and loves not the common peo-Shak, Cor., ii. 2. 6. I am rengeance cold, I tell thee

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

vengeancely! (ven'jans-li), adr. [\(\chi\) rengeance + -\(\psi_0^2\).] With a vengeance; extremely; ex-+ -/#2.]

He loves that vengeancely.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

vengeful (venj'ful), a. [\(\circ\text{renge} + -ful.\)] Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

I pray
His rengeful sword may fall upon thy head.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

vengefully (venj'ful-i), adr. In a vengeful manner; vindictively. vengefulness (venj'ful-nes), n. Vindictiveness;

revengefulness.

The two victims of his madness or of his rengefulness were removed to the London Hospital. Daily Telegraph, June 22, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

vengement (venj'ment), n. [\(\cdot venge + -ment. \)]
Avengement; retribution.

He shew'd his head ther left, And wretched life forlorne for rengement of his theft. Spenser, F. Q., VI. ili. 18.

venger (ven'jer), n. [(F. vengeur = Sp. venga-dor, (LL, rindicator, avenger, (L. rindicare, avenge: see renge. Cf. vindicator.] An avenger. God is a tengere of synne. Coventry Mysteries, p. 76.

His bleeding heart is in the rengers hand.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 20.

vengeresst (ven'jer-es), n. [(ME. rengeresse, (OF. rengeresse, fem. of rengeur, an avenger: see renger.] A female avenger.

This kynge alain was seke of the woundes of the spere rengers... for he was wounded though bothe thyghes with that spere.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 220.

The thre goldesses, furis and rengeressis of felonics.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 12.

veniable; (vē'ni-a-bl), a. [< ME. reniable, < LL. reniable, < Lt. reniable, < Lt. venia, pardon see renial.] Venial; pardonable.

In things of this nature silence commendeth history; 'tis the remable part of things lost.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

veniablyt (ve'ni-a-bli), adv. Pardonably; ex-

venial (ve'ni-al), a. and n. [ME. venial, OF. venial, Ve night, a and n. [KME. venial, COr. renial. F. réniel = Sp. Pg. renial = It. reniale, C. L. renialis, pardonable, C. venia, indulgence, remission, pardon.] I. a. 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; not very sinful or wrong: as, a venial sin or transgression. See sin¹, 1. There contricious doth but dryueth it down in to a westal synne.

Piers Placman (B), xiv. 02.

In our own country, a woman forfeits her place in so-ciety by what in a man is too commonly considered as an honourable distinction, and at worst as a venial error. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. Excusable: that may be allowed or permitted to pass without severe censure.

They are things indifferent, whether kept or broken; Mere venial slips, that grow not near the conscience. Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, it. 1.

This is a mistake, though a very renial one; the apoph-therm is attributed to Agasicles, not to Agasilaus. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, if. 0, note.

34. Permissible; harmless; unobjectionable.

Permitting him the while

Venial discourse unblamed.

Millon, P. L., ix. 5. Syn. 1 and 2. Venial, Excusable, Pardonable. Excusable and pardonable are applied to things small and grath, but pardonable primarily applies to greater offenses, as pardoning is a more serious act than excusing. Excusable hay be applied where the offense is only in seeming. Venial applies to things actually done; the others may apply to infirmities and the like. Venial, by theological use, is often opposed, more or less clearly, to morial.

II. † n. A venial sin or offense.

It . . . gently blanches over the breaches of God's Law with the name of ventals and favourable titles of diminution.

Bp. Hall, Dissuasive from Popery.

veniality (vē-ni-al'i-ti), n. [= Sp. venialidad = Pg. venialidade; as venial + -ity.] The property of being venial.

They palliate wickedness, with the fair pretence of veni-ality. Bp. Hall, Sermon at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

venially (vē'ni-al-i), adv. In a venial manner; pardonably.

venialness (vē'ni-al-nes), n. The state of being excusable or pardonable.

Venice crown. In ker., a bearing representing the cornu or peaked cap of the Doge of Venice, decorated with a rim of gold like a coronet, surgently the brown of the wearer. rounding the brow of the wearer.

decorated with a rim of gold like a coronet, surrounding the brow of the wearer.

Venice glass, mallow, point, soap, sumac, turpentine, white, etc. See glass, etc.

Venice treacle. See theriac.

Veni Creator (ve'nī krē-ū'tor). [So called from the first words, "Veni Creator Spiritus," 'Come, Creator Spirit.' L.: veni, 2d pers. sing. impv. of venire, come; creator, creator.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost, used in the Roman Catholic Church in the daily office on Whitsunday and during the octave, also at coronations, synods, ordination of priests, consecration of bishops, creation of popes, and translation of relies. In Sarum use it also formed part of the priest's preparation before mass. In the Anglican Prayer-book two free versions of it are given ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and "Come, Holy Ghost, eternal Goil", to be used at the ordination of priests and consecration of bishops, and it is also used at synods, etc. Its authorship is commonly attributed to 'Charlenagne, but it is certainly older, and may be referred with more probability to St. Gregory the Great. Also, more fully, I'cni Creator Spiritus.

Venimt, venimet, n. Old spellings of venom.

venimet, a. An obsolete form of venomous.

veniplex (ve'ni-pleks), n. [NL., < L. vena, vein, + plexus, a network: see plexus.] A venous plexus, or plexiform arrangement of veins forming an anastomotic network. Coucs.

veniplexed (ve'ni-plekst), a. [(veniplex+-cd²,]

nous plexus, or plexiform arrangement of veins forming an anastomotic network. Coues. veniplexed (vē'ni-plekst), a. [(veniplex + -cd².] Formed into a venous plexus or network. Coues. venire facias (vē-ni'rē fā'ṣi-as). [So called from these words in the writ, lit. 'cause to come.' L.: venire, come; facias, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (as impv.) of facere, make, do, cause. In law, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a jury or a number of jurors to come or appear in court, for the trial of causes. Also, in common legal parlance, venire.—Venire facias de novo, or venire de novo, in or causes. Also, in common legal parlance, venire.—Venire facias de novo, or venire de novo, in lare, a new writ for summoning a jury anew; the process used at common law when, by reason of some irregularity or defect apparent on the record, a party was entitled to a new trial as matter of right. The motion for a new trial in modern practice may be made on the same grounds, and also on other grounds, including some that rest in judicial discretion.

boar, the principal objects of the chase, \ L. venatio(n-), hunting, also the product of the chase, game, \ \ venatio, \ hunt: see renation\, of which renison is thus a doublet. For the form and the dissyllable pronunciation, et. menison, menson, ult. \ L. manatio(n-). \] 14. A beast or beasts of the chase, as deer and other large game.

A theef of renysoun, that hath forlaft His likerousnesse and al his olde craft, Can kepe a forest best of any man Chancer, Physician's Tale, 1. 83.

"Come, kili [me] a ren'son," raid bold Robin Hood,
"Come, kili me a good fat deer."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads,
(V. 201).

2. The flesh of such game used as food; specifically, the flesh of animals of the deer tribe: now the common use of the word.

Shall we go and kill us renison?
Shak, As you Like it, ii. 1. 21.

A fair ven'son pastye brought she out presentlye.

King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Thanks, my Lord, for your ventson, for finer or fatter

Never rang'd in a forest or emok'd in a platter.

Goldsmith, Haunch of Venlson.

Failow venison, the flesh of the fallow deer.—Red venison, the flesh of the red deer.

Venison both red and fallow.

Fuller, Pisgali Sight, I. v. § 2. Venite (vē-nī'tē), n. [So called from the first words, "Venite exultemus," 'O come, let us sing unto the Lord.' L. venite, 2d pers. pl. impv. of venire, come.] 1. In liturgies, the 95th Psalm. In the Roman and other Western arrangements of the daily office this psalm is said at matins, accompanied by the invitatory and followed, after a hymn, by the appointed psalms of the hour. In the Anglican Prayer-book it is also said daily at matins or morning prayer before the

psalms of the Psalter, except on the nineteenth day of the month, when it begins the portion for the day in the Psalter, and at Easter, when it is replaced by a special anthem. Also, more fully, Venite exultemus.

2. A musical setting, usually in chant form, of

2. A musical setting, usually in chant form, of the above canticle.
venivel, venivela (ven'i-vel, ven-i-vē'lii), n.
[E. Ind.] The velvetleaf, or spurious pareira brava, Cissampelos Pareira.
venjet, v. An old spelling of venge.
vennel (ven'el), n. [Formerly also venall; < F. venelle, a small street.] An alley, or narrow street. [Scotch.]

Some ruins remain in the vennel of the Maison Dieu or hospitium, founded by William of Brechin in 1256.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 242.

venom (ven'um), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also venome, venim, venime, venym; < ME. venim, venym, venym, venim, diso velin, F. venim = Pr. verc, veri = Sp. Pg. veneno = It, veleno, veneno, < L. venenum, poison.] I. n. 1. Poison in general: now an archaic use.

2if Venym or Poysoun be broughte in presence of the Dyamand, anon it begynnethe to wexe moyst and for to swete.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 159.
Full from the fount of Joy's delicious springs Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.

Byron, Childe Harold, i. 82.

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by some animals in a state of health, as a means of offense and defense, and introduced into the bodies of their defense, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of many serpents, or stinging, as in the case of scorpions, etc. In vertebrates venom is usually a modified saliva secreted by glands morphologically identical with ordinary salivary glands; and the normal saliva of various animals acquires at times, or under some circumstances, an extremely venomous quality, as in the rables of various beasts. Venom is normal to few vertebrates, notably all thanatophidian serpents, and one or two lizards, as the Gila monster. Venom-glands are connected with the spines of the head or fins of a few fishes. Venom of extreme virulence is injected with the bite of a few spiders (see Latrodectus, and cut under spider), and the punctures made by the claws or telson of centipeds and scorpions are envenomed. An acrid or irritating fluid, classable as venom, is injected with the sting of many insects (see cases cited under stingly), and in one case at least may be fatal to large animals (see testes).

Of alle fretynge venymes the vilest is the scorpion;

atal to large animais (rev tector).

Of alle fretynge renymes the vilest is the scorpion;

May no medecyne amende the place ther he styngeth.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 158.

Or hurtful worm with canker'd renom bites.

Milton, Arcades, 1. 53.

3. Something that blights, cankers, or embitters; injurious influence; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency.

What with Venus, and other oppressioun of houses, Mars his *Venim* is adoun, That Ypermistra dar nat handle a knyf. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2593.

The renom of such looks, we fairly hope, Have lost their quality. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 18. 4. Coloring material; dye.

They cowde nat medle the bryste fleeses of the contre of Seryens with the renym of Tyrie.

Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 5.

II.t a. Envenomed; venomous; poisonous.

In our lande growith pepper in forestis full of snakes and other renym beestes.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiv.).

My renom eyes Strike innocency dead at such a distance. Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 2.

venom (ven'um), v. [Early mod. E. renome, venime; < ME. venymen, renymen, by apheresis from envenimen, < OF. envenimer, poison (see envenom); in part directly from the noun renom.]

I. trans. To envenom; infect with poison.

The venomed vengeance ride upon our swords.

Shak., T. and C., v. 3, 47.

Here boldly spread thy hands, no venom'd weed Dares blister them. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Since I must
Through Brothers' periurie dye, O let me renome
Their Soules with curses!
Tourneur, Revenger's Traged,, iii. 4.

Its bite [that of Conus auticus] produces a venomed wound accompanied by acute pain.

A. Adams, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 336.

II.; intrans. To become as if infected with

venom.

Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not venom and fester. Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium. (Latham.) venom-albumin (ven'um-al-bu"min), n.

albumin of snake-poison. venom-duct (ven'um-dukt), n. The duct which conveys venom from the sac or gland where it is seen ted to the tooth or fang whence it is dis-

venomer (ven'um-er), n. [Crenom + -cr1.] A

venomer (ventum-eq), ... poisoner. [Rare.]

Prople of a dde family would have found a sensitive golder of this set (Murano glass) as sover in against the arts of rene overs as an exclusive diet of build eggs.

Howells, Venetum Life, vii.

venom-fang (ven'um-fang), n. One of the long, sharp, conical teeth of the upper jaw of a venomous serpent, by means of which a poisonous fluid is injected into a punctured wound. Such a fang is firmly attached to the maxillary bone, and may be thrown forward or half flat by a peculiar mechanism by which the bones of the upper jaw change their relative position. Such a tooth is either growed (as in Petera dupha) or so folded upon itself as to form a tube (as in Soleno)upha) for the conveyance of venom, being also connected with the duet of the receptacle which contains the fluid. The mechanism of the bones is such that opening the mouth whelp causes erection of the venomiang, while the foreible closure of the mouth upon the wound by muscular pressure upon the venom-sac. Venom-fangs are a single pair or several pairs. Also called poton-tooth. See cuts under Cretatus and viper.

venom-gland (ven'um-gland), n. Any gland which secretes venom, mostly a modified salivary gland.

vary gland.

venom-globulin (ven'um-glob'ū-lin), n. The globulin of snake-poison.—Water venom-globulin. See water.
venom-mouthed (ven'um-moutht), a. Having a venomous or envenomed mouth or bite; speak-

ing as if venomously; slanderous; scandalous.

This butcher's cur is renom-mouth'd, and I Have not the power to muzzle him. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 120.

venomosalivary (ven"ō-mō-sal'i-vā-ri), a. [Irreg. < venom + salivary.] Venomous, as saliva; of or pertaining to venomous saliva.

I find that it is even easy to see the renomosalizary duct (of the mosquito) from the outside, shining through the skin at the base of the head and neck in the undissected specimen.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 880.

venomous (ven'um-us), a. [Early mod. E. also renimous, renemous; < ME. venimous, renymous, < OF. *renimous, venimeur, venemouse, F. venimeur, also (after L.) vénéneux = Pr. verenos, verinos, also venenos = Sp. Pg. venenos = It. velenos, venenos o, < LL. venenosus, poisonous, venenos o, < LL. venenosus, poisonous, venenos o, < L. venenosus, poisonous, venenos o, < L. venenosus, venenos o, < L. venenosus, poisonous, venenos o, < L. venenosus, poisonous, venenos o, < L. venenosus, venenos o, < L. venenosus, venenos o, < L. venenosus, venenos o, < V. venenos o, < omous, (L. renenum, poison, venom: see renom. (f. renenous, renenose.] 1. Full of venom; noxious or hurtful by means or reason of venom; venenose; poisonous: as, a venomous reptile or insect; a renomous bite.

It is alle deserte and fulle of Dragouns and grete Scr-pentes, and fulle of dyverse *renymouse* Bestes alle abouten. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

The biting of a Pike is renomous, and hard to be cured.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 132.

2. Hence, noxious; virulent; extremely hurtful or injurious; poisonous in any way.

I no telle of laxatyves no store, For they ben remimous. I wot it wel; I hem defye, I love hem nevere a del. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 335.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's, And renomous to thine eyes. Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 23. Venemous thorns, that are so sharp and keen, Bear flowers, we see, full fresh and fair of hue. Wyatt, That Pleasure is mixed with every Pain.

3. Very spiteful or hateful; virulent; malignant; intended or intending to do harm: as, venomous eyes or looks; a venomous attack; renomous eyes or looks; a renomous attack; renomous eyentes.—Venomous serpents or snakes. See Ophidia, Nocua, Proteroglypha, serpent, snake, Solenoglypha, Venenosa, thanatophidia, and the family names cited under serpent.—Venomous spiders. See katipo, Latrodectus, malmignatte, and cut under spider. = Syn. 3. Malignant, spiteful.

Venomously (ven'um-us-li), adv. With venom or poison; in a venomous manner; malignantly, spitefully. Shah Loop iv 3 48

or poison; in a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully. Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 48. venomousness (ven'um-us-nes), n. The state or character of being venomous, in any sense; poisonousness; malignity; spitefulness. venom-peptone (ven'um-pep*ton), n. The peptone of snake-poison. venom-sac (ven'um-sak), n. The structure on each side of the head of a venomous serpent, near the articulation of the lower jaw, which secretes and contains the poisonous fluid, and from which the fluid is conveyed by a duet to from which the fluid is conveyed by a duct to the venom-fang.

venosal (ve-no'sal), a. Of the nature of a vein;

Its office [that of the lung] is to cool the heart, by sending ayre unto it by the Venoval Artery.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.

venose (ve'nōs), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. venoso, \(\) L. venosus, full of veins, \(\) veno, \(\) venosus, full of veins, \(\) veno, \(\) venosus, \(\) trund (vein; see vein. Cf. venous. \(\) 1. In bot., having numerous veins

or branching network; veiny; as, a renose or reticulated leaf.—2. In zoid, and anat., same

venose-costate (vē'nōs-kos'tāt), a. In bot., between ribbed and veined; having raised veins approaching ribs.

wenosity (ve-nos'i-ti), n. [(venose + -ity.] 1. Venose state, quality, or character.—2. A condition in which the arterial blood is imperfeetly oxygenated, and partakes of some of the characteristics of venous blood.

A rapid increase in the renovity of the blood.

Science, VII. 533.

3. A disturbance of equilibrium between the two circulatory systems, the veins being unduly filled at the expense of the arteries; general

venous congestion.

venous congestion.

venous (ve'nus), a. [(L. renosus, full of veins, (rena, vein: see rein. Cf. renose, reinous.] 1.

Of or pertaining to veins; full of veins; contained in veins; veined; venose: as, the renous system; renous blood or circulation; a renous plexus, sinus, or radicle.—2. In entom., having veins or nervures; venose or veined, as an incontaining residuation. system; remous blood or circulation; a temous plexus, sinus, or radicle.—2. In entom., having veins or nervures; venose or veined, as an insect's wing.—Venous blood, the blood contained in the veins and right side of the heart. It is of a dark-red color, and contains carbonic acid and other waste and nutritive products, which wary in kind and amount in different regions of the body. The venous blood is driven from the right auricle into the right ventricle of the heart, thence through the pulmonary reins to the lungs, where it is oxygenated and purified, and returned through the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart. In the fetus venous blood passes from the hypogastric arteries along the umbilical arteries, and so on to the placenta, where it is arterialized and returned by the umbilical vein or veins; and there is a direct communication between the right and left auricles of the heart.—Venous calculus. Same as reinstone, 2.—Venous canal (ductus renows), a fetal vein passing from the point of bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava. It becomes obtiterated soon after birth, and then remains as a fibrous cord.—Venous circulation, the flow of blood through the veins. See circulation of the blood, under circulation.—Venous congestion or hyperemia, engorgement of the subcutaneous veins, or superficial venous congestion.—Venous hyperemia is more strictly the engorgment of the subcutaneous veins, or superficial venous congestion.—Venous hemorrhage, bleeding from a vein. It is distinguished from arterial hemorrhage by the darker color of the blood and by the fact that it occurs in a steady stream, and not in forcible jets, as when an artery is opened.—Venous hum. See hum!.—Venous plexus. See plexus —Venous place, a pulsation occurring in a vein, especially that which exists normally in the jugular veins.—Venous radicles, the fluest beginnings of the venous system, continuous with the capillaries. Sometimes crroneously written venous radicals.—Venous finus. (b) A natural dilatation of a v

venously (vē'nus-li), adv. In a venous manner; as respects the veins or venous circulation.

The membranes of the brain were renously congested.

Lancet, 1800, I. 751.

vent¹ (vent), n. [Early mod. E. vente; an altered form of fent, < ME. fente, < OF. fente, a slit, cleft, chink: see fent. The alteration of fent to vent was not due to the dial. change shown in vat for fat, vixen for fixen, etc., but to confusion with F. vent. wind (see vent²), as if orig. 'an air-hole.' A similar confusion appears in the history of vent² and vent³, which have been more or less mixed with each other and with vent¹.] 1. A small aperture leading out of or into some inclosed space; any small hole or opening made for passage. hole or opening made for passage.

6 or opening made for passage.

Through little rents and crannies of the place
The wind wars with his torch. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 310.

Now he flings about his burning heat,
As in a furnace an ambitious fre
Whose rent is stopt. B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.
Great Builder of mankind, why hast thou sent
Such swelling floods, and made so small a rent?

Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

Between the jaw and car the jav'lin went;
The soul, exhaling, issu'd at the rent.

Pope, Iliad, xvi. 738.

2. Specifically—(a) The small opening into the 2. Specineally—(a) The small opening into the barrel of a gun, by which the priming comes in contact with the charge, or by which fire is communicated to the charge; a touch-hole. (b) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out; also, the vent-peg with which the opening is stopped.

If you are sent down in haste to draw any drink, and find it will not run, do not be at the trouble of opening a rent, but blow strengly into the fosset.

Sirit, Directions to Servants (Butler).

(c) A hollow gimlet used to make an opening in a cork or barrel, in order to draw out a small

quantity of liquid for sampling; a liquid-vent or vent-faucet. (d) In rolding, one of the chanvent-taucet. (d) In r olding, one of the chan-nels or passages by which the gases is scape from the mold. (i) The flue or funnel of a chimn y, (f) A crenelle or loophole in an embattled wall. Oxford Glossary. (g) In steam-boilers, the sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same passage in fect. Webster, (h) In musical instruments of the wood wind group, a finger-hole. (i) The end of the intestine, especially in animals below mam-mals, in which the posterior orifice of the alimals, in which the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal discharges the products of the urogenital organs as well as the refuse of digestion, as the anus of a bird or reptile; also, the anal pore of a fish, which, when distinct from the termination of the intestine, discharges only the milt or roe. See cut under Terebratulidw.—3. A slit or opening in a garagest

Item, J. Jakket of red felwet, the rentis bounde with red lether. Paston Letters, I. 476.

The coller and the rente. Assembly of Ladies, laxs). 4. An escape from confinement, as for something pent up; an outlet.

My tears, like rufiling winds lock'd up in caves,
Do bustle for a rent. Ford. Lover's Melancholy, v. 1. This is mischief without remedy, a stiffing and obstructing evil that hath no rent, no outlet, no passage through.

Millon, Elkonoklastes, xxvii.

5. Utterance; expression; voice.

5. Utterance; expression; voice.

Free rent of words love's fire doth assuage.

Shak, Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

Madam, you seem to stifle your Resentment: You had better give it Vent. Congrere, Way of the World, v. 13.

The poor little Jackdaw, When the monks he saw,

Feebly gave rent to the ghost of a caw.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 212.

6†. A discharge; an emission.

Here on her breast There is a *rent* of blood, Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 352

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 352.
To give vent to, to suffer to escape or break out; keep no longer pent up: as, to give rent to anger.—To serve the vent. See serve1.—To take vent, to become known; get abroad.

et abroad. Whereby the particular design took vent beforehand. Sir II. Wotton.

vent¹ (vent), v. t. [\(\text{vent}^1, n. \)] 1. To let out at a vent; make an opening or outlet for; give passage to; emit; let pass.

How camest thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? can he vent Trinculos? Shak., Tempest, if. 2. 111.

He rented a sigh e'en now, I thought he would have blown up the church.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

2. To furnish with a vent; make a vent in. The gun is then rented. Urc, Dict., IV. 82. The gun is then remen.

It is usually necessary to rent the punch by a small hole.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 331.

3. To give utterance, expression, or publicity to; especially, to report; publish; promulgate; hence, to circulate.

In his brain

... he hath strange places cramm'd
With observation, the which he rents
In mangled forms.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 41.

Let rash report run on; the breath that rents it Will, like a bubble, break itself at last.

Ford, "Tis Pity, iv. 1.

After many speeches to and fro, at last she was so full as she could not contain, but rented her revelations, Winthrop, Hist. New England, I, 294.

And when mens discontents grow ripe there seldom wants a plausible occasion to rent them.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, II. iv.

As children of weak age
Lend life to the dumb stones
Whereon to vent their rage.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i.

4. Reflexively, to free one's self; relieve one's self by giving vent to something.

Adams frequently rented himself in elaculations during their journey. Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 10. vent2 (vent), n. [OF. vent, wind, air, breath, venter(vente), n. [NOF. tent, which are, threath, seent, smell, vapor, puff, = Sp. viento = Pg. It. vento, X L. ventus, wind, = E. vind: see wind?, and cf. vent?, v., and vent!, n.] 1. Seent; the odor left on the ground by which the track of game is followed in the chase.

When my hound doth straine upon good rent.

Turberville.

Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's spritely, waking, audible, and full of cent.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 238.

Vent is a technical term in hunting to express the scenting of the game by the hounds employed in the chase.

**Edinburgh Rev., CXXXVI. 170.

2. In hunting, the act of taking breath or air.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59. vent² (vent), r. [S. F. renter, blow, puff (as the wind), strent, the wind; see vent², n., and cf. rent, r.] I, trans. To seent, as a hound; smell; sume un; wind.

I have seen the houndes passe by such a hart within a year of him and never rent him. . . When he smelleth were it than thing we say he hath this or that in the wind.

Turberille,

Do group his nostrils up into the wind,
A sweet fresh feeding thought that he did rent.
Drayton, Mooncalf.
To vent up, to lift so as to give air.

But the proceeding would not disarmed bee, but onch if it in p her umbriere, And we did let her goodly visage to appear Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 42.

II. it tions. 1. To open or expand the nostrils to the air; sniff; snuff; snort.

Mr., the manner of a drunkarde, that renteth for the best wine. Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p 344.

See how he centeth into the wynd.

Spensor, Shep. Cal., February.

2. In hunting, to take breath or air.

Now have at him (an otter) with Kilbuck, for he rents rs un.

I. Walton, Complete Anglet, p. 59

When the otter cents or comes to the surface to breathe.

Encyc Brit, XII 396.

3. To draw, as a chimney, or a house, room, etc., by means of a chimney.

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna vent weel in a Scott. Antiquary, xi. vent3 (vent), n. [< OF. rente, F. rente, sale,

rent's (vent), n. [\lambda Or. tente, r. tenta, sate, place of sale, market, = Sp. renta, a sale, a market, also an inn (haver venta, put up at an inn), = Pg. renda = It. rendita, a sale, \lambda ML. vendita, a sale, \lambda L. rendere, pp. renditus, sell: see venta. Cf. venta.] 1. The act of selling; sale.

An order was taken that from henceforth no printer shall print or put to reat any English book but such as shall first be aximined by Mr. Secretary Petre, Mr. Secretary Smith, and Mr. Cecil, or the one of them, and allowed by the same. . . . 12th August, 1549.

M.S. Prica Conneal Book, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Unarch of Ling., xvl., note.]

The tail of the millions of pounds of this commodity, now locked up by the operation of an injudicious tax, and notting in the war-houses of the company would have prevented all this distress. Barke, Amer. Taxation.

2. Opportunity to sell; market.

We be vincertaine what reat or sale you shall finde in Hallout's Voyages, I. 342.

Persia.

Pepper . . . grows here very well, and might be had in great plenty, if it had any real.

R. Knoz (Arber's Eng. Garner, L. 336).

There is in a manner no rent for any commodity except ool. Sir W. Temple, Miscellanics, p. 11.

vent3; (vent), v. t. [< vent3, n. Cf. vend1, v.] To vend; sell.

Whereas other English Marchants in one small Towne of Germania coal (0 or 80 thowsand clothes yearlie.

G. Fletcher, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 83.

Of oil and corn with when and where to vent them.

Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, il. 2.

Vent¹+ (vent), n. [(Sp. venta, an inn, prop. a market or place of sale: see vent³.] An inn.

Our house
Is but a rint of need, that now and then
Receive a guest, between the greater towns,
As they come lite.

**Iletcher (and another), Love's Pilerimage, i. 1.

venta (ven'ti), n. [Sp. venla, an inn: see venl1.] Same as reni1. Scott.
ventage (ven'tāj), n. [< vent1 + -age.] A small hole; specifically, in musical instruments of the wood wind group, a vent or finger-hole.

I would have their bodies

Burnt in a coal-pit with the rentage stopped.

Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 5.

ventailt, ventaillet (ven'tal), n. [ME. ventaile, rentayle, < OF. ventaille, the breathing part of a helmet, < vent, wind, air, breath: see vent2. Cf. aventaile.] Same as aventaile.

Galashin helde his felowe at the grounde, and with that oon hande hilde hym by the ventuile, and his swerde in the tother hande redy to smyten of his heed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

Efteoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold, And Ventailes reare each other to behold. Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 12.

What after pass'd
Was far from the ventanna where I sate.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, 1. 1.

The Otter . . . you may now see above water at vent, ventaylett, n. [ME., dim. of ventail.] Same and the dogs close with him.

Item, v ventaylettes of bassenets. Item, vj. peces of paston Letters, I. 487.

vent-bit (vent'bit), n. A bit for boring or for

vent-bit (vent'bit), n. A bit for boring or for enlarging the vent of a gun.
vent-bushing (vent'bush"ing), n. A cylindrical piece of metal, generally of copper, which is inserted through the walls of a cannon over or in rear of the seat of the charge. A hole driven through its axis forms the vent through which the charge is ignited. The vent-bushing prevents the destruction of the metal (especially in bronze cannon) in the vicinity of the vent from the heat and erosion of the escaping gases. Also called event-piece.
vent-cock (vent'kok), n. A device for admitting air to a vessel when liquid is to be drawn out, or for allowing gases to escape. It usually

ting air to a vessel when liquid is to be drawn out, or for allowing gases to escape. It usually has the form of a valve or faucet, and is designed to be screwed or driven into the cask, etc. E. H. Knight.

Vent-cover (vent'kuv'er), n. A piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to keep the box dry. It is secured in place by straps and buckles, and has in the middle a copper spike which enters the vent of the piece E. H. Knight.

Vented (ven'ted), a. [\(\chi \) vent^1 + -cd.] In ornath, having the crissum or vent-feathers as specified by a qualifying word: as, red-vented; vellow-rented.

vellow-rented.

venter¹ (ven'ter), n. [$\langle vent^1 + -cr^1 \rangle$] One who vents or gives vent (to); one who utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signific but that the venter of them doth little skill the use of speech?

Barrow, Sermons, I. xv.

venter² (ven'ter), n. [In def, 1 < OF, ventre, F. ventre = It. ventre; in defs 2 and 3 directly < L. ventre, the belly, womb.] 1. The womb; and hence, in legal language, mother: as, A has a son B by one venter, and a daughter C by another venter; children by different venters.—2. In anat. and zoöl., the belly; the abdomen. Hence—(a) The whole ventral aspect or surface of the body, opposite the back: opposed to dorsum. (b) One of the three large, as if bellying, cavities of the body containing viscera: as, the venter of the head, of the thorax, and of the abdomen. collectively called the three venters. (c) Some swelling or protuberant part, specifically, the fleshy belly of a muscle. See biernter, digastric, n. (d) The belly or concavity of a bone, as opposed to its dorsum or convexty. [Little used, except in two of the phrases below \frac{1}{2} 3. In ornith., the lower belly or abdomen.

3. In ornith., the lower belly or abdomen, considered as to its surface.

Abdomen . . . has been unnecessarily divided into epigastrium or pit of the stomach, and renter or lower belly; but these terms are rarely used.

Cours, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 901.

4. In cutom .: (a) The lower part of the abdomen. (b) The under surface: as, the renter of the caterpillar.—5. In bot., the enlarged basal part of an archegonium, in which the obphore is formed.—In ventre sa mere. See in rentre.—Venter of the ilium, the illac fossa.—Venter of the scapula, the scapular fossa.—Venter propendens, an excession of the uterus.—Venter renum, the pelvis of the lithough

vent-faucet (vent fa set), n. A hollow gimlet or boring-instrument used to make a vent-hole in a cask or other wooden vessel, and to give vent to the liquid. Sometimes a corkserew and brush are combined with it, and it may be used to open ordinary bottles. Also rent-peg. E. II. Knight. vent-feather (vent'feth'er), n. In ornith., one

of the under tail-coverts; a crissal feather lying under the tail, behind the anus. See crissum,

vent-field (vent'fēld), n. In ordnance, a raised plate or tablet through which the vent is bored. When the modern percussion-lock is used, the vent-field serves to support it.

Govern these rentages with your fingers and thumb.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 375.

I would have their bodies

Burnt in a coal-pit with the rentage stopped.

White Turphees of Walls ii. 5.

Went-near serves to support it.

vent-gage (vent'gai), n. A wire of prescribed size for measuring the diameter of a vent.

vent-near serves to support it.

vent-gimlet (vent'gim'alet), n. In ordnance, an implement or tool, similar to a priming-wire, made of steel wire, and tempered. It has a gimlet-point, and is used for boring out ordinary obstructions in the vent of a gum. vent-hole (vent'hôl), n. 1. A vent.—2. A buttonhole at the wrist of a shirt. [Prov. Eng.] venticular (ven-tik'ū-lär), a. Consisting of small holes or vents. [Erroneous.]

Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called "renticular perforations of the mezall," or breathing holes.

Athenaum, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 502.

ventannat (ven-tan'ii), n. [\langle Sp. ventana, window, window-shutter, nostril, orig. opening for wind (ef. window, lit. 'wind-eye'), \langle L. ventana, wind seo vent1.] A window. [Rare.] ventiduct (ven'ti-dukt), n. [\langle L. ventana, wind; channel: see duct.] In arch., a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. Gwilt.

At the foot of the hill there are divers vents, out of which exceeding cold winds doe continually issue, such as by venteducts from the vast caves above Padua they let

into their rooms at their pleasure, to qualific the heat of the summer. Sandys, Travailes, p. 103.

ventil (ven'til), n. [< L. ventulus, a breeze (ventilare, ventilate): see ventilate.] In musical wind-instruments, a valve, either (a) such as is described under valve, or (b) specifically, in organ-building, a shutter in a wind-trunk, whereby the wind may be admitted to or cut off from two or more stops at once. In some organs the use of many sections of the instruments may be thus controlled by a single motion of a stop-knob or pedal.

ventilable (ven'ti-la-bl), a. [< ventil-ate + -able.] Capable of being ventilated.

The sleeping room is rarely ventilable, and still more rarely ventilated. Philadelphia Times, Feb. 28, 1886.

ventilabrum (ven-ti-la'brum), n. [L., a win-

ventilabrum (ven-ti-lā'brum), n. [L., a winnowing-fan, \(\) ventilare, winnow: see ventilate.]
Eecles., same as flabellium, 1.

ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. ventilated, ppr. ventilating. [\(\) L. ventilatus, pp. of
ventilare (\) It. ventilare = Sp. Pg. ventilar = F.
ventiler), toss in the air, esp. toss grain in the
air in order to cleanse it from chaff, fan, winnow, \(\sigma\) ventulus, a breeze, dim. of ventus, wind: see vent2.] 1. To winnow; fan.

Again I tell you, it is required of us, not merely that we place the grain in a garner, but that we rentilate and sift it; that we separate the full from the empty, the faulty from the sound

Landor, Imag. Conv., Aristoteles and Callisthenes.

2. To admit air to; expose to the free passage of air or wind; supply with fresh air; purify by expulsion of foul air: as, to rentilate a room.

In close, low, and dirty alleys the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being ventilated by the winds. Harvey.

3. To purify by supplies of fresh air; provide air for in respiration by means of lungs or gills; agrate; oxygenate: as, the lungs ventilate the blood.—4. To expose to common consideration or criticism; submit to free examination and discussion; make public.

I rentylate, I blowe tydynges or a mater abrode. . . . He is nat worthy to be a counsaylour that rentylateth the maters abrode Palsgrave, p. 765.

On Saturday (yesterday sennight) Sir Richard Weston's case concerning certain lands and manors he sues for, which his ancestors sold, was rentiated in the Star Chamber.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 98.

My object in this lecture is not to rentilate dogmas, to impress any principle, moral or political, or to justify any foregone conclusion.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 157.

Ventilated bucket. See bucket.

ventilating-brick (ven'ti-lā-ting-brik), n. A large brick perforated so as with others to form a passage or channel which can serve for purposes of heating, ventilation, etc.

ventilating-heater (ven'ti-lā-ting-hē"tèr), n. A stove or heater so arranged that its draft

draws in outside air, which is heated and dis-

charged into the interior of a building.

ventilating-millstone (ven'ti-la-ting-mil'ston), n. A millstone connected with a suction or air-blast which passes a current of air

through its grooves.

ventilating-saw (ven'ti-lā-ting-sa), n. A saw
the web of which is perforated, so that the cir-

the web of which is perforated, so that the en-culation of air may prevent excessive heating of the blade. The perforation also facilitates the discharge of sawdust. ventilation (ven-ti-lā'shon), n. [< F. ventila-tion = Sp. ventilacion = Pg. ventilação = It. ven-tilazione, < L. ventilatio(n-), an airing, < venti-lare, air, ventilate: see ventilate.] 1†. The act of faming or blowing of fanning or blowing.

The soil, . . . worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow for a while, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the rentilations of the air.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

2. The act or process of replacing foul or vitiated air, in any confined space, with pure air; the theory, method, or practice of supplying buildings, ships, mines, chimneys, air-shafts, etc., with pure air.

Insuring for the labouring man better ventilation.

F. W. Robertson.

3. Aëration of the blood or the body by means of respiratory organs; admission of air in respiration.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration.

Harvey.

4. The act of bringing to notice and discussion; public exposition; free discussion: as, the ventilation of abuses or grievances.

The ventilation of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world Bp. Hall, Old Religion, ii,

54. Utterance; expression; vent.

To his . . . Secretary, Dr. Mason, whom he [Bucking-ham] laid in Pallet near him, for natural Ventilation of his thoughts, he would . . break out into bitter and passionate Eruptions.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 227.

Flenum method of ventilation. See plenum.

ventilative (ven'ti-lā-tiv), a. [< rentilate + -ive.] Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating: as, ventila-

tive appliances.

ventilator (ven'ti-lā-tor), n. [\(\) F. ventilateur

= Sp. Pg. ventilador = It. ventilatore, \(\) L. ventilator, a winnower, \(\) ventilator, winnow, ventilate: see ventilate.] One who or that which

late: see ventilate.] One who or that which ventilates. (a) Any device for replacing foul by pure air. (b) One who or that which brings some matter to public notice, as a speaker or a newspaper.

Ventilator-deflector (ven'ti-lā-ton-dē-flek"ton, n. A plate so placed in a railroad-car as to deflect the air into or out of the car, under the impulse of the motion of the train.

ventilator-hood (ven'ti-la-tor-hud), n. A shield above a ventilator on the outside of a railroadear, to protect it from sparks, cinders, or rain: sometimes serving also as a deflector.

venting-hole (ven'ting-hōl), n. A vent-hole.

Certaine out-casts, tunnels, or venting-holes.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi 3.

ventless (vent'les), a. [(vent1 + -less.] Having no vent or outlet.

g no vent or outlet.

Like to a restlesse, ventlesse flame of fire,
That faine would finde the way streight to aspire.

Davies, Microcosmos, p. 61.

ventose¹† (ven'tōs), a. [=F. venteux = Sp. Pg. It. ventoso, < L. ventosus, full of wind, windy, < ventus, wind: see vent².] Windy; flatulent. Bailey, 1731.

ventose1+ (ven'tos), n. [(OF. rentose, rentouse, (ML. rentosa, a cupping-glass, fem. of L. rentosus, full of wind: see rentose1, a.] A cupping-

Hollow concavities, . . . like to ventoses or cupping lasses. Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 29.

Ventose² (von-tōz'), n. [F., < L. rentosus: see rentosol, a.] The sixth month of the year, according to the French revolutionary calendar. beginning (in 1794) February 19th, and ending March 20th.

ventosity! (ven-tos'i-ti), n. [\(\) F. rentosit\(\) = Pr. rentositat = Sp. rentosidad = Pg. rentosidade = It. rentosit\(\), \(\) (\(\) LL. rentosit\(\)(t-)s, windiness, \(\subseteq \text{L. ventosus}, \text{windy: see vent1.}\)] 1. Windiness; flatulence.

If there be any danger of ventosity, . . . then you shall use decoctions.

Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy.

2. Empty pride; vainglory; inflated vanity.

The quality of knowledge . . . hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is rentosity or swelling. Bacon, Advancement of Learning. i.

ventouset, v. [ME. ventousen, ventusen, & OF. ventouser, cup, (rentouse, ventose, a eupping-glass: see ventose1, n.] To cup.

Nother veyne-blood, ne rentusinge,
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1889.

ventoyt, n. [\langle OF. ventan, a fan, \langle vent, wind, air: see vent².] A fan.

One of you open the casements, t'other take a ventoy and gently cool my face.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

vent-peg (vent'peg), n. 1. A plug, as of wood, for stopping the vent of a barrel.

Pulling out the vent-peg of the table-beer, and trying to peep down into the barrel through the hole.

Dickens, Chimes, iv.

2. Same as rent-faucet.

vent-piece (vent pes), n. 1. In ordnance, same as rent-bushing.—2. In a breech-loading gun, the block which closes the rear of the base.

vent-pin (vent'pin), n. Same as vent-peg, 1. vent-pipe (vent' $p\bar{p}$), n. An escape-pipe, as for air or steam.

vent-plug (vent'plug), n. 1. Same as vent-peg, 1.—2. Anything used to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged, the object being to insure the complete extinction of any sparks that remain from the last cartridge fired. The vent-plug is pressed into place by the thumb of one of the artillerists, while another pushes home the sponge.

for removing obstructions from the vent of a

ventrad (ven'trad), adv. [< L. venter, the belly, +-ad³.] In zoöl. and anat., to or toward the belly or ventral surface or aspect of the body: noting direction or relative situation: opposed to dorsad or neurad, and equivalent to hemad or sternad: as, the heart is situated ventrad of the spinal column; the coliac axis branches ventrad of the aorta.

ventral (ven'tral), a. and n. [\langle F. ventral = Sp. Pg. ventral = It. ventrale, \langle L. ventralis, of or pertaining to the belly or stomach, \(\sigma venter\), belly, stomach: see venter2.] I. a. 1. In anat. and zoöl.: (a) Of or pertaining to the venter, in any sense; forming a venter; contained in a venter; having a venter; hollowed out like a venter; bellying; abdominal; uterine: as, ventral walls or cavities; ventral viscera; the ventral surface of the ilium or scapula; ventral fins. (b) Placed ventrad in the body; situated on the side or aspect of the body opposite the dorsal or back aspect; anterior or inferior; hemal.—
2. In bot., belonging to the anterior surface of anything: as, a ventral suture, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis: the opposite of dorsal.—Ventral chord, in entom., the ventral nervous chord with its gan-glia.—Ventral fin, in ielth., a ventral. See II., 1.—Ventral folds, in Tunicata, upstanding margins of the sides of the ventral groove, lying in the ventral median line of the branchial chamber; the endostyle.—Ventral hernia, a hernia traversing the abdominal wall at any point other than the groin or umbilicus.—Ventral laminæ, in embryol. See lamina.—Ventral medulla, the ventral ganglionic chain of the sympathetic system. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 150.—Ventral ossifications, bones developed in the walls of the belly of some mammals (as marsupinls) and many reptiles. Seccuts under Ichthyosauria and Plesiosaurus.—Ventral segment, in acoustics, same as loop!, 3.

II. n. 1. In ichth., a ventral fin; one of the posterior or pelvic pair of fins, corresponding to the hind limbs of higher vertebrates, and distinguished from the pectorals: so called irrespective of their actual position: as, rentrals

spective of their actual position: as, ventrals thoracic or jugular. Abbreviated *I*. or v.—2. In entom., one of the segments of the abdomen

as seen from beneath, especially in Colcoptera. They are distinguished as first, second, etc., counting backward. See urite, uromere. Ventralis (ven-trā'lis), n.; pl. rentrales (-lēz). [NL.: see ventral.] In ichth., a ventral fin. Ventrally (ven tral-i), adv. In a ventral situation or direction; on or toward the belly; with representable was the ventral to the ven

respect to the venter. ventralmost (ven'tral-most), a. Nearest to the ventral aspect of the body.

ventralward, ventralwards (ven'tral-wärd, -wärdz), adv. [\(\) ventral \(+ \) -ward, -wards.] Same as ventrad.

The first fold . . . sends off in the course of the third day a branch or bud-like process from its anterior edge. This branch, starting from near the dorsal beginning of the fold, runs rentralveards and forwards

Foster and Ealfour, Embryol., p. 164.

ventric (ven'trik), a. [\langle L. renter, belly, +-ic.]
Of or pertaining to the stomach. [Rare.]

"Magister artis . . . venter," says Persius, theart of accurate timekeeping is ventric.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 41.

ventricle (ven'tri-kl), n. [\langle F. rentricule = Sp. rentriculo = Pg. rentriculo = It. rentricolo, \langle L. rentriculus, belly, stomach, ventricle (se. cordis, of the heart), dim. of renter, stomach: see renter².] 1†. The belly; the stomach.

My ventricle digests what is in it. Sir M. Hale

2. The womb; the productive organ, literally or figuratively.

r figuratives.

Begot in the rentricle of memory.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2, 70.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2, 70.

3. In anat. and zoöl., some small cavity of the body; a hollow part or organ; a ventriculus: variously applied.—Chylific ventricle. See chylific.—Cornua of the ventricles of the brain. See cornu.—Hypoarian ventricle. See hypoarian.—Olfactory ventricle, a cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain, continuous with the lateral ventricle. It exists normally in the fetus, but is only occasionally found in the adult.—Pineal ventricle. See pineal.—Sylvian ventricle. See Sylvian.—Ventricle of Arantius, that part of the fourth ventricle of the brain which extends down into the spinal cord and forms the upper part of the central canal.—Ventricle of the cerebellum, the fourth ventricle of the brain; the metepicalia.—Ventricle of the corpus callosum, a furrow between the upper surface of the great transverse commissure of the brain and the gyrus fornicatus, or lip of each hemisphere, which rests upon the corpus callosum.—Ventricle of the larynx, a fossa on either side, between the false and true vocal cords of that side, which leads up by a narrow opening into the laryngeal pouch, or sacculus laryngis.—Ventricles of the brain, a series of connecting cavities, containing fluid, within the brain, continuous with the central cavity of the spinal cord. They are the remains of the original neural canal, formed by a folding over of the epiblast. The lateral ventricles are found one in each hemisphere; they communicate with each other and with the third ventricle lies between the optic thalami. It communicates with the fourth ventricle lies between the creckellum and the pous and medulla. The so-called fifth ventricle, or 3. In anat. and zoöl., some small eavity of the

pseudocole, has no connection with the other cerebral ventricles, being of a different nature and simply a small interval between the right and left layers of the septum lucidum. The cerebral ventricles or cedie have lately been systematically named in a morphological vocabulary which is irrespective of the peculiarities of the human brain, and based on the encephalomeres of vertebrates. See aula, 2, calia, diacadia, encephalocole, epicalia, mesocalia, metacalia, metepicalia, procedia, rhinocalia, and cuts under encephalon, Rana, and Petronysontidæ.—Ventricles of the heart, the two chambers in the heart which receive the blood from the surfices and propel is into the arteries. The right ventricle forces the venous blood coming from the right auricle into the palmonary artery, and thence through the lungs. The left ventricle receives the arterial blood from the left auricle and propels it through the aorta and the rest of the systemic arterial system. See cuts under heart, lung, Polyplacophora, and Lamellibranchiata.

Ventricornu (ven-tri-kôr'nū), n.; pl. ventricornua (-nū-i). [NL., < L. venter, belly, + cornu, horn.] The ventral or anterior horn or curved extension of gray matter in the substance of

extension of gray matter in the substance of the spinal cord. See second cut under spinal. extension of gray matter in the substance of the spinal cord. See second cut under spinal. ventricornual (ven-tri-kôr'nū-al), a. [\(\cein_{\text{ventri-cornu}} + -al.\)] Of or pertaining to the ventricornu. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII.

ventricose (ven'tri-kōs), a. [< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + -ic + -osc.] 1. Having a large abdomen; corpulent.—2. In bot., swelling out in men; corpulent.—2. In bot., swelling out in the middle; swelling unequally, or inflated on one side; distended; inflated; bellied: as, a ventricose corolla or perianth.—3. In conch., ventricous. See ventricous, 1 (b). ventricous (ven'tri-kus), a. [\langle L. venter (ventr-), belly, + -ic + -ous.] 1. In zoöl. and anat.: (a) Bellying; resembling a belly; swelled

up or out; distended; ventricose. (b) In conch having the whords or the valves of the shell swollen or strongly convex. See cuts under Dollum, Turbo, biratre, and Pectinida.—2. In hot same as gravitates

Dolium, Turbo, biralee, and Pectinidæ.—2. In bot., same as rentricose. Ventricular (ven-trik'ū-lūr), a. [= F. ventriculare = Sp. ventricular = It. ventricolare, < NL. *rentricularis, < L. ventriculas, ventricle see rentricle.] 1. Of or pertaining to a ventricle, in any sense; ventriculous: as, a rentricular cavity of the brain or heart; ventricular walls, lining, orifice; ventricular systole or diastole.—2. Bellied or bellying; distended; ventriculs. [Rare.]—Ventricular anguedust. Some as tole.—2. Bellied or bellying; distended; ventricous. [Rare.]—Ventricular aqueduct. Same as aquaductus Splvii (which see, under aquaductus).—Ventricular bands of the larynx, the ialse vocal cords.—Ventricular septum. (a) Same as septum lucidum (which see, under septum). (b) The muscular wall separating the two ventricles of the heart.—Ventricular space, the system of central communicating cavities, containing fluid, in the cerebrospinal axis. It comprises the lateral, thiul, and fourth ventricles of the brain and the channels connecting them, and the primitive central canal of the spinal cord—the neurocole—usually obliterated in the spinal cord, where, however, a part of it may persist as the rhombocodia.

Ventriculit, n. Plural of ventriculus.

Ventriculite, \(\text{L} \) ventriculus, ventricle: see ventricule. \(\) A fossil sponge of the family Ventriculitality; a so-called 'petrified mushroom." They are of various shapes—fungiform, cup-like, tubular, or funnel-shaped—and abound in the Cretaceous.

Cretaceous

Ventriculites (ven-trik-ū-lī'tēz), n. [NL. (Mantell): see rentriculite.] A genus of fossil silicious sponges, typical of the family Ventriculitidæ.

ventriculitic (ven-trik-ū-lit'ik), a. [\(\text{ventric-} \) ulite \(+ \text{-ic.} \)] Pertaining to or containing ventriculites.

Ventriculitidæ (ven-trik-ū-lit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Ventriculites + -idæ.] A family of fossil hexactinellidan sponges, typified by the genus Ventriculites.

rentriculobulbous (ven-trik"ū-lō-bul'bus), a. [\(\)\ L. rentriculus, ventricle, + bulbus, bulb.] In ichth., pertaining to the cardiac ventricle and tic bulb, as the orifice between them.

ventriculose (ven-trik'ū-lōs), a. [〈 LL. ren-triculosus, of the belly, 〈 L. rentriculus, belly,] In bot., minutely ventricose

ventriculous (ven-trik'ū-lus), a. Same as ren-

tricular.

ventriculus (ven-trik'ū-lus), n.; pl. ventriculi
(-lī). [L.: see ventricle.] In anat. and zoöl.,
a ventricle, in any sense; a loculus. Specifically
—(a) The true stomach or proper digestive cavity of some
animals, as birds and insects. See proventriculus. (b) In
sponges, the general interior space or body-cavity, as in
Ascetta. See cut under sponge.—Ventriculus bulbosus, the muscular gizzard of a bird; the gigerium.—Ventriculus callosus, the gizzard.—Ventriculus communis, the common cavity of the brain; the aula.—
Ventriculus conarii. Same as recessus infrapincalis.
—Ventriculus Galeni, the ventricle of the leart.—
Ventriculus glandulosus. Same as proventriculus, 1.—Ventriculus glandulosus. Same as proventriculus, 1.—Ven-

ventriculus

triculus lateralis, the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum; the lativentriculus or procedia.—Ventriculus Morganii, the ventricle of the larynx.—Ventriculus offactorius, the olfactory ventricle; the rhinocedia.—Ventriculus opticus, the optic ventricle; the mesocedia.—Ventriculus quartus, the fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the crebellum; the metacedia (metepicolia).—Ventriculus quintus, the fifth ventricle of the brain; the casty of the septum lucidum; the pseudocedia.—Ventriculus sinister; the left ventricle of the heart.—Ventriculus sinister; the left ventricle of the heart.—Ventriculus succenturiatus, the ducdenum.—Ventriculus tertius, the third ventricle of the brain; the dialin.—Ventriculus terticulus tricornis, the three horned ventriculus tertius, the third ventricle of the brain; the dialin.—Ventriculus tricornis, the three horned ventriculus tricornis, the three horned ventriculus tricornis, the three horned ventriculus tricornis, the dialic tricornis, the dialic tricornis, the dialic tricornis the results and, more properly, procedia.

ventriculus to the dialic tricornis, the dialic tricornis to the results and more properly, procedia.

ventriculus to the dialic tricornis, the dialic tricornis to the ladic tricornis to the head of an animal) to or toward the belly: opposed to directivet. Wilder and Gage. [Rare.] ventriloculion (ventri-lok), the locatio(n-), < loqui, smalt. Cf. ventriloquy.] Ventriloquism. ventriloquial (ventri-lok), a. [< F. ventriloquism. ventriloquial (ventri-lok), a. [< F. ventriloquial. Ventriloquial. (ventril-lok), a. [< Contriloquial. (ventril-lok), a. [< Contriloqu

ventriloquial (ven-tri-lo'kwi-al), a. [(ventriloquial ven-tri-lo'kwi-al), a. [(ventriloquian ventriloquism.]]

The symphony began, and was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of varidoquial chirping. "Sing out" shoutedonegentleman... "I can't, replied Miss Amelia. Dickens, Sktches, Characters, viii.

Ventriloquial monkey, a South American squired monkey of the genus Calithriz.

Ventriloquial monkey, a South American squired monkey of the genus Calithriz.

Ventriloquial manner. Medical Neus, LII. 278.

ventriloquialm (ven-tri-lo'kwi-al-i), adv. In a ventriloquialm (ven-tri-lo'kwizm), n. [(ven-tri-loquially (ven-tri-lo-kwizm), n. [(ven-tri-loquially (ven-tri-lo-kwizm), n. [(ven-tri-loquially (ven-tri-loquially (ven-tri-loq the opposite side of the room or from the ventrosity (ven-tros'j-ti), n. [< LL. ventrosus, cellar. Ventriloquism differs from ordinary speaking rentriosus, having a large belly, + -ity.] Corthe opposite side of the room or from the cellar. Ventriloquism differs from ordinary speaking mainly in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, which is breathed out slowly and gradually the sound of the voice being dexterously modified and diminished by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. At the sum time the lips of the performer are scarcely movel, and the deception is still further facilitated by the attention of the auditors being directed to the pretended source of the voice. Ventriloquism was known to the ancreat Greeks as well as to the Romans.

What is called rearriloquism..., and is not uncom-

the ancient Greeks as well as to the Romans.

What is called rentriloquiem, . . . and is not uncommonly ascribed to a mysterious power of producing voice somewhere else than in the laryux, depends entirely upon the accuracy with which the performer can simulate sounds of a puticular character, and upon the skill with which he c in suzzest a belief in the existence of the causes of these sounds. Thus, if the ventriloquist desire to create the belief that a voic eismes from the bowels of the earth, he mitiates, with great accuracy, the tones of such a half-stifled voice, and suggests the existence of some one utteing it by directing his answers and gestures towards the ground. The gustures and tones are such as would be produced by a given cause; and, no other cause being apparent, the mind of the bystander insensibly judges the suggested cluse to exist.

Huxten.

Ventriloquiist (ven-tril'ō-kwist), n. [As ven-

ventriloquist (ven-tril'ō-kwist), n. [As ven-triloquen + ist.] One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism; one who speaks in such a mauner that his voice appears to come from some distant place or other quarter.

I regard truth as a divine ventriloquist: I care not from whose month the sounds are supposed to proceed, if only the words are audible and intelligible.

Coleridge, Biog. Lit., ix.

ventriloquistic (ven-tril-ō-kwis'tik), a. [\ ven-

rentriloquistic (ven-trif-9-kwis tik), a. [Crin-triloquist +-w.] Of or pertaining to ventrilo-quism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial. II. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 72. ventriloquize (ven-trif-ō-kwiz), v. i.; pret. and pp. rentriloquized, ppr. rentriloquizing. [Cren-triloquiy + -ize.] To practise ventriloquism; speak like a ventriloquist. Also spelled ren-

ventriloquous (ven-tril'o-kwus), a. [= F. venventriloquous (ven-tril'ō-kwus), a. [= F. ven-triloque. < LL. rentriloquus, one who apparently speaks from his belly, < L. venter (ventr-), belly, + loqui, speak.] Same as ventriloquial. The Century, XXXVI. 719.
ventriloquy (ven-tril'ō-kwi), n. [= F. ventriloquie, < LL. rentriloques, one who apparently speaks from the belly, < L. ventri (ventr-), belly, + loqui, speak.] Same as ventriloquism.
ventrimesal (ven-tri-mes'al), a. [< ventrimes-(on) + -al.] Of or pertaining to the ventrimeson; situated at or upon the ventrimeson. Also ventromesal.

Also ventromesal.

ventrimeson (ven-tri-mes'on), n. [NL. (Wilder and Gage, 1882), < L. venter (ventr-), belly, +

The ventral border of the NL. meson, q. v.] The ventral temeson, opposite the dorsimeson. See meson. ventripotent (ven-trip'ō-tent), a. [< L. venter (ven/tr-), belly, + poten(t-)s, ppr. of posse, be able, have power.] Of great gastronomic capacity. [Rare and humorous.]

The ventripotent mulatto (Dumas), the great eater, worker, earner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart and alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portait.

R. L. Stevenson, Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

ventripyramid (ven-tri-pir'a-mid), n. [(L. venter (ventr-), belly, + pyramis, pyramid.] Same as pyramid, 4.

same as pyrama, 4.

ventrocystorrhaphy (ven"trō-sis-tor'a-fi), n.
[⟨ L. renter (ventr-), belly, + Gr. κύστις, bladder (see cyst), + ραρή, seam, ⟨ ράπτεν, sew.]

An operation for the opening of an intra-abdominal cyst and providing for the free dispersions. charge of its contents, by previously attaching its wall to that of the abdomen, thus practical-

ly converting it into a surface-tumor.

ventrodorsally (ven-trō-dôr'sal-i), adv. In a
dorsal direction; from belly to back; dorsad.

ventrofixation (ven*trō-fik-sā'shon), n. In
swy., the attachment by operation of any of the viscera, especially the uterus (for correction of displacement), to the abdominal wall.

pulence.

ventrotomy (ven-trot'ō-mi), n. [L. renter

rentrotomy (ventro o-m), n. [\ \) Lentrotomy (ventro), belly, \(\pm\) (\(\pm\), \(\pm\), \(\p

vent-stopper (vent'stop"er), n. In ordnance, a plug or cap used to close a vent-hole. E. H. Knight.

vent-tube (vent'tūb), n. In bacteriology, a ventilating tube of some culture-tubes; a slender straight or curved tube attached to the upper part of the main tube, and containing the plug of raw cotton. Dolley, Bacteria Investigation,

p. 02. venture (ven'tūr), n. [< ME. venture, ventur; by apheresis from aventure, adventure: see adrenture.] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; the staking of something; a hazard.

I shall yow telle of a rentur certeyn, And that a strange, if it please yow to here. Generydes (E. E. T. 8.), 1. 1522.

To desperate ventures and assured destruction. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 319.

2. Specifically, a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation.

I, in this venture, double gains pursue, And laid out all my stock to purchase you.

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.

Shak, M. of V., i. 1. 42.

May every merchant here see safe his ventures! Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

Certainly Aristophanes had no Venture at Sea, or else must think the Trident signified but very little. J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 30.

4. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.

Yef thow haddest do alle the gode dedes of the worlde, and thyn ende were euell, thow were in a reature all for to lese.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 1.93.

Venture hath place in love.
Earl of Oxford (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 599).

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue; at random.

So fourth she went and left all other thing, At a venture your welefare for to sec. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1238.

A certain man drew a bow at a venture. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

= Syn. 1. Hazard, etc. See risk1.

= Syn. 1. Hazard, etc. See risk1.

venture (ven'tūr), v.; pret. and pp. ventured, ppr. venturing. [By apheresis from aventure, adventure, v.] I. intrans. 1. To dare; have courage or presumption, as to do, undertake, or say.

To whom alone I venture to complain.

Congreve, To a Candle.

2. To run a hazard or risk; try the chance; make a venture; expose one's life, fortune, etc.

There is also a Rope stretched cross the Street brest high, and no man may pass this place till he is examin'd, unless he will venture to be soundly bang'd by the Watch unless he will venture to be soundly bang'd by the Watch Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 77.

Shal. Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself.
Slen. I'll make a shaft or a bolt on 't: 'slid, 'tis but venturing.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 25.

Let him venture
In some decay'd crare of his own.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 2. You have greatly ventured; but all must do so who would greatly win.

Byron.

To venture at, to venture on or upon, to dare to engage in; attempt without any certainty of success.

II. trans. 1. To expose to hazard; risk;

stake.

We all are soldiers, and all venture lives.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1. If every hair of my head were a man, in this quarrel I would venture them all.

Quoted in Macaulay's Hist. Eng., v.

2. To run the hazard of; expose one's self to.

I should venture purgatory for 't.

Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 77.

No, no, I'll walk late no more; I ought less to venture it than other people, and so I was told.

Swift, Journal to Stella, June 30, 1711.

3. To put or send on a venture or commercial speculation.

The catle were ye best goods, for ye other, being rentured ware, were neither at ye best (some of them) nor at ye best prises.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 201.

4. To confide in; rely on; trust. [Rare.]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not renture to feel his pulse.

Addison, Spectator, No. 21.

venturer (ven'tūr-er), n. [< venture + -er1.]

1. One who ventures or adventures; one who risks life, property, etc.; one who causes risk; one who puts to hazard.

A merchant venturer of daintie meate.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 48.

The renturers with the sword were sixty thousand in number, . . . because Mustafa had dispersed a rumour . . . that Famagusta was much more wealthy and rich then the citie of Nicosia was

**Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 129.

2†. A prostitute; a strumpet. Webster. Merchant Venturers! Same as Merchant Adventurers. See adventurer.

venturesome (ven'tūr-sum), a. [< venture + -some. Cf. adrenturesome.] Inclined to venture; venturous; bold; daring; adventurous; intrepid; hazardous.

That bold and renturesome act of his.

Strype, Eccles Mem., Henry VIII., an. 1546.

But for the chance preservation of the word in Latin, it might seem venturesome to make Spanish explain Umbrian.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 244.

venturesomely (ven'tūr-sum-li), adv. In a venturesome or bold or daring manner.

turesome or bold or daring manner.
venturesomeness (ven'tūr-sum-nes), n. The
property of being venturesome. Jeffrey.
venturine (ven'tūr-in), n. Same as aventurin.
venturous (ven'tūr-us), a. [By apheresis from
aventurous, adventurous.] Daring; bold; hardy;
fearless; intrepid; adventurous.

I have a renturous fairy that shall seek the squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts. Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 39.

Pray you, demand him why he is so renturous,
To press thus to my chamber, being forbidden.
B. Jonson, Catiline, il. 1.

venturously (ven'tūr-us-li), adv. In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Captain Standish and Isaac Alderton went renturously, who were welcomed of him after their manner. Mourt's Journal, quoted in N. Morton's Now England's [Memorial, App., p. 355.

venturousness (ven'tūr-us-nes), n. The quality of being venturous; boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. Boyle. ventusingt, n. ('upping. See ventouse. vent-wire (vent'wir), n. In founding, a long steel wire used to make vent-holes in green and

dry sand-molds, to provide an escape for the gases evolved in the process of casting. It is made with a bow at one end, and a sharp point at the other. L. H. Knight.

venue¹† (ven'ū), n. [Also venew, veney, venny, venie; ⟨ ME. *venue, venyw, ⟨ OF. venue, a coming, = Sp. venida, arrival, attack in feneing, = It. venuta, arrival, ⟨ L. venire, come: see come. Cf. venue².] 1. A coming.

Eche of these vyve at her venyw Brouzt zyx thousand as har retenyw. Arthur (ed. Furnivall), 1. 307.

2. In old fencing, a hit; attack; bout; a match 2. In our jenerall, a lite, attack; both; a match or bout in cudgel-play; especially, a contest of regulated length, or of a fixed number of thrusts or blows; hence (because the bout was often ended when one thrust was successful), a thrust; a lunge.

Three veneys for a dish of stewed prunes.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1, 296.

A mulck venue of wit.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 1, 62.

And on his head he laies him on such load
With two quick vennics of his knotty Goad.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Captaines.

Y' have given it me,
And yet I feel life for another reney.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

I've breath enough ...
To give your perfumed worship three venues.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, III. 2.

venue² (ven'û), n. [A particular use of venue¹ (OF. venue, arrival, resort), appar. confused with OF. visue (cf. ML. visuetum, vicinitus), neighborhood, venue. (L. vicinia, neighborhood, vicinage, vicinas, neighboring: see vicine, vicinity.] In law: (a) The place or neighborhood of a crime or cause of action; in modern times, the county or corresponding division within which in consequence the jury must be gathered and the cause tried. (b) The statement, usually at the top or in the margin, of an indictment or declaration of complaint, indicating the county for trial. (c) A similar statement in an affidavit trial. (c) A similar statement in an affidavit indicating the place where it was taken and the oath was administered.—Change of venue, change of place of trial.—Local venue, a venue in a case where the facts show that the action must be local, as an action to recover real property.—To lay the venue. see lay!.—Transitory venue, a venue that is changeable or optional because the cause of action is not local.

Venula (ven'u-lay, n.; pl. renula (-lc). [L.; see venule.] A small ven; a veinlet or venule.

Venule (ven'u), n. [C. L. venula, dim. of rena, a vein; see ren.] A small ven; a veinlet; in culom., same as nervule.

veni; see **Con.; A sman veni; a venite; in catom., same as nervale.

venulite (ven'u-lit), n. [Irreg. \(\cap \)]. Venus, a genus of bivalves, \(\pm \- \- \text{-tite} : \) see \(\frac{-\text{tite}}{2}\). A fossil shell of the genus \(\frac{Venus}{2}\), or some similar shell. Properly \(\text{venith}(t)\).

Properly remerts.

venulose (ven'u-los), a. [{\current venulose (ven'u-los), a. [{\current venulo + -osc.}] In bot., having venulets, as a leaf.

venulous (ven'u-lus), a. [{\current venulo + -ous.}] Full of veinlets; minutely venous.

Venus (ve'nus), a. [= F. Venus = Sp. Venus = Pg. Venus = It. Lenere, CL. Venus (-rre), Venus, orig. the goddess of beauty and love, esp. of sensual love, also applied to sexual intercourse, venery; orig. a personification of remis. love venery; orig. a personification of venus, love, desire (but appar, used in Latin literature only as an application of the proper name); akin to as an application of the proper mainer, as in a renerare, worship, revere, venerate (see renerate), from a root seen in Skt. ran, win, = Goth. winnan, suffer, = Icel. rinna = OHG. AS. winnan, strive for: see ain. 1. In Rom. myth., the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual. strive for: see u.in.] 1. In Rom. myth., the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love. Venus was of little importance as a Roman goddess until at a comparatively late period, she was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest led off female beauty, and was naturally a favorite subject with poets and artists, some of her statues being among the noblest remains of class-lad sculpture. The following are some of the more important of the immerable surviving antique statues of this goddess. The Venus of Arles, a fine Greek statue found in 1651 in the ancient theater at Ailes, and now in the Louvie Museum. The figure is undraped to below the walst. The hands and forcams are modern restorations. The statue probably belonged to the Vetrix type (for this and other types, see the phrises). The Venus of Capna, a very note worthy antique in the Museum of Naples, discovered in the amphitheater at Capna. The figure is undraped to the hips, and is of the Vitrix type. It bears a strong resemblance to the Venus of Melos, but is distinctly inferior to that master piece. The head is encircled by a stephane. The Fenus of Medic, one of the best-known works of ancient sculpture, treasured in the 1 fliri Gallery at Horence. The figure is of Parian marble, wholly undraped, the face turned to one side, one of the arms extended with the hand held before the body, and the other arm bent before the breast. It is shown by the dolphin on the base to belong to the type of the Venus Anadyomene. While the pose is not identical with that of the Venus of Coldus, it is generally held to be a free rendering of that conception. The figure is somewhat under natural size, being about 4 feet 8 Inches in height, but is commonly taken as few exemplar of perfect proportions in a woman. It was found in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, about 1650. The Venus of Actor (by corruption from the native Greek pronunciation, Venus of Milo, one of the most spendid surviving works of ancient art, discovered by a farmer in island of Melos in 1820, and now the chief treasure of the Louvre Museum. The statue dates from about the middle of the fourth century B. C. It is undraped to the hips;



The Venus of Medici, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

the arms are broken off; the figure and face are at once graceful and beautiful, and highly imposing. The type is that of the Victrix. The Venus of the Capitol, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, undraped, and in attitude and motive very similar to the Venus of Medici, though the Capitoline statue displays a more personal element, and comes closer to the living model. Of the molern statues representing Venus, there may be mentioned the Venus Roughes, a celebrated statue by Canova, in the Villa Borghes a telemated statue represents the Princess Pauline (Bonaparte) Borghese in the character of Venus Genetrix. The figure is shown recibing, extending the apple in one hand, the head being a close portrait. See Aphrolite.

generally the head being a close portrait. See Aphrodite.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight. It is the second from the sun and next within the earth's orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 221,7003 days; its distance from the sun is 0.72232 that of the carth. The synodical revolution is made in 583 days. It is orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only 47.27. The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is 3° 23.5; and the earth passes through the ascending node on December 7th. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about \(\frac{1}{12} \), \(\text{cr} \) that of the sun, or \(\frac{1}{1} \) that of the carth. Its dimeter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which subtends an angle of 2 · 8°, \(\text{cr} \) at the sun's center, while venus at the same distance has a smidlimeter of 8' 1.80 by the mean of the best night measures, \(\text{or} \) the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are affected in opposite ways by irradiation), \(\text{or} \) s ' 54, we find the diameter of Venus about \(\frac{1}{2} \), that of the carth. Its volume is about \(\frac{1}{2} \), its density about \(\frac{1}{2} \), and gravity at its surface about \(\frac{1}{2} \), its density about \(\frac{1}{2} \), and gravity at its surface about \(\frac{1}{2} \), its density about \(\frac{1}{2} \), and gravity at its surface about \(\frac{1}{2} \), the same led some astronomers to the confident conclusion that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, so that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, so that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, so that it seemed as if Venus had made one complete revolution; whereas it now appears that there is in one day meaning the motion. The vast tidal action may account for he near approach of the periods of rotation and revolution; whereas it now appea 2. The most brilliant of the planets, being fre-

supposed to represent the goldes's infror.

3f. Sexual intercourse; venery. Bacon.—4f. Venus's-needlef (vē'nus-ez-nē"dl), n. Same as In old chem., copper.—5. In her., green: the Venus's-comb, 1. name given to that color when blazoning is Venus's-pride (vē'nus-ez-prīd), n. The bluet, done by means of the planets. See blazon, n., 2.—6. In conch.: (a) The typical genus of bivolves shells of the family Veneridæ: so called Venus's-kiene (vē'nus-ez-shö). n. Same as Venus's-kiener. by Linnaus with allusion to the shape of the nus's-slipper, 2.

lunule of the closed valves. See cuts under *Veneridæ*, quahog, and dimyarian. (b) [l. c.] A shell of the genus *Venus*; any venerid.

The Venuses and Cockles.

A. Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 147.

Celestial Venus. See Venus Unwint.—Corona Veneris, or crown of Venus, a sybilitic cruption of reddish papules, occurring chiefly on the forchead and tomples.—Crystals of Venus. See crystal.—Fresh-water venuses, the Corbiculide,—Mark of Venus, in palmistry. See month, 5(9).—Ring of Venus and crouching close down to the ground, as if in the bath. The most admired example is in the Muse of Venus of the Sea, Venus represented as born or rising from the foam of the sea. In art the type has marine attributes, as the dolphin, and is represented undraped. The Venus of Medici is an example.—Venus Callipyge or Kallipygos, a type wrongly attributed to Venus, the subject represented being essentially mortal. One of the best-known statues of this type is in the Museum at Naples.—Venus Genetrix, in art, etc., Venus as the goddess of fectuality. The type presents the goddes und naped, partially draped, or clad in a diaphanous lonic tunic, with one hand raising the drapery toward her face from the shoulder according to the conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other conventional Greek gesture of the same declaration of the same master, that of Cox. According to tradition, the beath of the same master, that of Cox. According to tradition, the beath of the same master, that of Cox. According to tradition, and one in the Glyptothek at Munich. The Venus of Medici is generally held to be a free copy of this type. See cut under the partial of the same partial greek greek greek greek

ject of a special culture in France.
Venusidæ (vē-nū'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., irreg. (Venusidæ (vē-nū'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., irreg. (Venus's-comb (vē'nus-ez-kōm), n. 1. The plant Scandir Pecten. Also called lady's-comb, shepherd's-needle, and needle chervil.—2. The thorny woodcock, Murer tribulus or M. tennispina, a beautiful and delicate shell with long slender spines, found in the Indian Ocean. See cut under murer. cut under murex.

enus's-navelwort (ve'nus-ez-na'vel-wert), n. See navelwort

6725

Venus's-slipper (vē'nus-ez-slip"er), n. 1. See Venus's-slah (d) (under Venus) and slipper2.—2. Any plant of the genus Cypripedium. venust! (vē-nust'), a. [< L. venustus, charming, agreeable, < Venus, the goddess of love and beauty: see Venus.] Beautiful; amiable. the infancy of Rome was renust, so was its manhood

artechouse, Com. or. Fortescue, p. 187. (Latham.) ver, ·. [< ME, rer, veer, vere, < OF, ver, < L, ··. spring, Gr. iaρ, iρ, spring. Cf. rernal.] The

Ver'w! in clothed is the mede Ver', nev or no, of lusty Ver the prime Chaucer, Troilus, i. 157.

veracious (*) -r5'shus), a. [\(\xi\) L. revas ((\curac_1\), stacking ("ally, truthful, \(\xi\) revas, true, real: \(\xi\) " (*\curac_1\), \(\xi\) 1. Truthful; habitually disposed to \(\xi\) "rut.i: observant of truth.

The spirit is most perfectly and absolutely reracious.

Rarrow, Sermons, IL axxlv. (Latham.)

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false: as, a reracions account or narrative.

The young ardent soul that enters on this world with he to purpose, with corrections insight, . . . will find [11] a very mod one Carlyle, Sterling, v.

veraciously (vē-rā'shus-li), adr. In a veracious

yeraciously (vē-ra'shus-h), adr. In a veracious manner: truthfully, veracity (vē-ra'shus-h), n. [⟨ OF, veracite, F, veracity (vē-ras'i-ti), n. [⟨ OF, veracite, F, veracita, ⟨ ML, veracita(t-)s, truthfulness, ⟨ L, verac (verac-), truthful; see reactious,] 1. The fact or character of being veracious or true. Specifically −(a) Habitual rigard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth as, a man of veracity.

Let virted be the virtue, in words, manners, and actions Ser T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii, 20.
Another form of virtue which usually increases with civiles aton is to reita, a term which must be regarded as including something more than the simple avoidance of allect rules bood.

Lecky, Europ. Morals**, I. 143.

(1) Constrongly with truth; agreement with actual fact; as the remarks of the senses.

In narrotice, where historical veracity has no place, I camed discover why there should not be exhibited the most perfect idea of virtue. Johnson, Rumbler, No. 4.

That exthasis in for truth, that finatelym of reracity, which is a greater posses for their much learning, a nobler raft if in the power of increasing knowledge.

Huxley, Universities.

2. That which is true; that in which truth in-

2. That which is true; that in which truth in-heres; also, abstract truth.—Principle of veraci-ty, (a) The propesition that man has a natural inclination or proposition that fool's veracity requires us to accept without doubt a choice the special child. This was urged by the Trughsh Pictonists and others. (c) The proposition that into the hots must be accepted on account of the veracity of course of more—Peracity of consciousness, the con-formus of natural beliefs to the truth.

formax of natural beliefs to the truth.

Veranda (veranda), n. [Also rerandah, formerly also varanda vananda, feranda, ferandah; ef. I'. véranda = Sw. Dan. veranda (C.); C. Hind. varandā, Beng. bārāndā, Malay baranda, late Skt. raranda, a veranda, portico; supposed by some to be derived from Pers. barāmadah, a poreh, terrnea, baleony (C. barāmadan, a seend, C. bar, up. ± a nadan, come, arrive), but perhaps from the similar OPg. and OSp. terms (which are found too early to be derived from the Hind. word, namely OPg. varanda (1498), OSp. varans are found too carry to be derived from the finid, word, namely OPg, varanda (1498), OSp, varanda (1505), a b deony, railing (Yule), Orailes to leane the breat on "(Percival; so Minchen), Curra, a rod, < L. cura, a rod, stick; see varel. An open portice, or a light gallery attached to the exterior of a building, with a roof supported on pillars, and a balustrade or railing, and conctines partly inclosed in front with latticework. By a popular but erroneous usage, often called piazza in the United States. veratralbine (ver-\(\bar{a}\)-tral^2bin), n. [\(\bar{C}\) Veratr(um) + alb(um) + \(\cdot \) an alkaloid obtained from Veratrum album.

Veratram albam.

veratrate (vē-rā' (rāt), n. [< veratr(ie) +
-ati-] In chim., a salt of veratric acid.

Veratrem (vē-rā' (rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Salisbury,
1812). < Veratrum + -ca.] A tribe of lilinceous,
sometimes bulbous, plants, characterized by a
tall leafy stem, or with most of the leaves radical, and by panieled or racemed and chiefly
polygamous flowers with confluent and finally
orbicular-relate authorscells. The second conorbicular-politate anther-cells. The 33 species are cleared in 6 genera, of which Schonocaulon, Amianthium, Melanthium, and Zigadenus are confined to America; the others, Stenanthium and Veratrum (the type), occur also in the north of the 01d World. They bear purple, greenth, or white flowers, followed by septicidal capsules.

veratric (ve-ra'trik), a. [(Veratr(um) + -ic.]
Of or pertaining to veratrine or the genus Veratrum.—Veratric acid, Collino, the acid with which veratrine exists combined in Schonocaulon officinale. It crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with the alkalis, which are called veratrates. It has sometimes been called cevadic, cevadillic, or sabadillic acid.

veratrine (vē-rā'trin), n. [< \(\textit{Feratr}(um) + \)
-ine^2.] An alkaloid, or a mixture of alkaloids, derived from several species of \(\textit{Feratr}(um) \) and derived from several species of rerairm and from covadilla. It is an exceedingly poisonous substance, used chiefly in medicine, in the form of olutment, as an application for the relief of neuralgia — Oleate of veratrine, See oleate.

veratrize (veratrizing, v. t.; pret. and pp. rera-trized, ppr. reratrizing. [\(\sigma\) veratr(ine) + -ize.] To give veratrine to in sufficient dose to produce its physiological effects; poison with veratrine: a procedure employed sometimes in

physiological experiments upon animals.

veratroidine (ver-ā-troi'din), n. [6 Veratr(um) + -nid + -inc².] An alkaloid, supposed to be identical with rubijervine, obtained from Vera-

veratrum (vē-rā'trum), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), L. veratrum, hellebore.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe Veratrux. It is characterized by stems clad with numerous broad plicat. leaves contracted into a sheathing best. There are 9 specles, four of which are natives of Lurepa and Stheria, the others of North America. They are tall, creet, robust perennials, growing from a thick rootstock with somew had thesh fasceled rootsbers. The flowers are purplish, green, or white, very abundant, in a terminal paniele, and followed by erect or reflexed capsulescep urated into three-carpels. The species are known in general as white helicotre, especially V. album and V. nigrum of Larope, and V. rivide of North America, species respectively with within hele the basel of most results.



That so it might appear, that the assistance of the spirit, promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere terb.

South, Sermons, IX. v.

2. In gram., a word that asserts or declares; that part of speech of which the office is predication, and which, either alone or with various modifiers or adjuncts, combines with a subject to make a sentence. Predication is the essential function of a verb, and this function is all that make a verb. that distinctions of tense and mode and person should be involved in a verb-form, as is the case in the languages of our family and in some other languages, is unessential, and those distinctions may be and are sometimes wanting. Infinitives and participles are not verb, but only verbal nous and adjectives, sharing in the constructions that belong to a verb. In languages like ours, the most important classification of verbs is into translive and intransitive; and even that is not definite, nor founded on any essential distinction. Abbreviated x-Auxiliary, contract, deponent verb. See the adjectives.—Irregular verb, a verb not regular: in English including not only cases like sing, sang, sung (usually called strong verbs), but such as lead, led; put, put; work, wrought.—Liquid, personal, reflexive verb. See the adjectives.—Regular verb, a verb indected after the most usual model; in English, by addition of -ed or -d in preterit and past participle: as, or adjuncts, combines with a subject to make a

seat, seated; pile, piled.—Strong, weak verb. See the adjectives.

werbal (ver bal), a. and n. [< F. verbal = Sp. Pg. verbal = It, verbale, < LL. verbalis, consisting of words, < L. verbum, a word, verb: see verb.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in words.

Cicero the orator complained of Socrates and his school that he was the first that separated philosophy and rhetoric; whereupon rhetoric became an empty and verborat.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

art. Having, Advancement of Learning, it is obvious enough that, unless the lower animals have some substitute for verbal symbols, as yet undiscovered by us, they are incapable of general ideas and of any mental processes involving these.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 16.

The future progress of our speech, it may be hoped, will bring back to us many a verbal Rip Van Winkle.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

2. Relating to or concerned with words only.

If slight and verbal differences in copies be a good argument against the genuineness of a writing, we have no genuine writing of any ancient author at this day.

Abp. Sharp, Works, II. iii.

Of those scholars who have disadined to confine themelves to verbal criticism few have been successful.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

A verbal dispute. Whatelu.

3. Expressed in spoken words; spoken; not written; oral: as, a rerbal contract; verbal testimony.

Made she no verbal question? Shak., Lear, iv. 3, 26. 4. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only; insistent about words.

I am much sorry, Sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so verbal. Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 111. By being so verbat.

By being so verbat:

Snua., , indexand,

He's grown too rerbat; this learning's a great witch.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, I. 1.

Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays.

Pope, Issay on Criticism, 1. 201.

5. Literal; having word answering to word; word for word: as, a rerbal translation.

All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled, Make terbal ropetition of her moans. Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1, 831.

6. Of or pertaining to a verb; derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and construc-tions: as, a rerbal noun.

A person is the special difference of a rerbal number, B. Jonson, English Grammar, i. 16.

A person is the special difference of a rerbal number. B. Jonson, English Grammar, i. 16.

In its attributive use, finally, the participle throws off its rerbal power and approximates an adjective as in Vernante silva caremus.

Amer. Jour. Philal., X. 317.

Verbal ammesia, the loss of all knowledge of the relation between words and things; complete aphasia — Verbal contract. See contract — Verbal definition, a definition intended to state the procise meaning of a word or phrase according to usage, but not to state the escential characters of a form according to the nature of things.— Verbal degradation. See degradation, 1 (a) — Verbal inspiration, See inspiration, 3.—Verbal note, in diplomacy, an unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked. Energe. Diet.— Verbal noun. See II.—Syn. 1-5. Verbal, Oral, Literal, Verbal is much used for oral: as, a verbal message; and sometimes for literal. as, a rerbal translation. It is an old and proper rule of hetoric (Campbell, bk. 2, cb. it., § 1, canon 1) that, when of two words or phrases one is susceptible of two significations and the other of only one, the latter, for the sake of avoiding obscurity, should be preferred; by this rule we should say an oral message, oral tradition, a literal translation. Verbal necty or criticism is nicety or criticism about words.

II. n. In gram., a noun derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions; a verbal isom (verbal-izm).

verbal noun.

verbalism (vér'bal-izm), n. [{ verbal + -ism.] Something expressed orally; a verbal remark or expression. verbalist (ver'bal-ist), n. [< rerbal + -ist.] One

who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words; a literalist; a verbarian.

The state or quality of being verbal; bare literal expression. Sir T. Browne.

verbalization (vér*bal-i-zå'shon), n. [< rerbalization (vér*bal-i-zå'shon), n. [< rerbalize + -ation.] The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized. Also spelled rerbalization.

The rerbalization, if I may so express it, of a noun is now a difficult matter, and we shiftle from the employment even of well-authorized old nominal verbs.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

verbalize (ver'baliz), v.; prot. and pp. rerbalized, ppr. rerbalizing. [= F. rerbalizer; as verbal + -ize.] I. trans. To convert into a verb. G. P. Marsh, Leets. on Eng. Lang., viii.
II. intrans. To use many words; be verbose

or diffuse.

Also spelled rerbalise. Verbally (vér'bal i), adr. In a verbal manner. (a) In words spoken; by words attered; orally.



Verbally to deny it.

(b) Word for word; as, to translate verbally. (c) Like a verb; as or in the manner of a verb.

The verbally used [Scythian] forms are rather but one step removed from nouns used predicatively, with subjective or possessive pronominal elements appended.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 233.

verbarian (ver-bā'ri-an), n. and a. [< L. ver-bum, word, + -arian.] I. n. A word-coiner; a verbalist.

In "The Doctor" Southey gives himself free scope as a rerbarian, much after the way of Rabelais, Thomas Nash, Taylor the Water-poet, or Feltham.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 21, note 2.

II. a. Of or pertaining to words; verbal. verbarium (vér-ba'ri-um), n. [NL., < L. verbum, word: see verb.] A game played with the letters of the alphabet. (a) A game in which the player strives to make out a word when all the letters that compose it are given to him indiscriminately. (b) A game in which the player tries to form from the letters that compose a long word as many other words as nossible.

Verbasceæ (ver-bas'e-e), n. pl. [NL. (G. Don, 1835), \(\chi Verbasceæ \) (ver-bas'e-e), n. pl. [NL. (G. Don, 1835), \(\chi Verbascem + -cw. \] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order Scrophularince and series Pseudosolanew. It is characterized by flowers in terminal spikes or racemes, having a wheelshaped or rarely concave corolla with five broad bobes, of which the two upper are exterior. It includes the 3 genera Staurophragma, Celsia, and Verbascum. Verbascum (ver-bas'kum), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), \(\chi L. verbascum, mullen. \] A genus of plants, type of the tribe Verbascuc in the order Scrophularinosus. It is distinguished from the other genera of its

baseum, mulien.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe Verbaseav in the order Scrophularina.

It is distinguished from the other genera of its tribe by its five perfect stamens. About 110 species have been described, many of them hybrids or varieties, only 100, or a few more, are now admitted. They are natives of Europe, North Africa, and western and central Asia. They are herbs, usually blennial, more or less clad in floccose wool, commonly tall and erect, rarely low and branching or spiny. The soft alternate leaves vary from entire to pinnattiid. The flowers are yellow, purplish, red, or rarely white, solitary or clustered in the axis of bracts, and disposed in terminal spikes or racenus, Isso often in panicles. The fruit is a two valved capsule, globular, eggshaped, or flattened. The stem leaves are ses-sile and often decurrent, the radical leaves (frequently very large), coarse and conspicuous. The leaves of V Thapsus, the common mulien, are mucilaginous and somewhat bitter, are used as emollient applications to tumors and are the source of several popular remedies. (See mullen, with cut.) Four species are naturalized in the United States, 6 are natives of Great Britain, and about 50 others of continental Europe. V Lychouts and V pulse rulentum, the white muliens of England and other puts of Europe, produce still branching princles of yellow flowers with whitehearded flaments, they are covered with a white powered species are thought worthy of cultivation for ornament, among which V Chairx is remarkable for its tall stem to feet high, with Lurge green leaves, and enormous branching punicles of yellow flowers with purplish flaments. V pla meann from southern Europe, is peculiar in its large spike of showy violet flowers.

Verbatim (vier-bat'tim), ade. (Mil., verbatim, word for word, < L., verbum, word; see verb.]

1. Word for word; in exactly the same words:

1. Word for word; in exactly the same words; sometimes extended into the phrase verbatim, literatim, et punctatim, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point, as in the most exact transcription, in bibliography, etc.

Antonius, in a letter which is recited verbatim in one of Cleero's Philipple's, called him (Decimus Brutus) "venefica," witch—as if he had enchanted to sar.

Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

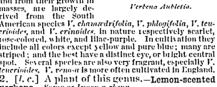
And this I have set downe almost relation from the report of the aforesaid Ambrose Earle of Warwicke that now is, who was present at that action and had his horse also wounded under him with two or three arrows.

Ser J. Smyth, in Ellis 8 Lit. Letters, p. 56.

2t. By word of mouth; orally; verbally. Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageons crimes
That therefore I have forged, or aim not able
Verbatim to reheatse the method of my pen.
Shab., I Hen. VI., iii. 1, 13

Verbena (ver-be'na), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), C.L. verbena, usu, in pl. verbena, foliage, leaves, branches used in sacred rites, also plants used as cooling remedies: sec rerrain.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the order Verbenacea and tribe Verbe--type of the order Verbenavea and tribe Verbenew. It is characterized by flowers sees lie in an clongated or flattened spike, and by a dry fruit with four one-seeded nutlets or cells included within an unchanged tubular calyx. There are about 80 species, mostly American. One, V. officinalis, is widely dispersed over warm and temperate parts of the Old World; another, V. Bonariewis, is naturalized in Africa and Asla; one only, V. supina, is peculiar to the Old World, and occurs in the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to western Asla; another, V. macro-tachya, is confined to Australia. They are diffuse decumbent or creek summer-flowering herbs (Shrubby in a few South American species), commonly villous with unbranched hairs. Their leaves are usually opposite, and incised or dissected; their flowers are essible, and solltary in the axils of the narrow bracts of a terminal spike. The spikes are compact and thick, or long

and slender, sometimes corymbed or panicled. About 14 species are natives of the United States, mostly weedy and small-flowered; 5 of these occur within the northeastern States, of which the principal are V. hastata, the blue, and V. urtierfolia, the white vervain, tall plants with long panicled or clustered spikes. For V. openalis, the chief introduced species, see vervain, herb of the cross (under herb), pigeon k-grass, simpler k-jou, and cut under laciniate. Four southwestern



lie, the chief introduced species, see verrain, herb of the cross (under herb), pigon's versus, simpler's joil, and cut under lacinitate. Four southwestern species produce large showy plak or purplish flower-clusters, which clongate into spikes in fruit; among these V. bipinnatified (V. montano) and V. Aubletia are sometimes cultivated. The latter is a creeping and spreading perennial with incised leaves, parent of many garden hybrids; it occurs in open places from Florida to Illinois, Arkanesa, and Mevico, in nature with rose colored, purple, or Illac flowers. The numerous cultivated from the brilliant and continuous bloom and from their growth in masses, are largely derived from the South American species V. chamearifolia, V. phlogifolia, V. teucroiode, and V. crinoides. In nature respectively scarlet, rose-colored, white, and Illac-purple. In entitivation they include all colors except yellow and pure blue; many are striped; and the best have a distinct eye, or bright central spot. Several species are also very fragrand, especially V. teucrioides. V. rono is more often cultivated in England. 2. [I. c.] A plant of this genus.—Lemon-scented verbena. Same as lemon-verbena.

Verbenaceae (vér-bé-nit és-é-è), n. pl. [NL. (Jussieu, 1806), & Verbena + -acce.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series Bicarpellutæ and cohort Lamades. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, usually opposite leaves, and frequiar bisexual flowers, and is particularly distinguished from the nearly related order Labatar by an entire ovary and a fruit with either two or four nutles. It includes about 70 species, belonging to 6.5 genera classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are Physinas, Sithe, Cloanties, Verbena, Viter, Carpopters, Sumphorma, and Avicenna. They are either healty, small, commonly with a distinct thus which is often in cluster of the produced of the context of the context of the properties are sometimes, particularly and four dibly amons stamens; some genera produce only two stamens or a two-lique cordina to the p

or sanctify with sacred boughs, according to a custom of the ancients.

Verbene (vér'bén), n. [< NL. Verbena, q. v.]
A plant of the order Verbenacex. Lindley.

Verbeneæ (vér'bé'nō-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < Verbena + -eæ.] A tribe of plants, of the order Verbenaceæ. It is characterized by a centripetal and usually unbranched holorescence, a two-or four-celled ovary, and ovules usually erect from the base. It includes 19 genera, of which Verbena is the type.

verberatet (ver'ber-at), v. t. [CL. rerberatus, pp. of rerberare (> It. rerberare = Pg. Sp. rerberar), lash, seourge, whip, beat, \(\sqrt{verber}, \) whip, rod. Cf. reverberate.] To beat; strike.

Bub. I have a great desire to be taught some of your brave words.

Gorg. You shall be rerberated, and reverberated.

Shirley, Love Tricks, ill. 5.

Bosom-quarrels that verberate and wound his soul. $Abp.\ Sancreft,\ Modern\ Policies,\ \S\ 1.$

tion = Sp. verberacion = Pg. verberação, < L.

verberatio(n-), a beating, chastisement, < verberare, lash, whip, beat: see verberate.] 1 act of beating or striking; a percussion.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are reduces and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or verberation.

Arbuthnot, On Air.

Distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none. Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound. Verbesina (ver-be-si'na), n. [NL. (Linnaus, 1737), altered from Verbena on account of a resemblance in the leaves of the original species.] semblance in the leaves of the original species.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe Helianthoider, type of the subtribe Verbesiner. It is characterized by small or middle-sized corymbose flower-leads (sometimes large, solitary, and long-peduncled) with the rays fertile or rarely lacking, and by achenes laterally compressed, distinctly two-winged, sometimes ciliate, and usually awned by a pappus of two rigid or slender bristles. There are about 55 species, natives of warmparts of America, occurring from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, and with species in the southern United States, one yellow-flowered species, V, occidentalis, and penhaps also the white-flowered V. Virginica, extending north into Pennsylvania. A few species are naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or sometimes shrubby, a few becoming small trees of about 20 feet in height, and are known as crown-beard. Their leaves are usually toothed and opposite, and the petioles decurrent. The flower-heads are usually yellow; after blossoming, they are apt to become ovoid or globose by the elevation of a conical receptacle. V. encelvides of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico, now widely dispersed through warm regions, is cultivated for its yellow flowers, sometimes under the name of Ximenesia.

of America. Verbiage (vér'bi-āj), n. [< F. verbiage, wordiness, < L. verbum, word: see verb.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

He evinced a constitutional determination to rerbiage unsurpassed, . . . and only those who knew him could possibly appreciate his affluence of rigmarole.

J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 98.

=Syn. Verbosity, etc. See pleonasm. verbicide¹ (ver'bi-sid), n. [<L.verbum, a word, +-cidium, a killing, < cædere, kill.] The killing of a word, in a figurative sense; perversion of a word from its proper meaning, as in punning. [Rare and humorous.]

Homicide and rerbicide—that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life—are alike forbidden.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, L.

verbicide² (vér'bi-sīd), n. [< L. verbum, a word, + -cīda, a killer, < exedere, kill.] One who kills a word or words. [Rare and humor-

These clownish rerbicides have carried their anties to the point of disgust.

M. C. Tyler, The Independent (New York), May 2, 1867.

verbiculture (ver'bi-kul-tūr), p. [(L. rerbum, a word, + cultura, cultivation: see culture.] The cultivation or production of words. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . brought forth fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate verbiculture.

P. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 289.

verbification (ver'bi-fi-kā'shon), n. [< LL. rerbificatio(n-), a talking, (L. rerbim, a word, + facere, do, make.] The act or process of verbifying. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 32, verbifying.

App. [Rare.]

verbify (ver bi-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. verbified,
ppr. rerbifying. [\(\chi ver b + \cdot i + j \cdot j \cdot j\)] To make into
a verb; use as a verb; verbalize.

a verb; use as a verb; verbalize.

Nous become rerbified by the appending of inflectional affixes, generally suffixes, and are inflected like verbs.

Tenns. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 27, App.
verbigeration (ver'bi-jē-rā'shon), n. [< LL. rerbigere, talk, chat, dispute, < L. rerbum, a word, + gercre, bear about, carry.] In pathol., the continual utterance of certain words or phrases, repeated at short intervals, without any reference to their meaning.

nny reference to their meaning.

verbose (ver-bos'), a. [= F. rerbeux = Sp. Pg.

It. rerboso, < L. rerbosus, full of words, prolix, wordy, < rerbum, word: see verb.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words; wordy: as, a verbose speaker; a verbose argument.

They ought to be brief, and not too verbose in their way of speaking.

Aptife, Parergon.

=Syn. Wordy, diffuse. See pleonasm. verbosely (ver-bos'li), adv. In a verbose manner; wordily; prolinly.

I hate long arguments rerbosely spun.

Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

Abp. Sancreft, Modern Policies, § 1. verboseness (vér-bōs'nes), n. Verbosity. verberation (vér-be-rã'shon), n. [= F. verbéra- verbosity (vér-bos'i-ti), n. [< F. verbosité = Sp. tion = Sp. verberacion = Pg. verberação, < L. verbosidad = Pg. verbosidade = It. verbosità, <

LL. rerbosita(t-)s, wordiness, < L. verbosus, wordy: see verbose.] The state or character of heing verbose; employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are recessary; wordiness; prolixity: said either of a speaker or writer, or of what is said or written.

We draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the quie of his argument. Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 18.

** The of his argument. ** Stake, L. L. L., v. I. 18.

= Syn. Verbinge, etc. See pleonasm.

verdt (vérd), n. [Also (in def. 2) vert; < OF.

erd. vert, F. vert = Sp. Pg. It. verde, green,

greenness, verdure, < L. veride, green, greenness, verdure, < L. veride, green plants, herbs, or

trees, neut. of veridis (> It. Sp. Pg. verde = OF.

erd. vert), green, < viere, be green, be fresh or

vizotous, bloom. From the L. viridis are also

ult. E. vert (in part identical with verd), ver
de tenderer verdure verdure, virid, farthinde t, verderer, verdure, verdugo, virid, farthin-que, etc., and the first element of verdigris, rerditer, verjuice, etc.] 1. Green; green color; greenness.

Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Vish layes, defined (as I haue redde) of this worde Verd whiche betokeneth Greene, and Laye which betokeneth a song, as tokeneth Greene, and Laye which if you would say greene songes.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 14 (Steele Glas, etc., [cd. Arber).

2. The green trees and underwood of a forest:

verdancy (ver'dan-si), n. [\(\sigma\) verdan(t) \(\phi\)-cy.]

1. The state or quality of being verdant; greenness. Hence \(\phi\)2. Rawness; inexperience; lianess. Hence—2. Rawness; mexperience; harbility to be deceived: as, the verdancy of youth. verdant (ver'dant), a. [< OF. verdant (?), F. verdoyant, becoming green, < L. viridan(t-)s, ppr. of viridare, grow green, make green, < viridae, green, < virirere, be green: see verd.] 1. Green: fresh; covered with growing plants or grass: as, rerdant fields; a verdant lawn.

The rerdant gras my couch did goodly dight.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

2. Green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience; inexperienced; unsophisticated;

verd-antique (verd-an-tek'), n. [OF. verd anverd-annique (verd-an-tek'), n. [COF. verd antique, F. vert antique, 'ancient green,' = It. verde antico: see vert and antique.] An ornamental stone which has long been used and highly prized, having been well known to the ancient Romans. prized, having been well known to the ancient Romans. It consists of serpentine, forming a kind of breecia, mingled or interveined with a much lighter material, usually calcite, but sometimes magnesite or steatite, and sometimes a lighter-colored serpentine, the whole forming, when polished, an extremely beautiful material for constructive purposes or for interior decoration. Serpentines of various kinds and of different shades of color were obtained from Italian quarries, and also from those of Greece and Egypt, and were called by various names, according to the region from which they came: thus, verde di Prato, verde di Genova, verde di Prato, verde di Genova, verde di Prato, the terminate of the region from which they came: thus, verde di Prato, quarried near Florence, has been extensively used in various important buildings in that city, as in the cathedral and the campanile of Giotto, as well as in the church of Sta. Maria Novella. Serpentine of the verd-antique type has also been quarried and used in various other regions, as in Cornwall; in the counties of Galway, Donegal, and Silvo in Ireland; in Banfishire, Scotland; and in Vermont and Connecticut in the United States. The objections to its use in outloor construction are that, as a general rule, it does not stand the weather well, and that it is not easily obtained in large blocks sufficiently free from flaws to justify their use. Also called ophicateite.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling teach.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like verd antique.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 193.

verdantly (vėr'dant-li), adv. In a verdant manner. (a) Freshly; flourishingly. (b) After the manner of a person green or simple through inexperience. [Collog.] verdantness (ver'dant-nes), n. The character

verdantness (ver dant-nes), n. The character or state of being verdant, in any sense. verdea (ver-da'i), n. [\(\) It. verdea (F. verdee), name of a variety of grape and of wine made from it. \(\) verde, green: see verd, vert!.] 1. A white grape from which wine is made in Italy.

—2. A wine made from this grape, or in part from it, produced in the neighborhood of Aracti in part Florence.

from it, produced in the neighborhood of Arcetri, near Florence.
verde antico. Same as verd-antique.
verde di Corsica. See gabbro.
verdere (ver-dā'), a. In her., same as verdoy.
verdere (ver'der), n. Same as verdure, 3.
verderer, verderer (vér'dèr-èr, -or), n. [Formerly also verdour (the second-er being superfluous, as in poulterer, fruiterer, etc.), < OF. verdier, < ML. viridarius, one in charge of the trees and underwood of the forest, < LL. viride, greenness, pl. green plants: see verd, vert.] In Eng. forest law, a judicial officer in the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the vert—that is, the trees and underwood of the

forest-and to keep the assizes, as well as to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

They (the freeholders) were the men who served on juries, who chose the coroner and the verderer.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., \$ 480.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 480.

Werdict (ver'dikt), n. [Formerly also verdit; <
ME. verdit, verdite, verdoit, voirdit, < OF. verdit,
verdict, < ML. veredictum, a verdict, lit. 'a true
saying or report'; orig. two words, vere dectum:
vere, truly; dictum, neut. of dictus, pp. of dicere,
say: see diction.] 1. In law, the answer of a
jury given to the court concerning any matter
of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed
to their trial and examination. In criminal causes of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committee to their trial and examination. In criminal causes the usual verdict is "guilty" or "not guilty"; in Scotland it may be "not proven." In civil causes it is a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant, according to the fact. These are called general verdicts. In some civil causes, when there is a doubt as to how the law ought to be applied to the facts, a special verdict is given finding and stating specific facts, and leaving the court to draw the proper conclusion. See jury.

He tolde me that he seide to the jurores whiche have sealed her verdite: "Seris, I wot well this verdite after my makyng is not effectuel in lawe, and therefore may happe it shall be makid newe at London." Paston Letters, I. 54.

My soul, . . . thy doubt-depending cause
Can ne'er expect one verdict 'twixt two laws.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. Epig. 1.

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced: as, the *verdict* of the public.

Bad him seye his rerdit as him leste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 787.
Nor caring how slightly they put off the verdit of holy
Text unsalvd.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

We will review the deeds of our fathers, and pass that just verdict on them we expect from posterity on our own.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

just verdict on them we expect from posterity on our own. Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Open verdict, a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not specify the criminal, or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cause proved.—Partial verdict. See partial.—Privy verdict. See privy.—Sealed verdict, a verdict reduced to writing and scaled up for delivery to the court: a method sometimes allowed, to avoid detaining the jury, after they have reached an agreement, until the next session of the court.—Special verdict, a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the conclusion to be drawn from the facts to be determined by the court according as the law applicable thereto may require.

=Syn. 1. Decree, Judgment, etc. See decision.

verdigris (vér'di-grés), n. [Formerly also verdigrease (prob. often associated with E. grease, as also with ambergris); ME. verdegrese, verdegreee, verdegreee, verdegrees, verdegrees, verdegrees, verdegrees, verdegrees, verdegres, verdegris (the ME. form verte grece glossed by ML. verde Grecum, lit. 'Greek green'): OF. verd, vert (< ML. viride), green; de, of; Gris, Greeks, pl. of Gri, < L. Græcus, Greek: see Greek and Grew³. For the name 'Greek green,' cf. MHG. grüenspan, spangrüen, G. grümspan, Sp. pl. of Gri, L. Græcus, Green: See Green, and Grews. For the name 'Greek green,' cf. MHG. grüenspan, spangrüen, G. grünspan, Sw. spanskgrönd, spanskgrönd, Dan. spanskgrönd, D. spanskgrönd, p. spanskgrönd, The F. vert de gris has been erroneously explained as 'green of gray' (gris, gray: see grise4); the form verte gree as possibly for vert aigret, green produced by acid (vinegar: see eager¹ and vinegar); also as 'green grid' (gree, grit: see grit²); or as substituted for another term for verdigris, namely OF. verderis, ML. viride æris, verdigris, lit. 'green of copper' (æris, gen. of æs, copper or bronze). Cf. OF. verdet, verdigris, dim. of verd, green.] A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with aceverd, green.] A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with accidence acid, and much used as a pigment, as a mordant in dycing wool black, in calico-printing, and in gilding, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine. Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poisonous; and it is very ant to form on the surface of copper utensils, owing to the action of vegetable juices. It is, chemically, a crystalline salt known as the basic acetate of copper. It ranges in hue from green to greenish-blue, according to the proportions of acetic acid and copper contained. As a pigment it is fairly permanent, but has little body, and is generally used only as a glazing color.

Bole armoniak, verdegrees, boras.

Bole armoniak, verdegrees, boras. Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 237.

Chaucer, Frol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 237.

Distilled verdigris, a neutral acetate of copper, obtained by dissolving common verdigris in hot acetic acid, and allowing the salt to crystallize out of the cooled solution. It forms dark-green crystals.

Verdigris (vėr'di-grēs), v. t. [< verdigris, n.]

To cause to be coated with verdigris; cover or coat with verdigris. Hawthorne.

Verdigris-green (vėr'di-grēs-grēn), n. A bright, very bluish green.

Verdin (vėr'din), n. [< F. verdin, yellowhammer (== Sp. verdino, bright-green), < verd, vert, green: see verd.] The gold tit, or yellow-

headed titmouse, Auriparus flaviceps, inhabit-ing parts of Arizona, California, and south-ward. It is 4 inches long, of a grayish color with bright-yellow head. See tit² and titmouse. verdingalet, verdingalt, n. Same as farthin-

verditt, verditet, n. Obsolete forms of ver-

verditer (ver'di-ter), n. [\$\langle\$ OF. verd de terre, earth-green: verd, green; de, of; terre, earth.] A name applied to two pigments, one green, the other blue, prepared by decomposing copper nitrate with chalk or quicklime. See green! and blue.

verdituret, n. An erroneous form of verditer.

An old spelling of verjuice

verajuicet, n. An old spelling of verjuice.
verdoy (ver'doi), a. [< OF. verdoyer, become
green, put out leaves, < verd, green: see verd.]
In her, charged with leaves, branches, or other
vegetable forms: especially noting a border.
Also verdée.
verdun (verden) = 5 ()

Also verdee.

verdun (ver-dun'), n. [(Verdun, a town in France.] A long straight sword with a narrow blade, used in the sixteenth century: a variety of the rapier of that period, carried rather

ety of the rapier of that period, carried rather in civil life than in war. The blade was 3 feet 6 inches or more in length. This weapon was considered as especially suitable for the duel.

Verdure (vėr'dūr), n. [< ME. verdure, < OF. verdure, \ V. verdure (= Sp. Pg. It. verdura), < verd, vert, \ L. viridis, green: see verd.] 1. Greenness; specifically, the fresh green of vegetation; also, green vegetation itself: as, the verdure of spring. dure of spring.

Alle his vesture uerayly wat g clene verdure, Bothe the barres of his belt & other blythe stones, That were richely rayled in his aray clene. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 161.

Innepee she lepte the fenestre vppon,
Aboue beheld she uerdures flouresshing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3823.
Plants of eternal verdure only grew

Upon that virgin soil.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 196.

Bleak winter flies, new verdure clothes the plain.
Covper, tr. of Milton's Latin Elegies, v.

Hence-2. Freshness in general.

Whatsoever I should write now, of any passages of these days, would lose the verdure before the letter came to you.

Donne, Letters, lix.

3. In decorative art, tapestry of which foliage or leafage on a large scale, scenery with trees, or the like, is the chief subject. Also tapis de verdure.

A counterpaynt of verder. . . . ije gret kerpettes for tables ii . . . of fyne arres and the other of verder.

Dame Agnes Hungerford's Inventory, temp. Henry VIII.

((Archwologia, XXXVIII. 364).

verdure (ver'dūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. verdured, ppr. verduring. [< verdure, n.] To cover with or as with verdure: as, "verdured bank," Parnell.

One small circular island, profusely verdured, reposed upon the bosom of the stream.

Poe, Tales, I. 363.

verdureless (vér'dūr-les), a. [< verdure + -less.] Destitute of verdure; barren. verdurous (vér'dūr-us), a. [< verdure + -ous.] Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh color of vegetation; verdant: as, verdurous postures pastures.

Yet higher than their tops
The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung.
Milton, P. L., iv. 143.

Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways.

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

verecund† (ver'ē-kund), a. [= Pg. verecundo = It. verecondo, < L. verecundus, modest, bashful, < vereri, reverence, respect: see revere¹.] Bashful; modest.

verecundioust (ver-ē-kun'di-us), a. [(L. vere-

verecundious (ver-ē-kun'di-us), a. [< L. verecundia, modesty, bashfulness, < verecundus, modest: see verecund.] Modest; bashful; verecund. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 156.

verecundity (ver-ē-kun'di-ti), r. [< verecund + -ity.] The state or quality of being verecund; bashfulness; modesty.

veretilleous (ver-ē-til'ius), a. [< LL. veretillum, dim. of L. veretrum, the penis: see Veretillum.] Rod-like; virgate; of or pertaining to the Veretillidæ: as, a veretilleous pennatuloid polyp.

polyp. Veretillidæ (ver-e-til'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \ Vereveretiling (ver-e-til rue), n.pt. [KLL, Vere-tillum + -idæ.] A family of pennatuloid alcy-onarian polyps, whose type genus is Veretillum. veretilliform (ver-ē-til'i-fôrm), a. [< LL. vere-tillum (see veretilleous) + L. forma, form.] Rod-like; veretilleous: specifically noting or-dinary helethwises having a large soft sub-

dinary holothurians having a long, soft, sub-

Veretillum (ver-e-til'um), n. [NL. (Cuvier), \(\times \text{LL. veretillum}, \text{dim. of } \text{L. veretillum}, \text{the penis.} \)

The typical genus of Veretillidæ, having the upper portion of the colony short and clubshard with the polymeter detected event. shaped, with the polypites clustered around the circumference. V. cynomorium is an example.

vergaloo, vergalieu (vėr'ga-lö, -lū), n. Same

vergaloo, vergalieu (ver'ga-lö, -lu), n. Same as virgouleuse.

verge¹ (veri), n. [Formerly also virge; \lambda F. verge-board (verj'bōrd), n. Same as barge-verge = Sp. Pg. It. verga, a rod, wand, mace, ring, hoop, rood of land, \lambda L. virga, a slender vergee (ver'jō), n. [\lambda F. terre vergée, measured branch, a twig, rod. From the L. virga are also ult. E. verger¹, virgate¹, vergate², etc.] 1. A unit of superficies in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, equal to 40 of the perches there used, or four ninths of an English acresensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, escapement (verj'es-kūp*ment), n. See ensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, regalle (ver'jū), n. A watchmakers¹ fine or other functionary.

He has his whistle of command, seat of authority, and virge to interpret, tipt with silver, sir.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

The silver rerge, with decent pride, Stuck underneath his cushion side. Swift, To the Earl of Oxford, 1713.

The silver erge, with decent pitde, Stuck underneath his cushion side.

Swift, To the Earl of Oxford, 1713.

2. A stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account such tenants are called tenants by the count such tenants are called tenants by the organization of the filing projecting over the gable of a roof, that on the horizontal part being called cares. Energe. Brit., II. 475.—4. The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch, especially that of the old vertical movement.—5†. An accentmark.

The names are pronounced with th[e] accent, as yowe may know by the organization of the Ilande Mathinio, where the accent is in the last yowell.

E. H. Knight.

Vergency (vèr'jen.si), n. [\(\chi vergen(t) + -cy.\)]

1. The act of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.—2. In optics, the reciprocal of the docal distance of a lens, a mensure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

Vergent (vèr'jen.), a. [\(\chi \) the reciprocal of the cord distance of a lens, a mensure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

Vergent (vèr'jen.), a. [\(\chi \) the reciprocal of the cord distance of a lens, a mensure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

Vergent (vèr'jen.), a. [\(\chi \) the reciprocal of the reciprocal of the cord distance of a lens, a mensure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

Vergent (vèr'jen.), a. [\((\chi \) the reciprocal of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

Vergent (vèr'jen.), a. [\((\chi \) the reciprocal of the

The names ... are pronounced with thiel accent, as yowe may know by the rerue settle ouer the heddes of the vowels as in the name of the Hande Mathinio, where the accente is in the last owell.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America,

(ed Arber, p. 166).

6. A quantity of land, from 15 to 30 acres; a yard-land; a virgate. Wharton.—7. The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink; edge; border; margin.

Nature in you stands on the very rerge Of her confine ShaV, Lear, ii 4, 149,

Of her confine Shat, Lear, if 4, 149.

Til . ding his spirit to the terge of Hell, that dares divulge a lady spri judice.

Marston, Autonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 11

Item, if galon pottes of silver wrethyn, the rerger gift, enameled in the hyddes with hij floures. Item if flagous of silver, with gift terges, etc.

Paston Letters, 11 465.

The monopoly of the most lucrative trades and the possession of imperial revenues had brought you to the terge of beggary and ruin.

Burke, Amer. Taxation.

8. The horizon.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail That brings our friends up from the underworld, Sad as the last which reddens over one That sinks with all we love below the request Tennyem, Princess IV. (Song).

9. A boundary; a limit; hence, anything that

incloses or bounds, as a ring or circlet. The inclusive terge
Of golden metal that must round my brow.

Shak , Rich, III , iv. 1, 59.

10. The space within a boundary or limit; hence, room; scope; place; opportunity.

Come, come, be friends, and keep these women-matters Smock-secrets to our-elves in our own rerge B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

There's nothing in the crose of my command That should not serve your fordship.

Sharley, Hyde Park, iii. 1

I have a soul that like an ample shield, Can take in all, and *corpe* enough for more. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

11. In Eng. law, the compass of the jurisdiction

11. In Eng. law, the compass of the jurisdiction of the Court of Marshalsea, or palace-court. It was an area of about twelve miles in circumference, embracing the royal palace in which special provisions were made for peace and order.

12. In a stocking-frame, a small piece of iron placed in front of the needle-bar to regulate the position of the needles.—13. In anat. and 2001., the penis, especially that of various invertebrates.—14. In hort,, the grass edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.—15. The main beam of the trebuchet, a missile engine used in medieval warfare.—Tenant by the verge used in medieval warfare. - Tenant by the verge.

used in incideval warrare. Tenant by the verge. See def. 2.=Syn. 7. See rim!.

Vergel (verj), v. t.; prot. and pp. verged, ppr. verging. [< vergel, n.] To border.

The land is most rich, trending all along on both sides in an equall plaine, neither rocky nor mountainous, but verged with a greene border of grasse.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 111.

verging. [\langle L. vergere, bend, turn, incline, allied to valgus, bent, wry, Skt. vrijana, crooked, \langle LL. vertillum, dim. of L. veretrum, the penis.] The typical genus of Veretillae, having its large with their derivatives convergent, directions. verge, with their derivatives convergent, gent, etc.] 1. To bend; slope: as, a hill that rerges to the north. Imp. Dict.—2. To tend; incline; approach; border.

I find myself verging to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow.

Swift.

verge-file (verj'fil), n. A watchmakers' fine file with one safe side. It was used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. E. H. Knight.

thely obsolete.

Verger! (vér' jér), n. [\lambda ME. vergere, \lambda OF. vergere, \lambda ME. virgarus, one who bears a rod, \lambda L. virga, a rod; see verge!.] One who carries a verge, or staff of office. Especially—(a) An officer who bears the verge, or staff of office, before a bishop, de m, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic. An officer of a similar title precedes the vice-chancellor on special occisions in the English universities. (b) One who has charge of the details of any company or procession.

Mynstrells 11; whereof one is rerger, that directeth them all in festivall daies to their stations, to blowings, pipings to such officers as must be warned to prepare for the King and his household att meate and supper. Harl. MSS., No. 610, quoted in Collier's Eng. Drain.

(Poetry, I. 31.

(c) An official who takes care of the interior of a church exhibits it to visitors, and assigns seats to worshipers.

I was loftering about the old gray closters of West-minster Abbey, ... and applied to one of the regrers for admission to the library. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 185. Verger²f (vér'jèr), n. [CME, verger, vergere, & OF, verger, F, verger, an orchard, CL, virida-rium, a plantation of trees, Cviride, green, pl. viridia, green plants, herbs, and trees; see verd, vert¹.] An inclosure; specifically, an or-chard. chard.

This terger heere left in thy warde, Rom, of the Rose, 1, 3831.

And for that the launde was so grete, Merlin lete rere a reguler, where-ynne was all maner of frust and alle maner of flowres, that yaf . . . grete swetnesse of flavour.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), H. 310.

vergerism (ver'jer-izm), n. [(verger1 + -ism.] The office, characteristics, etc., of a verger.

There is always some discordant civility or jarring rer-gerism about them [English cathedrals]. Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, il.

Rushin, Elements of Drawing, it.

vergership (vėr'jėr-ship), n. [< verger1 +
-ship.] The position, charge, or office of a
verger. Swift, Works.

vergescuet (vėr-jes-kū'), n. [< OF. vierge escu,
F. vierge écu, a virgin (i. e. elear) shield: see virgm and écu.] A plain shield—that is, one having no device upon it to indicate the name or
familie of the bearer.

ing no device upon it to indicate the name or family of the bearer.

Vergette (vér-jet'), n. [\$\infty\$ OF, vergette (F. vergette = Pr. Sp. vergueta), a small twig, a small rod or wand, dim, of verge, a twig, rod: see verge!.] In her., same as pallet3, 3.

Vergetté (ver-zhe-tā'), a. [F., \$\infty\$ vergette, a small rod: see vergette.] In her., same as paly!: used when there are many vertical divisions or nallets.

pallets. Vergilian, a. See Virgilian.

vergouleuse (ver'gö-lüs), n. Same as virgou-

veridical (vē-rid'i-kal), a. [< rcridic(ous) + -al.] 1. Truth-telling; veracious; truthful. This so reridical history. Urquhart, tr. of Rubelais, il. 28. For our own part, we say, Would that every Johnson had his reridical Boswell, or leash of Boswells! Carlule, Voltaire,

2. True; being what it purports to be.

The difficulty in dealing with all these hallucinations . . . is to determine whether they are revidical, or truth-telling — whether, that is, they do in fact correspond to some action which is going on in some other place or on some other plane of being.

F. W. H. Myers, Phantasms of the Living, Int., p. kiii.

veridically (vē-rid'i-kal-i), adv. Truthfully; veridically; really.

veridically (vē-rid'i-kal-i), adv. Truthfully; veraciously; really.

veridicous (vē-rid'i-kus), a. [=F. véridique = Sp. veridico = Pg. It. veridico, < L. veridicus, truth-telling, < verus, true (see very), + dicere, say, tell.] Veridical.

Our Thalia is too reridicous to permit this distortion of Peacock, Melincourt, xix.

racts. Peacock, Melincourt, xix.

verifiability (ver"i-fi-a-bil'i-ti), n. [\(\chi\) rerifiable + -ity (see -bility).] The property or state of being verifiable.

verifiable (ver'i-fi-a-bl), a. [\(\chi\) rerify + -able.]

Capable of being verified; capable of being proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence; confirmely. confirmable.

Classification, which should be based on rerifiable data.

Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

verification (ver"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< OF. reriverification (ver'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [\$\circ{OF}\$. verification, F. vérification = Sp. verificacion = Pg. verificação = It. verificacion, {\$\circ{ML}\$. *verificacion} = Verificacion, {\$\circ{ML}\$. *verificaction(n-), {\$\circ{verificarc}\$, make true, verify: see verify.] 1. The act of verifying, or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authentication; confirmation. firmation.

Exceptional phenomena solicit our belief in vain until such time as we chance to conceive them as of kinds already admitted to exist. What selence means by rerification is no more than this. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 301.

2. In law: (a) A short affidavit appended to a pleading or petition to the effect that the statements in it are true. (b) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify."

verificative (ver'i-fi-kā-tiv), a. [\langle ML. verificative, pp. of verificare, verify, \(\psi \text{-ive.} \)] Serving to verify; verifying.

verifier (ver'i-fi-cr), n. [\langle verify + -crl.] 1.

One who or that which verifies, or proves or makes appear to be true.—2. A device for estimating the richness of gas. It consists of a gasburner so arranged that the amount of gas consumed by a flame of standard length in a given time can be measured and compared as to obtain with a gas of known value. It is used for testing gas independently of the photometric value of the gas, and as a verifier of this.

verify (ver'i-fi), r. t.; pret, and pp. rerified, ppr. verificing. [\langle OF. verifier, F. vérifier = Sp. Pg. verifiear = 1t. verificare, \langle ML. verificare, make true, \langle L. verus, true, \(+ facere, \) do: see \(-fy. \)]

1. To prove to be true; confirm; establish the proof of.

proof of.

This is rerified by a number of examples. What this learned gentleman supposes in speculation I have known actually rerified in practice.

Addison, Spectator, No. 367.

2. To give the appearance of truth to. [Rare.] Zopirus . . . fayned himselfe in extreame disgrace of his King: for terifying of which, he caused his own nose and cares to be cut on. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie. 3. To fulfil, as a promise; confirm the truth of,

as a prediction. And now, O God of Israel, let thy word, I pray thee, be terified, which thou spakest unto thy servant David my father.

1 Ki. viii. 26.

4. To confirm the truthfulness of; prove to have spoken truth.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best verify
The prophets old.

Milton, P. R., iii. 177.

5. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence.

To verify our title with our lives, Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 277.

6. To ascertain to be correct, or to correct if found erroneous: as, to rerify a statement, quotation, reference, account, or reckoning of any kind; to rerify the items of a bill, or the total amount.— 7†. To maintain; aftirm.

They have rerified unjust things.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1, 222. 8t. To second or strengthen by aid; back; sup-

port the credit of. For I have ever verified my friends, Of whom he's chief. Shak., Cor., v. 2, 17.

9. In law: (a) To make an affidavit regarding (a pleading or petition), and appended to it,

that the statements in it are true. (b) To sup-

port by proof or by argument. Syn. 1, 3, and 4. To authenticate, substantiate, corroborate, attest.

Veriloquent (vē-ril'ō-kwent), a. [C L verus, true. + loquen(t-)s, ppr. of loqui, speak.]

Speaking truth; truthful; truth-telling; vera-

erous, verily (ver'i-li), adv. [< ME. verili, verrili, verraly, verraly, verreliche; < very + -ly².] 1. In truth; in very truth or deed; beyond doubt or question; certainly.

Thi loue is to us enerelastynge

Pro that tyme that we may it verili fele.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. 8), p. 23.

But the centurien . . . seide, Verill, this man was Goddis s. no. Windle, Mark xv. 39.

Enc., Perinsone such matter it was as want of a fat Dioces that kept our Britain Bishops so poore in the primitive times.

Multon, Reformation in Eng., it

2. Really; truly; in sincere earnestness; with conviction and confidence: as, he revily believes the woman's story.

It was rerily thought that, had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.

veriment, adv. [ME., also verrayment, vera-ment. < OF. veraiement, F. vraiment, truly, < verai, rrai, true: see very.] Truly; verily.

10: See Corg.

I wol telle rerrayment
Of mirthe and of solas.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, 1. 2.

veriment, n. [Also verament; an erroneous use, as a noun, of veriment, adv.] Truth; verity.

Tell unto you
What is reriment and true,
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 164. (Davies.)
In rerament and sincerity, I never crouded through this

confluent Herring-faire.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl, Misc., VI. 162). (Davies.) veriscope (ver'i-skop), n. See vitascope.

verisimilar (veri-sim'i-lär), a. [After similar (cf. Sp. rerisimil = Pg. verisimil = It, verisimile), \(\lambda\) 1. rerisimils, prop. veri similis, having the appearance of truth: veri, gen. of verum, truth (neut. of rerus, true); similis, like: see very and similar.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Various ancedotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Succhetti, and others, . . . none of them verismilar. Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19. verisimilarly (ver-i-sim'i-liir-li), adv. In a verisimilar constant probability.

similar manner; probably."

Wordsworth [was] talked of . . . [and] represented versimiarly enough as a man full of English prejudices. Cartyle, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xiv.

verisimilitude (ver"i-si-mil'i-tūd), n. [= Sp. verisimilitude (ver'i-si-mil'i-tud), n. [= Sp. verisimilitude = It. verisimilitude = It. verisimilitudine, \(\) L. verisimilitudo, prop. veri similitudo, likeness to truth: veri, gen. of verum, truth; similitudo, likeness: see similitude, and ef. verisimilar.] 1. The quality or state of being verisimilar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood: as, the verisimilitude of a story.

The story is as authentic as many histories, and the reader need only give such an amount of credence to it as he may judge that its revisimilitude warrants.

Thackeray, Philip, iii.

These devices were adopted to heighten the verisimili-tude of the scene. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 119.

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of a verity or fact.

he appearance of a verisimilitudes, not verifies.

Lamb, Old Benchers.

verisimility† (ver'i-si-mil'i-ti), n. [\(\) L. *veri similita(t-)*, equiv. to veri similitado, likeness to truth: see verisimilitado.] Verisimilitade.

The spirit of man cannot be satisfied but with truth or at least verisimility. Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

The split of man cannot be satisfied but with truth or at least verisimilar. Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Verisimilous (ver-i-sim'i-lus), a. [\ L. verisimilis: see rerisimilar.] Probable; verisimilar.

A freeh and more appalling, because more self-assertive and verisimilous, invasion of the commonplace.

Geo. MacDonald, Thomas Wingfold, Curate, xli.

Veritable (ver'i-ta-bl), a. [\ OF. veritable, F. véritable = It. veritevole, true, \ L. veritable, struth: see rerity.] 1. Agreeable to truth or fact; true; real; actual; genuine.

Notwithstanding that their writings (those of the seventy-two Biblical interpreters) be veritable, also it is in some matter obscure, and in other some diminished.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 381.

The inward work and worth

Of any mind what other mind may judge
Save God, who only knows the thing He made,
The veritable service He exacts?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 218.

2. Truthful; veracious.

2. Truthful; veracious.

In verities he was very veritable. Golden Book, xiv. veritably (ver'i-ta-bli), adv. In a veritable or true manner; verily; truly; genuinely.

When two augurs cannot meet each other with grave faces, their craft is veritably in danger.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 370.

Veritas (ver'i-tas), n. [F. véritas (also bureau véritas), \(L. veritas, truth: see verity. \)] A name given to a register of shipping in France on the principle of Lloyd's. The name has also been used for the same purpose in Norway and in Austria.

3. In gilding, a gamboge, vermi tota a surface that to the gold. E. garnet inclining name. vermeiledt, \(a \).

4. vermilae (-fiz). [Early]

The presses pain!

werity (ver'i-ti), n.; pl. verities (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also veritie, verytee; \langle ME. verite, \langle OF. verite, F. vérité = Sp. verdad = Pg. verdade = tt. verità, (L. verita(t-)s, truth, truthfulness, (verus, true: see very.] 1. The quality of being true or real; true or real nature or principle; reality; truth; fact.

Fleire frende, now telle me what ye be, and of youre felowes telle me the verile, for longe me thinketh it to wite.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

So he gan do in trouth and uerile,
As for to see hym gret pite it was,
His mornyng, his wailyng, his loking bas.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 665.

The Prelates thought the plaine and homespun verity of Christs Gospel unit any longer to hold their Lordships acquaintance

Millon, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth; a reality; a fact.

Mark what I say, which you shall find By every syllable a faithful verity. Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 131.

That which seems faintly possible, it is so refined, is often faint and dim because it is deeply seated in the mind among the eternal verities. Emerson, Nature, viii.

3t. Honesty; faith; trustworthiness.

Justice, rerity, temperance. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 92. And fair Marg'ret, and rare Marg'ret,
And Marg'ret o' reritie.

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 52).

Of a verity, in very truth or deed; certainly.

Of a verity his position denoted no excess of ease or enjoyment.

Lever, Davenport Dunn, ii.

verjuice (vėr'jūs), n. [Formerly also verjuyce, verdjuce; < ME. "verjus, verjous, vergeous, < OF. verjus, verjuice, juice of green fruits, < verd, green, + jus, juice: see verd and juce.] 1. An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unipe grapes, etc., used for culinary and other purposes.

git Moyses this resoun rad,
"Ete goure lambe with soure rergeous."

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

Having a crabbed face of her own, she'll cat the less verjuice with her mutton

Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

Many leave roses and gather thistles, loathe honey and ve verjuice.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

I pray . . . get a good ship and forty hogsheads of meal, . . a hogshead of wine vinegar, and another of verjuice, both in good casks and iron-bound.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 464.

2. Sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or

expression; tartness.

verjuice (ver'jös), v. t.; pret. and pp. verjuiced, ppr. verjuicing. [\(\circ\) verjuice, n.] To make sour or acid.

His sermons with satire are plentcously *rerjuiced*. *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

Vermale's operation. See operation. vermaylet, vermeilet, n. Obsolete forms of rermeil.

For such another, as I gesse, Aforne ne was, ue more vermayle. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 3645.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 3645.

[Early editions have the spelling vermeile. The French has vermeille.]

vermeil (vér'mil), n. [Early mod. E. also vermil, vermeil (the mod. spelling being a roversion to the F. spelling); \(ME. vermeile, vermayle, \(\) OF. vermeil (= It. vermiglio), bright red, vermilion, \(\) L. vermiculus, a little worm, let verme the verme for the formers insect. LL. (in Vulgate) used for the kermes-insect, from which the color crimson or carmine was obtained, dim. of L. vermis, a worm, = E. worm: see vermicle, cermicule, and worm, and cf. crim-son and carmine, which are ult. connected with worm. Hence rermilion.] 1. A bright red; vermilion; the color of vermilion. Also used adjectively, and frequently as the first element

of a compound. [Now only poetical.]

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see

The greene shield dyde in dolorous vermedle

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 24.

Milton, Comus, 1, 752. A vermeil-tinctured lip. Dalsics, vermeil-rimm'd and white.

Keals, Endymion, i.

2. Silver gilt.

The iconostase or screen is a high wall of burnished remeil, with five superposed rows of figures framed in tichly ornamented cases of embossed metal.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 334.

3. In gilding, a liquid composed of arnotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's-blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water and applied to a surface that is to be gilded, to give luster to the gold. E. H. Knight.—4. A crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange: a jewelers' name.

[Also vermiled; < vermeil +

The presses painted and vermiled with gold.

Ph. de'Commines, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front vermiled with golde.

Name 1. (Nares.)

vermelet, n. [OF. vermeillet, somewhat red, dim. of vermeil, red: see vermeil.] Vermil-

O bright Regina, who made the so faire? Who made thy colour vermelet and white? Court of Love, 1. 142.

vermeologist (vér-mệ-ol'ō-jist), n. [< vermeolog-y + -ist.] One who is versed in vermeology; a helminthologist.

vermeology (vèr-mệ-ol'ō-ji), n. [Irreg. < L. vernis, a worm () NL. Vermes, the worms), + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The knowledge or description of worms; that branch of zoölogy which treats of the Vermes; helminthology.

thology.

Vermes (ver'mēz), n.pl. [NL., pl. of L. vermis, a worta, = E. worm.] 1. Worms: formerly including animals resembling the common earthworm, but having no exact classificatory sense, and hence no standing in zoölogy.—2†. The sixth and last division of animals in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ" (1766), defined as consisting of those animals which have tentacles, cold white blood, and an inauriculate unilocular heart and comprising all animals which lar heart, and comprising all animals which Linnæus did not dispose under the five other

cold white blood, and an inauriculate unilocular heart, and comprising all animals which Linneus did not dispose under the five other classes Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, and Insecta (or vertebrates and insects). This class Vermes was divided into five orders, Intestina, Mollusca, Testacca, Luthophyla, and Zoophyla, comprising all invertebrates except insects, and was thus the waste-basket of Linneus (as Itadiata was of Cuvier).

3. One of the eight primary divisions of the animal kingdom; a subkingdom or phylum, one of the lending types of animal life, comprising all those animals which have a body-cavity (Mctazoa), no backbone (Invertebrata), normally an intestinal canal (which Calentera have not), not a radiate structure (which Echinodermata have), legs if any not jointed (they are always jointed in Arthropoda), and body vermiform if there are no legs. In this acceptation Vermes form a most comprehensive group, of great diversity of form, but agreeing in certain fundamental structural characters, being generally soft vermiform animals, oftenest segmented and bilaterally symmetrical, without limbs or with unjointed limbs. Vermes thus defined are approximately equivalent—(a) in Lamarck's system (1801–1812), to a class of animals divided into the four orders Moles, Rigiduli, Hispiduli, and Epizoaria (the last including lermean crustaceans; (b) in the Cuvierian classification (1817), to the whole of Cuvier's first class of Articulata (the nonelides of Lamarck, orred-blooded worms with unjointed legs) plus his second and third classes of Radiata (Apoda and Entozoa), plus some of his fourth class of Radiata (apoda and Entozoa), plus some of his fourth class of Radiata (apoda and Entozoa), plus some of his fourth class of Radiata (apoda and therefore to his two subkingdoms, Annuloida and Annulosa, without the Echinodermata (the four provential and plus the whole of the anarthropodous Annulosa, without the Echinodermata (apoda and insecta of the latter; or, in other terms, to his Innuloida minus Echinodermata a

The total abandoning of the indefinite and indefensible group of Vermes.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 812.

4. [l. c.] Plural of vermis.

4. [l. c.] Plural of rermis.

Vermetacea (vêr-mē-tā/sē-ii), n. pl. [NL., < Vermetus + -acea.] Same as Vermetidæ.

Vermetus + -idw.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, whose typical genus is Vermetus; the worm-shells. The animal has a reduced foot, a single elongated gill, short tentacles, and the eyes at the external sides of the tentacles. The operculum is corneous and circular. The young shells are regularly conic and spiral, like those of Turritella; but as they grow the whorls separate, and often become crooked or contorted.

[NL. (Adanson), rorm.] The typical Vermetus (vėr-mē'tus), n. (L. rernis, a worm: see worm.] genus of Vermetidie, having the later whorls of the shell separated

later whorls of the shell separated and crooked or tortuous. The shell strikingly resembles the case or tube of some of the tubicolous worms, as the serputas, and is affixed to shells, corals, and other substances. I. lumbricalis is a characteristic example. Vermian (vér'mi-an), a. [\lambda L. vermis, a worm, +-an.] Worm-like; of the nature of a worm; related to worms; of our proportion of the service.

to worms; of or pertaining to Vermcs, in any sense: as, the supposed rermian ancestors of vertebrates.

In this point also we can make out an affinity with Vermian larva (Actinotrocha).

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 307.

Worm shell (Vermetus lu-bricalis). Vermicella (ver-mi-sel'ii), n.

[NL. (Günther, 1858): cf. rermicelli.] A genus of colubriform serpents. V annulata is the black and white ringed snake. vermicelli (ver-mi-sel'i or ver-mi-chel'li), n. [It., rolled paste, pl. of vermicello, a little worm, \langle ML. *vermicellus, dim. of L. vermis, a worm: see worm.] An Italian paste prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saferan manufactured in the form of least leader. from manufactured in the form of long slender threads, and so named on account of its wormthreads, and so named on account of its worm-like appearance. Vermicelli is the same substance as macaroni, the only difference being that the latter is made larger, and is hollow while vermicelli is solid. Both are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, where they form a principal item in the food of the population, and are a favorite dish among all classes. Vermicelli is used in soups, broths, etc. See also spaghetti.

vermiceous (vér-mish'ius), a. [< L. vermus, worm, + -ccous.] Worm-like; wormy; pertaining to worms. Also vermicous. [Rare.] vermicidal (vér'mi-si-dal), a. [< vermicule + -al.] Destroying worms; having the quality or

-al.] Destroying worms; having the quality or

vermicide (vér'mi-sid), n. [\(\int \)L. vermis, worm, + -c\(\ilde{u}\)day, \(\int \)cap (exderc, kill.] A worm-killer; that which destroys worms: applied to those anthelmintic drugs which act by killing, and not simply expelling, parasitic worms, such as entozoans.

Some [anthelminties] act obnoviously on intestinal worms -destroying or injuring them. These are . . . the cermicides of some authors

Percia, Mat. Med. and Therap., p. 230.

vermicious (ver-mish'us), a. See rermicious, vermicle (ver'mi-kl), n Same as vermicule.

We see many rernacles towards the outside of many of the oak apples, which I guess were not what the primitive insects laid up in the germ from which the oak apple had its rise.

**Derham*, Physico Theol*, viii. 6, note.

vermicular (ver-mik'u-lūr), a. [= F. vermi-culaire = Sp. Pg. vermicular = It. vermiculare, < ML, vermicularis, < L. vermicular, a worm; see vermicular.] 1. Like a worm in form or movement; vermiform; tortuous or sinuous; also, writhing or wriggling.

In the far containing the levelues had been introduced, by accident, one of the venomous remicular sangues which are now and then found in the neighbouring ponds. Por. Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

2. Like the track or trace of a worm; appearing as if worm-eaten; vermiculate; as, vermiculate crossons.—3. Marked with fine, close-set, wavy or tortions lines of color; vermiculated. 4. In bot., shaped like a worm; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as some roots -Vermicular appendix or process. Same as recuniform appendix (which see, under appendix) Same as remiform appendix (which see, under appendix)

- Vermicular or vermiculated work, (a) A sort of ornamental work consisting of winding fiels or knots

in mosale pavements, resembling the tracks of worms.



Vermicular Masonry - Palace of the Louvre, Paris,

(b) A form of rusticated masonry which is so wrought as to appear thickly indented with worm-tracks. See rustic ło appear thickiy work, under rustic

vermiculate (ver-mik'ū-lāt), v.; pret. and pp. vermiculated, ppr. vermiculating. [\langle L. vermiculatus, pp. of vermiculari, be full of worms, be eaten, < remiculus, a little worm: see vermicule.] I. intrans. To become full of worms; be eaten by worms.

Speak, doth his body there vermiculate, Crumble to dust, and feel the laws of fate? Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

II. trans. To ornament with winding and waving lines, as if caused by the movement of worms

Set up [certain pillars] originally with the bark on, the worms worked underneath it in secret, at a novel sort of decoration, until the bark came off and exposed the stems most beautifully vermiculated.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

Finely rermiculated with dusky waves.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 338.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 338.

Vermiculated mosaic, an ancient Roman mosaic of the most delicate and claborate character; the Roman opus vermiculatum. The name has reference to the arrangement of the small tessers in curved and warls lines as required by the shading of the design.—Vermiculated work, See vermicular work, under vermiculate.

Vermiculate (vér-mik'ū-lāt), a. [< L. vermiculatus, pp. of vermiculatis, be full of worms, be worm-eaten: see vermiculate, v.] 1. In zoöl.:

(a) Forming a vermiculation; fine, close-set, and wavy or tortuous, as color-marks; vermicular: as, vermiculate color-markings. (b) In enlar: as, vermiculate color-markings. hat: as, rermediate color-markings. (b) in entomology: (1) Marked with tortuous impressions, as if worm-caten, as the elytra of certain beetles; vermiculated. (2) Having thick-set tufts of parallel hairs.—2. Full of worms; infested with worms; worm-eaten.

It is the property of good and sound knowledge to putrify and dissolve into a number of subtle, idle, unwholesome, and . . . remiculate questions.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

vermiculation (ver-mik-ū-lū'shon), n. [= Sp. vermiculation, \langle L. vermiculatio(n-), a being worm-eaten, \langle rermiculati, be worm-eaten: see vermiculate, v.] 1. The action or movement of a worm; hence, a continuous or progressive motion along the bowels, which is strikingly like the action of successive joints of a worm in crawling; peristaltic action.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration; my guts by the motion of ermiendation.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. Formation of worm-like figures or tracery; vermicular ornamentation, whether of form or of color; a set or system of vermiculate lines. See cuts under rustic and vermicular.

The dusky rermiculation of the under parts of a shifted. Court, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 337.

3. The act or art of producing vermiculated ornament.—4. Worminess; the state of being wormy or worm-eaten, literally or figuratively.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, . . . fell, as they say, of rermiculation, being all worm-caten within.

Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 70.

vermicule (ver'mi-kûl), n. [{ L. vermiculus, dim. of vermis, n worm: see worm. Cf. vermicle, rermed.] A little worm or grub; a small worm-like body or object. Also, rarely, rermicle, vermiculi (ver-mik'ū-lī), n. Plural of rermicu-

vermiculite (ver-mik'ū-līt), n. [\langle L. vermiculus, a worm, + -ite2.] In mineral., one of a group of hydrous silicates having a micaceous structure, and in most cases derived from the common mices by alteration. When heated nearly to redness they exfoliate largely, and some kinds project out with a vernicular motion, as if they were a mass of small worms (whence the name).

vermiculose (ver-mik'ū-los), a. [CLL. vermi-

cultosis, full of worms, worm, \(\cdot\). rermiculus, a little worm; see rermicule.] 1. Full of worms; wormy; worm-eaten.—2. Worm-like; vermiform vernienlar

vermiculous (ver-mik'ū-lus), a. Same as rer-

vermiculus (ver-mik'ū-lus), n.; pl. vermiculi (-li). (5 L. rermiculus, a little worm: see rermicule.) 1. A little worm or grub.—24. Specifically, the kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, its product, known as worm-dye. See vermil-

ion, 1. Also vermiculum. vermiform (ver'mi-form), a. [< NL. vermiformis, (L. rermis, worm, + forma, form.) Worm-like in form; shaped like a worm; vermicular.

(a) Long and slender; of small caliber in proportion to length; cylindrical; as, the vermiform body of a weasel; the rermiform tongue of the ant-eater. See cuts under ant-bear and tamandua.

This [a fibrinous clot in the heart], when drawn from its position, revealed a kind of rermiform prolongation that extended along the tube of the artery.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 167.

(b) Related to a worm in structure; allied or belonging to the Vermes; vermian; helminthic; annuloid or annulose. (c) Specifically, in entom.: (1) Noting any maggot or maggot-like larva, as those of most Hymenoptera and Diptera. (2) Noting eertain worm-like polyphagous larva, with only rudimentary antenne, and apodous or with very short legs like tubercles, as those of most weevils and longicorns.—Vermiform appendix. See appendix.—Vermiform echinoderms, the gephyreans or spoonworms. See Vermigrada.—Vermiform morns. See Dicyema (with cut) and Nematogena.—Vermiform holothurians, the Synaptidæ.—Vermiform process. (a) Same as vermiform appendix.—Vermis of the cerebellum.

Vermiformia (ver-mi-fôr'mi-ä), n. pl. [NL.

Vermiformia (vėr-mi-fôr'mi-ii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of vermiformis: see vermiform.] In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the first section of the third class of Podaxonia, containing only the genus Phoronis.

vermifugal (ver-mif'ū-gal), a. IC vermifuge --al.] Having the character, quality, or effect of a vermifuge; tending to expel parasitic worms; anthelmintic; vermicidal.

nntheimnthe; vermiedial.

vermifuge (vér'mi-fūj), n. [〈 F. vermifuge = Sp. vermifugo = Pg. It. vermifugo, expelling worms, 〈 L. vermis, worm, + fugare, put to flight, expel, 〈 fugire, flee.] A remedy employed to effect the dislodgment and expulsion of integrinal worms. of intestinal worms.

To rescue from oblivion the merit of his vermifuge medi-ines. Edinburgh Rev., XL. 48.

vermiglia (ver-mil'iii), n. [\langle It. vermiglia, a sort of precious stone, \langle vermiglia, bright-red: see vermeil.] A scorpenoid fish, the rock-cod, Schastichthy's chlorostictus. [Monterey, California. l

Vermigrada (ver-mig'rā-dā), n. pl. [NL. (Forbes), neut. pl. of rermigradus: see rermigrade.] The so-called vermiform echinoderms; the gephyreans or spoonworms and their allies, formerly regarded as an order of *Echinoder*-

mata. See cut under Sipunculus.

vermigrade (ver'mi-grād), a. [< NL. vermi-gradus, < L. vermis, a worm, + gradi, step.]

Moving like a worm; wriggling along: noting

Moving like a worm; wrigging along: noting the I'emigrada.

vermilt, n. An obsolete form of vermeil.

Vermileo (vér-mil'6-6), n. [NL. (Macquart, 1834), \ 1t. vermilo = F. vermeil: see vermeil.]

A genus of snipe-flies, of the family Leptidae: synonymous with Leptis.

vermilingual (ver-mi-ling'gwal), a. Same as vermilinamial.

Vermilingues (ver-mi-ling'gwez), n. pl. Same ns Vermilinania. 9

Vermilinguia (vér-mi-ling'gwi-ji), n. pl. [NI (L. rermis, a worm, + lingua, tongue.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of edentates composed of the ant-eaters, aardvarks, and pangolins, as distinguished from the armadillos (*Cingulata*), both these being families of his ninth order, Effodientia: now restricted to the American ant-enters, as a subordinal group. See cuts under ant-bear and tamandua.—2. In herpet., a superfamily of lizards, including only herpet., a superfamily of lizards, including only the chameleons; the Deudrosaura or Rhipteglossa. Also Fermilingues. See cut under chameleon. vermilinguia! (ver-mi-ling'gwi-al), a. [As Fermilingua + -al.] 1. Having a vermiform tongue, as an ant-eater or a chameleon; belonging to the Fermilinguia. See cut under tamandua.—2. In ornith, same as sagittilingual. See cut under sagittilingual.

year. See cut under sayratanyata. vermilion (ver-mil'yon), m. and a. [Formerly also vermillion, virmilion; OF. vermillon, a bright also rermillion, virmilion; OF. vermillon, a bright red, also the kermes-insect, also a little word, F. vermillon, vermillion (= Sp. bermellon = Pg. vermelhão = It. vermiglione, vermilion), \(\xi\) vermillion, \(\xi\) vermilli incture of a red-brown to a carmine-red color; also, a pigment formerly made by grinding selected pieces of native cinnabar, but now made artificially. The pigment is produced in two ways. (a) In the wet way mercury, sulphur, potash, and water are mixed together in proper proportions, put into horizontal ion cylinders containing agitators, and stirred constantly for about an hour. The mass first turns black, then brick-red, and finally acquires the desired vermillon-red color. The potash is simply a carrier, and does not enter into the composition of the finished product. (b) In the dry way mercury and sulphur are mixed and heated in a kind of retort, the vermilion red subliming over. By slight variations in the process the color may be made pale or deep in shade, and may even be made at will to incline toward scarlet, crimson, or orange. As a pigment it is permanent, becoming dark rather than light or exposure. It possesses great body, and is a very brilliant and vivid red, toning toward orange. It is used extensively in painting and decorating, for making red scalingnature of a red-brown to a carmine-red color;

 Λ color such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful brilliant red color.

The armes, that carst so bright did show, Into a pure vermi.lion now are dyde. Spenser, P. Q., I. v. 9.

4. A cotton cloth dved with vermilion.

They buy Cotton Woodl in London, that comes first from Cypers and Seyre and at home worke the same, and perfect into Faster by Fermilions, Dynithes, and other such States, and the returne it to London.

L. R. Sert. Treasure of Traffikke, quoted by A. Barlow's (Weaving, p. 26.)

5. Same as cernail, 4.

Several Gold Rings set with Turky and Vermillions. Quoted in Ashtm's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 181.

[Anne, I. 18]. Antimony vermilion. See antimony.—Orange vermilion. See oran ml. illon. See counter.

II. a. Of the color of vermilion; of the bril-

liant pure-red color common in the bloom of the single searlet geranium; as, a rermition dye.

Single Scarrie germinin; as, a crimino dye. The land of tears gave forth a blast of wind, And fulminated a cermition light, Which overmestered in me every fense, And as a man whom sleep hath seized I full.

Langlellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii, 134,

Langfellor, tr. of Dante's Inferno, til. 134. Vermillon border, the red part of the butman lips, where the skin passes over into mineous membrane.—Vermillon flycatcher, a small tyrant-bard of the genus Paprophalos, as P. rubmos, about 6 inche elong, the male of which i dirk-brown with all the under parts and a full globul reset vermilion-ted or crimson. A bird of this kind inhabits Texus, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and increases outlinearly and several others are found in the warner parts of America. See cut under Paracephalus.—Vermilion lacquer. Same as coral lacquer (which see, under e rat)

wormilion (vér-mil'yon), v. t. [{\subset} vermilion, n.]
To color with or as with vermilion; dye red;
cover or suffuse with a bright red.

A sprightly red vermitions all her face.

Granville, A Receipt for Vapours.

vermilyt (ver'mi-li), v. [Irreg, extended from vermal, vermal.] Same as vermalion. Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6. vermin (ver'min), v. [Pormerly also verminal vermina

(also dial. rarmin, rarmint, rarment); \(\) ME, termine, vermine, \(\) OF, (and F.) rermine \(= \) Pr vermena = It, vermine, vermin, noxious insects, etc., as it < 1, *vermine s or *verminus, < rermis. a worm: see vorm.] 1. Any noxious or troublesome animal: mostly used in a collective

Your would moder wende stedfastly. That cruel houndes or som foul vermine. Hadde etca you.—Chancer, Clerk's Tale, 1-1009. (a) A worm; a reptile.

No heart leave you, or such As fances, like the remain in a nut, Have fretted all to dust and blitterness Tennyson, Princess, vi.

Transon, Princess, (t. (b) A novious or disgusting Insect, especially a parasite; perticularly a fonce, a bedding, or a fica. (c) A mammal or bird Injurious to game, and mischles one or troublesome in game pare itse; chiefily an English usage. Such quadring 1 as bedens, offers, weasels, pole cate, rats, and mice, and such birds as hawks and owls, are all called resmin. Inhamous deall! think some fatall hower Will bring huge troupes of termine to decourse. The gradie A three Trimes Whette (L. E. T. S.), p. 49.

They [of Java Major] feede on Cats, Rats, and other crade : Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 540.

Like a v-rain or a wolf, when their time comes they die and p vi-h, and in the mean time do no good. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

It is not so much to me and my fraternity as those base termin the Otters. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 21.

Hence-2. A contemptible or obnoxious person; a low or vile fellow; also, such persons collectively.

You are my prisoners, base termine, S. Butler, Hudibras, H. iii. 1072.

Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another.

Burke, Amer. Taxation.

vermint (vér'min), v. t. [\(\cormin, n. \)] To rid or clear of vermin.

Get warrener bound To remaine thy ground.

Tueser, Husbandry, January's Abstract.

verminate (vér'mi-nât), r. i.; pret. and pp. rer-minated, ppr. rerminating. [CL. rerminare, have worms, have crawling pains (cf. rermina, gripes, belly-ache). Crermis, worm: see rermin.] To belly-ache), (vermis, worm: see vermin.] To breed vermin; become infested with worms,

vermination (vér-mi-nā'shon), n. [〈 L. vermi-natio(n-), worms (as a disease), also erawling

pains, (verminare, have worms, have crawling pains: see verminate.] The generation or breeding of worms or other parasites; parasite infestation, as by intestinal worms; helminthi-

asis; phthiriasis; the lousy disease. verminer! (vér'mi-nér), n. A terrier.

The beagles, the lurchers, and lastly, the verminers, or, as we should call them, the terriers.

Ainsworth, Lancashire Witches, iii. 1.

vermin-killer (vér'min-kil"ér), n. One who or that which kills vermin.

verminly† (vér'min-li), a. [< vermin + -ly¹.]
Like or characteristic of vermin.

They have nothing in them but a rerminly nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains. Bp Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 379. (Latham.)

verminous (vér'mi-nus), a. [= F. vermineux = Sp. Pg. It. verminoso, < 1. verminosus, full of worms, (vermis, worm: see vermin.] 1. Tend-ing to verminate, or breed vermin; affected with vermination; infested with parasitic vermin: as, verminous carrion.

Prominurs and polluted rags dropt over-worn from the toyling shoulders of Time. Millon, Piclatical Episcopacy. Or low long he had held verminus occupation of his blanket and skewer. Dielens, Tom Tiddler's Ground, i. 2. Due to the presence of vermin; caused by vermin: as, recommons alcers. See phthiriasis.

—3. Of the nature of or consisting of vermin; like vermin.

Do you place me in the rank of verminous fellows, To destroy things for wages? Middleton and Rouley, Changeling, ili. 4.

That soft class of devotees who feel Reverence for life so deeply that they spare The (criminous brood, Wordsworth, The Boiderers, il.

Verminous and murderous muckworm of the Parisian Commune. Sdiaburn, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 176.
Verminous crasist, a diseased condition supposed to be due to the presence of Intestinal worms—Verminous fever, a fever due to the presence of Intestinal worms.
verminously (ver'mi-nus-li), adv. In a verminous manner, or to a verminous degree; so as to have disease, which is described by worms.

breed worms; as if infested by worms; as, rerminously unclean.

wermiparous (vér-mip'a-rus), a. [CL. termis, worm, + parere, bear, #-ous.] Producing or breeding worms.

A generation of eggs or some vermiparous separation, Sir T. Eroune, Vulg. Err., III. 20

vermis (ver'mis), n; pl. rermes (-mēx). [L., a worm; see worm.] In anal., the median lobe or division of the cerebellum; the vermiform process of the cerebellum, divided into prever-

wis and postermes.

Vermiyora (vérmiyő-rá), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1827), C.L. rermis, a worm, ± rorare, devour.]

A genus of birds, the American worm-eating A genus of birds, the American worm-eating warblers; now divided into several other genera, including Helmintherus (Helminto or Helminto) and Helminthophaga (or Helminthophala). (See warbler, sicamp-warbler, and ent under Helminthophaga). The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to a different genus (of the family Turannidae), and had been used by Meyer in 1822 in another sense.

by Mayer in 1822 in another rease, vermivorous (ver-iniv'ō-rus), a. [(L. vermes, worm, + vorare, devour, + -ons.] Worm-enting; feeding on worms; devouring grubs; eruivorous; campophagous.

Vermonter (ver-mon'ter), n. [\langle Vermont (see \def.) + -cr1.] A native or an inhabitant of Vermont, one of the New England States of the United States of America.

In 1776 the Vermonters sought admission to the provin-ctal Congress. Energe, Brit., XXIV, 168.

vermuth, vermouth (ver moth), n. [= F. vermout, vermouth, < G. wermuth, wormwood, = AS. wermod, wormwood: see wormwood.] A AS, recruid, wormwood: see no...

Of spices no...

Chaucer, Merchauce.

Sche brouzthe hem Vernage and Crete.

Rabecs Rook (E. E. T. S.), p. 111, Index.

Rabecs Rook (E. E. T. S.), p. 111, Index.

In the spring: see ternacial = It, vernale, CLL, vernale, of the spring; vernal, CL, vernale, spring: see ter. 1 of or pertaining to the spring; belonging to the spring; appearing in spring: as, vernal bloom.

In those rernal seasons of the year, when the air is

form of vernicle.

vernacular (vér-nak'ű-lűr), a, and n. [< L. vernacular (vér-nak'ū-lijr), a. and n. [⟨ l. vernaculus, native, domestic, indigenous, of or pertaining to home-born slaves, ⟨ verna, a native, a home-born slave (one born in his master's house), lit. 'dweller,' ⟨ √ vas = Skt. √ vas, dwell: see was.] I. a. 1. Native; indigenous; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the speech that one naturally naturally as English is our representable homester. acquires: as, English is our vernacular language.

The word is always, or almost always, used of the native language or ordinary idiom of a place.

This [Welsh] is one of the fourteen vernacular and in-dependent Tongues of Europe, and she hath divers Dia-derts Howell, Letters, ii. 55.

lects.

The tongues which now are called learned were indeed rernacular when first the Sciiptures were written in them.

Erelyn, True Religion, I. 367.

An ancient father of his valley, one who is thoroughly renacular in his talk.

De Quincey, Style, ii.

vernacular in instans.

2. Hence, specifically, characteristic of a locality: as, vernacular architecture.—Vernacular disease, a disease which provails in a particular country or district; an epidemic, or more accurately an endemic, there is a specific provails in a particular country or district; an epidemic, or more accurately an endemic, there is a specific provails in a particular country or district.

usease. II. n. One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place; by extension, the language of a particular calling.

He made a version of Aristotle's Ethics into the vernacular.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

ular. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.
The English Church . . . had obtained the Bible in
English, and the use of the chief torms of prayer in the
rernacular. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 261.
On the bar we found friends that we had made in Panama, who had preceded us a few days, long enough to
speak the rernacular of mining, and to pride themselves
on being "old miners." The Century, XLII. 128.

vernacularism (vér-nak'û-lir-izm), n. [< vernacular + -ism.] 1. A vernacular word or expression. Quarterly Rev.—2. The use of the vernacular: the opposite of classicalism.

vernacularity (ver-nak-û-lar'i-ti), n.; pl. ver-nacularities (-tiz). [\(\) vernacular + -ity.] A vernacularism; an idiom.

Rustic Annandale, . . . with its homely honesties, rough remacularities.

Carlyle, Reminiscences (Edward Irving), p. 264.

vernacularization (vernak"ŭ-lür-i-zā'shon), n. [(rernacularize + -ation.] The act or pro-cess of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance or levival as candidates for rernacularization, must have met with repugnance, expressed or unexpressed.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 105.

vernacularize (vér-nak'ű-lär-îz), v. t.; pret. and pp. rernacularized, ppv. vernacularizing. [Kvernacular + -vzc.] To make vernacular; vernaculate

vernacularly (ver-nak'u-hir-li), adv. In accordance with the vernacular manner; in the vernacular.

vernaculate (ver-nak'ū-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. rernaculated, ppr. rernaculating. [K L. rernaculat, native, + -atc².] To express in a vernacular idiom; give a local name to. [Rare.]

Very large Antwerp [red raspberry] "patches," as they are remaculated by the average fruit-grower.

New York Semi-neekly Tribune, July 15, 1887.

vernaculous (vér-nak'ū-lus), a. [= Sp. rer-náculo = Pg. It. rernaculo, (L. rernaculus, na-tive, domestic, of or pertaining to home-born slaves; see rernacular.] 1. Vernacular.

Their rernaculous and mother tongues.

Sir T. Browne, Tracts, viii.

2. Of or belonging to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous; insolent; scofling. [A Lat-

The petulancy of every rernaculous orator.

B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

vernage; (vér'nāj), n. [< ME. vernage, < OF. vernage, < It. vernacea, "a kind of strong wine like malmesie or mukadine or bastard wine" (Florio, 1598) (ML. vernachar), lit. 'winter wine,' (Florio, 1998) (ML. cernacuta), it. Winter wine, ⟨ vernaceio, a severe winter. ⟨ rerna, winter, = It. Pg. inverno = Sp. inverno = F. hiver, winter, ⟨ L. hibernus, pertaining to winter: see hiber-nate.] A kind of white wine.

In those rernal seasons of the year, when the air is ealm and pleasant it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches. Milton, Education.

The rernal breeze that drives the fogs before it, . . . if augmented to a tempest, will . . . desolate the garden. Goldsmith, National Concord.

And beg an alms of spring time, ne'er denied Indoors by rernal Chaucer. Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Of or belonging to youth, the springtime of life.

The vernal funcies and sensations of your time of life. Choate, Addresses, p. 134.

Choate, Addresses, p. 131.

3. In bot., appearing in spring: as, vernal flowers.—4. Done or accomplished in spring: as, the vernal migration or molt of birds.—Vernal equinox. See equinox, and equinoctial points (under equinotial).—Vernal fever, malaial fever.—Vernal grass, a grass, Autoxanthum odoratum, native in the northern Old World, introduced in North America. It is a slender plant a foot or two high, with a loose cylindrical spike. From the presence of commarin it exhales an agreeable odor, especially at flowering time, and though not specially nutritious is prized as an admixture in hay for the sake of its flavor. Often called succet vernal grass, spring grass, sometimes succet-seented grass.—Vernal signs, the signs in which the sun appears in spring.—Vernall whitlow-grass. See whillow-grass.

Vernally (vér'nal-i), adv. In a vernal manner. Vernant (vér'nant), a. [Lucronarc, flourish, bloom: see vernate.] Flourishing as in spring; vernal.

Else had the spring

Else had the spring
Perpetual smiled on earth with rernant flowers.

Millon, P. L., x. 670.

vernate (ver'nāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. vernated, ppr. vernating. [\lambda L. vernatus, pp. of vernared, flourish, bloom, \lambda vernus, of the spring: see vernal.] To be vernant; flourish.

vernation (ver-nā'shon), n. [\lambda L. vernatio(n-), found only in the particular sense the sloughing or shedding of the skin of snakes, the sloughitself, lit. 'renewing of youth,' \lambda vernare, be like spring, bloom, flourish, renew itself, of a snake, to shed its skin, slough: see vernate.] In bot, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud, not with reference to their insertion, but bud, not with reference to their insertion, but with regard to their folding, coiling, etc., taken with regard to their folding, coiling, etc., taken singly or together. It is also called prefolation and the word corresponds to the terms estimation and prefloration, which indicate the manner in which the parts of the flower are arranged in the flower bud. For the particular forms of vernation, see the terms plicate conduplicate, in-flexel, convolute, involute, recolute, and circinate.

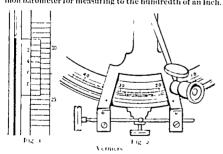
Vernicle (vér'ni-kl), n. [ME. vernicle, vernacle, vernakylle, ML. veroncula, dim. of veronica: see veronica.] A handkerchief impressed with the face of Christ: same as veronica, 1.

A vernicle hadde he sowed on his cappe. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 685.

The vernicle, as worn by pilgrims, was a copy of the handker hief of St. Veronica, which was miraculously impressed with the features of our Lord.

Piers Ploaman (ed. Skeat), H. 101, notes.

vernier (vér'ni-ér), n. [< F. vernier, named after Pierre Vernier (1580-1637), who invented the instrument in 1631.] A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the gradpart of one of the equal divisions on the grad-uated fixed scale or are. It consists, in its simplest form, of a small sliding scale, the divisions of which dif-fer from those of the primary scale. A space is taken equal to an exact number of parts of the primary scale, and is divided into a number of equal parts either greater by 1 or less by 1 than the number that it covers on the primary scale. Fig. 1 represents the vernier of the com-mon barometer for measuring to the hundredth of an inch.



The scale is divided into Inches and tenths of Inches; the small movable scale is the vernier, which consists of a length of eleven parts of the main scale divided into ten equal parts — each part being therefore equal to eleven tenths of a division on the main scale, and the difference between a scale-division and a vernier-division being one hundredth of an inch. To use the vernier, the zero or top line of it is set to coincide with the top of the barometric column, which in the figure stands between 30.1 and 30.2 inches. If the zero of the vernier were set to coincide with 30.1 inches on the scale, the flist division would be one hundredth of an inch below 30 on the scale, division 2 two hundredths below 29.9, and so on, division 10 coinciding with 20 inches. Hence, as the vernier is raised its divisions coincide successively with scale-divisions, and the numbers on the vernier correspond to the hundredths it has been raised. In the figure the coincidence is at the seventh vernier-division—that is, the vernier stands seven hundredths of an inch above 30.1, and the height of the mercury is therefore 30.17 inches. Fig. 2 represents part of the limb of a sextant with a vernier. Also called nonius. See also cuts under caliper, square, and transit.—Vernier-scale sight. See sight!

vernile (ver'nil), a. [\langle L. vernilis, servile, \langle rerna, a home-born slave: see vernacular.] Suiting a slave; servile; slavish. [Rare.]

De Quincey. (Imp. Dict.) Vernile scurrility.

Vernile scurrility.

Vernility (vér-nil'i-ti), n. [\lambda L. vernilita(t-)s, servility; \lambda vernilis, servile: see servile.] The character or state of being vernile; servility.

Blount, 1670. [Rare.]

Vernisht, v. An obsolete form of varnish.

Vernix (vér'niks), n. [NL., varnish: see varnish.] In med., used in the phrase vernix cascosa, a fatty matter covering the skin of the fetus.

Vernonia (vér-nō'ni-i), n. [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after William Fernon, an English botanist. who collected plants in Maryland near 1791), named after William Ternon, an English botanist, who collected plants in Maryland near the end of the 17th century.] A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe Vernoniacae and subtribe Euvernoniae. It is characterized by a polymorphous inforescence, usually with a naked receptacle, ten-ribbed achienes, and a papus of two or three series, the inner slender, copious, and clongated, the outer much shorter, often more chafty, sometimes absent. There are about 500 species. They are chiefly tropical, abundant in America, numerous in Africa, and frequent in Asia. A few occur beyond the tropics, in North and South America and South Africa. One Asiatic species, V. cinera, is very common also in Australia, and is naturalized in the West Indies. None occurs in Europe. They are shrubsor berbs, usually with straight, crisped, woodly or tangled halfs, rarely stellate or sourfy. The leaves are alternate, entire or toothed, feather-velned, petfoled or sessele, but not decurrent; in V. oppositifolia and V. cupatorifolia of Brazil they are opposite. The fruit consists of smooth or hirsuite achenes, commonly glandular between the 10s. The flowers are purple, red, bluish, or rarely white; they form terminal thower-heads, which are usually cymose and panieled, or corymbose, sometimes solitary or glomerate. The large section Lepidoploa Includes over 200 American species, chiefly with many-flowered subsplicrical corymbed heads; to this belong the 10 or more species of the United States, which are known or rusty-colored pappus, and reshous dotted achenes. They are polymorphous, and disposed to hybridize. V. Nuchoraccuris, also known as fattop, extends north to New England; V. altissimo, to Pennsylvania; and V. fasciculata, to Ohlo and the Dakotas; the others are chiefly southwestern. V. authorization, a common annual of India, yield by pressure a solid green oil known as khatzum- or kinka-ail, esteemed of value in the arts.

Vernoniacee (ye'r-nō-ni-ā'sō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (C. H. Ellessing, 1899)] botanist, who collected plants in Maryland near

Vernoniaceæ (ver-nō-ni-ñ'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (C. H. F. Lessing, 1829), (Vernonia + -accae.] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by flower-heads with all the flowers similar and tubular, and usually by setose or chaffy pappus and alternate leaves. From the Eupatoriacea, the other similar tribe of uniformly tubular-flowered Composite, it is further distinguished by its sagittate anther, and its subulate style-branches, which are usually much clongated, stigmatose along the inner side, and minutely hispid externally. It includes 41 genera, classed in 5 groups or series—one of these series, the subtribe Lychnophoree, peculiar in its densely glomerate small flower-heads, the others composing the subtribe Eurernonieu, with the flower-heads separate, and usually panieled or solitary. They are herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Their leaves are afternate (except In 3 species), not opposite, as commonly in the Eupatoriacea, and are entire or toothed, not dissected, as often in other composite tribes. Their flowers are purple, violet, or white, never yellow, frequent as that color is in the order. One genus, Stokesia, is blue-flowered. Two genera, Elephantopus and Vernonia (the type), extend into the middle United States. The tribe abounds in monotypic genera, chiefly Brazillan, with two confined to the West Indies, one to Australia, and three or four to tropleal Africa.

Vernoniaceous (vêr-nō-ni-ā'shius), a. In bot... of the tribe Vernoniaceus; characterized like tubular, and usually by setose or chaffy pappus

Vernonia.

Verona brown. See brown. Veronese (ver-ō-nē-' or -nēz'), a. and n. Verona (see def.) + -esc. (f. L. Veronensis.] a. In geog., of or pertaining to Verona, a city and province of northern Italy.—Veronese green.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Verona. 11. n. A native or an inhabitant of Verona. veronica (ve-ron'i-kij), n. [In ME. veronike and verony, < OF. veronique, F. veronique = Sp. veronica = Pg. It. veronica; < ML. veronica, a napkin supposed to be impressed with the face of Christ (popularly connected with L. vera, true, + LGr. cikár, image: see very, icon), < Veronica, the traditional name of the woman who wiped the Saviour's fear all identical with Paragraphy. the traditional name of the woman who wiped the Saviour's face, ult. identical with Berenice, Bernice, the traditional name of the woman cured of the issue of blood, L. Berenice, also Beronice, and contr. Bernice, C Gr. Beperian, the name of the daughter of King Agrippa and of other women, Macedonian form of Gr. Seperian, lit. bearer of victory, C Stour, E. Bearl, + vian, victory (see Nike). Hence ult. rernicle. I. A napkin or piece of cloth impressed with the face of Christ: from the legend that a woman named Veronica wiped the face of Christ with her handkerchief when he was on his way

to Calvary, and that the likeness of the face was miraculously impressed upon the cloth. Also vernicle.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier, about 1554, by Mattioli).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Scrophularineæ and petalous plants, of the order Scrophularineæ and tribe Digitaleæ, type of the subtribe Peroniceæ. It is characterized by opposite lower leaves, a wheel-shaped corolla with a very short tube and spreading lobes, and by two stanens with their auther-cells confluent at the apex. About 220 species have been described, perhaps to be reduced to 180. They are widely scattered through temperate and cold regions, and are usually low herbs, their stem-leaves almost always plainly opposite, but the floral leaves always alternate, and commonly diminished into bracts. V. Virginica is exceptional in its whorled leaves. The flowers are blue, often penciled with violet, and varying to purple, pink, or white, but never yellow; they form terminal or axillary racemes, or are solitary and eassile in the axils. The fruit is a loculicidal or four-valved capsule, often obtuse or notched, rarely acute. The species are known as speedwell, specially V. Chamædryg, also called forget-me-not (see speedwell). A few are of medicinal repute, especially V. Virginica, known as black-root



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Flowers of Culver's-root (Verence Virginica). a, flower; b, fruit; c, part of stein with the whorled leaves.

a, flower; b, fuit; c, part of stem with the whorled leaves.

and Culver's root or Culver's-physic, a tall perenntal with wand-like stem from 2 to 6 feet high, and a white spike from 6 to 10 inches long, occurring in Canada, the eastern and central United States, Japan, and Siberia. The leaves of V. officinalis have been used as a medicinal tea; the so-called Mont Cenis tea is from V. Allionii. Twelve species are natives of England, 60 of Europe, 6 at Alaska, and 11 of the United States proper, only two of which are confined to North America: V. Cusickii, a large-flowered alpine plant of Oregon and California, and V. Americana, known as brookline, a petiolate aquatic with purple-striped pale-blue flowers, distributed from Virginia and New Mexico to Alaska. The similar V. Beccabunga of the Old World is the original brookline. Five other species are now naturalized in the United States; of these, V. percgrina and V. serpplifolia are almost cosmopolitan. (See neckreed, and Vaul's betom (under betony).) For V. hederafolia, see henbit, and for V. officinalis, see speciated (with cut) and fucilem. Many foreign species (at least fifty) are valued for cultivation in gardens, as V. longifolia, or for rockeries, as V. repens, a creeper forming a mat of pale-blue flowers. Many are of variegated colors, as V. sexatilis, an alpine plant with blue violet-striped flowers, narrowly ringed with crimson around the white center. Numerous species occur in high southern latitudes, 14 in Australia, and 21 in New Zealand, one of which, V. elliptica, extends to Cape Horn, and sometimes becomes a small tree 20 feet high. The genus reaches its greatest development in New Zealand, where it is present in rumakable beauty and abundance. Nearly all the species are shrubby, usually from 2 to 8 feet high, and are cultivated under glass, especially V. saticifolia and V. species, with wine-colored flowers, the largest-leafed species, as also V. formosa of Tasmanla. V. buxifolia, with purple-veined white flowers, is sometimes known as New Zealan

verrayt, verraylichet. Middle English forms

verret, n. [ME., OF. (and F.) verre, (L. vitrum, glass: see vitreous. The same word is contained in sandiver and ult. in varnish.] Glass.

Forthy, who that hath an hede of verre
Fro caste of stones war lym in the werre.

Chaucer, Trollus, ii. 867.

Verré, verrey (ve-rā'), a. In her., same as vairé. verrelt, n. An obsolete form of ferrule?

verriculate (ve-rik'ū-lāt), a. [< verricule + -ate¹.] In entom., covered with verricules.

verricule (ver'i-kūl), n. [< L. verriculum, a drug-net, < verrere, sweep.] In entom., a thick-set tuft of meight parallel hairs. set tuft of upright parallel hairs.

verruca (ve-rö'kä), n.; pl. verruœæ (-sē). [NL., < l. verruœa, a wart, a steep place, a height.]

1. In pathol. a wart.—2. In bot., a wart or sessile gland produced upon various parts of plants, especially upon a thallus.—3. In zoöl., a small, flattish, wart-like prominence; a verrueiform tubercle.—4. [cap.] A genus of cirripeds, typical of the family lerrucidæ.

verrucano (ver-ö-kä'nō), n. [< lt. verrucana, : hard stone used in crushing-mills, < verruca, a wart.] The name given by Alpine geologists to a conglomerate of more or less imperfectly rounded fragments of white or pele-rel quartz, varying in size from that

less imperfectly rounded fragments of white or pule-rel quartz, varying in size from that of a grain or sand up to that of an egg, held together by a cement of reddish, greenish, or violets olored silicious or talcose material. It can be used in moments localities both north and south of the Alps, and in northern Italy, semetimes in masses of great that kness, which often take on a grain-soid or schlistic structure. In certain localities the verrue uno overlies a slaty tock which contains plants of Carbonifetons are there some geologists have considered it as the longing to that form tion, while others have regarded it as the equivalent of the Rothlegende, the lower division of the Ferreian.

Permin.

Verrucaria (ver-ö-kū'ri-ii), n. [NL.(Persoon), CL. recrucaria, a plant that drives away warts. (veruca, a wart.] A genus of angiocarpous lichens, typical of the tribe Verrucariace.

Verrucariacei (ver-ö-kū-ri-ū'sō-ī), n. pl. [NL., C Verrucaria + -acci.] A tribe of angiocarpous lichens, having globular apotheca which

open only by a pore at the summit, and a proper exciple covering a similarly shaped hymenium, which is in turn included in a more or less distinguishable envelop. Also Verru-

verrucariaceous (ver-\(\tilde{\psi}\)-\(

verrucarioid (ver-\(\varphi\)-k\(\varapha'\)ri-oid), a. [
(Verrucaria

vertucation (ver-sea re-only, a. [8] vertucation + -onl.] In bot., same as vertucation.

Vertucidæ (ve-ro'si-dō), n. pl. [NL., C Vertuca, 4, + -oda.] A family of sessile thoracic Cirrijudia, characterized by the absence of a pe-duncle and the lack of symmetry of the shell, the senta and terga being deprived of depressor muscles, movable on one side only, on the other united with the rostrum and carina. Verneea is the only genus, with few recent species, but others are found fossil down to the Chalk for-

verrugas (ve-rö'gis), n. [(Sp. rerrugas, pl. of rerruga, (L. rerruca, a wart.] A specific disease, often fatal, occurring in Peru; frambosia. A prominent characteristic is the appearance of warty growths on the skin. See also

An obsolete form of ferrulc2.

verry (ver'i), a. In her, same as vairé.
versability (ver-sa-bil'i-ti), n. [\(\xi\) cresable +
-ity.] The state or quality of being versable;
aptness to be turned round.

Now the use of the Auxiliaries is at once to set the soil algoing by herself upon the materials, as they are brought her, and, by the rerabbility of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracts of inquiry, and make every idea engender millions.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 12.

versable (ver'sa-bl), a. [\(\) L. versabilis, inovable, changeable, \(\) rersare, turn or whirl about: see rersant. [] Capable of being turned. Blount,

versableness (ver'sa-bl-nes), n. The character or state of being versable; versability. versal; (ver'sal), a. [Abbr. of universal. Cf. rarsal.] Universal; whole.

She looks as pale as any clout in the rersal world, Shak., R. and J., H. 4. 219.

Some, for brevity, Have cast the rersal world's nativity. S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 930.

versant; versed.

6733

I, with great pains and difficulty, got the whole book of the Canticles translated into each of these languages, by priests esteemed the most rersant in the language of each nation. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 404.

The Bishop of London is . . . thoroughly versant in elesiastical law.

Sydney Smith, First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.

[(Davies)]

2. In her., carrying the wings erect and open. It is generally held to be the same as devated and pursuant, but seems to refer especially to a display of the under surface of the wings.

II. n. All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or

versatile (ver'sa-til), a. [< F. versatile = Sp. versatile = Sp. versatile = It. versatile, < L. versatils, revolving, movable, versatile, < versatile, versatile, < versatile, corsare, turn: see verse', v.] 1. Capable of being moved or turned round: as, a versatile spindle.

At yo Royall Society St Wm Petty propos'd divers things for the improvement of shipping: a *versatile* keele that should be on hinges.

Ecclyn, Diary, Nov. 20, 1661.

He had a rerestile timber house built in Mr. Hart's garden (opposite to St. James's parke) to try the experiment. He would turne it to the sun, and sit towards it.

Astrony, Lives (James Harrington).

Versatile and sharp-pletting, like a screw.

W. Harte, Eulogies

2. Changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant.

Those rereatile representations in the neck of a dove.
Glanville.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided: as, a rersatile writer; a rersatile actor.

An adventurer of rersatile parts, sharper, coiner, false witness, sham ball, dancing-master, bulloon, poet, comedian.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii

dian.

Conspicuous among the youths of high promise was the quick and terratile Montague,

Macaulay, Hist, Eng., xx.

The cereatile mind, ever ready to turn its attention in a

new and unexplored quarter,

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p. 97. 4. In bot,, swinging or turning freely on a support: especially noting an author fixed by the middle on the apex of the filament, and swing-

ing freely to and fro. See cuts under author and hely.—5. In ormth., specifically, reversible noting any toe of a bird which may be turned either forward or backward.

It is advantageous to a bird of prey to be able to spread the toes as widely as possible, that the talons may seize the prey like a set of grappling irons; and accordingly the toes are widely divergent from each other, the outer one in the owls and a few hawks being quite tresatile.

Coucs, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 130

G. In entom., moving freely up and down or laterally: as, versatile antenna.—Versatile dementia, a form of dementia in which the patient is talk aftic and restless, often with a tendency to destroy, without reason, any objects within his reach.—Versatile head, in entom, a head that can be freely moved in every direction.

versatilely (ver'sa-til-li), adv. In a versatile

versatileness (ver'sa-til-nes), n. The state or

quality of being versatile; versatility, versatility (ver-sa-til'i-ti), n. [\(\) F. versatility = Sp. versatilidad \(\) Pg. versatilidade = It. versatilità; as versatile + -ty. \(\) 1. The state or character of being changeable or fickle; varia-

The evils of inconstancy and versatility, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various pursuits or lines of thought or action; versatileness: as, the rersatility of genius.

I do not mean the force alone, The grace and erratility of the man, Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Specifically, in ornith., capability of turning either backward or forward, as a toe; the ver-

either backward of forward, as a toe; the versation movement of such a digit.

versation (vér-sā'shon), n. A turning or winding. Blonnt, 1670.

Verschoorist (ver'skör-ist), n. [{ Creschoor (see def.) + -ist.] One of a minor seet in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, followers of one Verschoor. They are also called Maharing because of their publication to the Hebraists, because of their application to the study of Hebrew.

vers de société (vors de so-so-a-ta'). [F.] Same as society verse (which see, under society).

versant (ver'sant), a. and n. [< F. versant, < verselt (vers), v. t. [< OF. verser, F. verser = L. versan(t-)s, ppr. of versare, turn or whirl sp. Pg. versare = It. versare, < L. versare, OL. about: see verse¹, v.] I. a. 1. Familiar; conversare, turn, wind, twist, or whirl about, turn over in the mind, meditate; in middle voice, versari, move about, dwell, live, be occupied or sari, move about, dwell, five, be occupied or engaged or concerned; freq. of vertere, vertere, pp. versus, versus, turn, turn about, overturn, change, alter, transform, translate; in middle voice, be occupied or engaged, be in a place or condition, = AS. veorthan, E. vorth, be; see worth.] To turn; revolve, as in meditation.

verse

Who, rersing in his mind this thought, can keep his cheeks dry?

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 344.

cheeks dry?

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 344.

Verse² (vers), n. [\langle ME. vers, partly, and in the early form fers wholly, \langle AS. fers, partly \langle OF. (and F.) vers = Sp. Pg. It. verse = D. G. Sw. Dan. rers, \langle L. versus (pl. versus), also versus, a furrow, a line, row, in particular a line of writing, and in poetry a verse, lit. a turning, turn (hence a turn at the end of a furrow, etc.), \langle vertere, pp. versus, turn: see verse¹. Hence verse², v., versicle, versify, etc.] 1. In pros.: (a) A succession of feet (colon or period) written or printed in one line: a line; as a poem of three hundred verses: line; a line: as, a poem of three hundred verses; hence, a type of metrical composition, as represented by a metrical line; a meter. A verse may be catalectic, dimeter, trimeter, iambic, dactylic, rimed, unrimed, alliterative, etc.

He made of ryme ten vers or twelve.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 463.

They ... thought themselves no small fooles, when they could make their rerses goe all in ryme as did the schooles of Salerne Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 0.

It does not follow that, because a man is hanged for his faith, he is able to write good verses.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 295.

(b) A type of metrical composition, represented by a group of lines; a kind of stanza: as, Spencerian verse; hence, a stanza: as, the first verse of a (rimed) hymn.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song . . . Come, but one rerse. Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 7.

A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four verses.

A stanza — often called a verse in the common speech of the present day — may be a group of two, three, or any number of lines.

S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 239.

(c) A specimen of metrical composition; a piece of poetry; a poem. [Rare.]

This rerse be thine, my friend. Pope, Epistle to Jervas. (d) Metrical composition in general; versification; hence, poetical composition; poetry, especially as involving metrical form: opposed

To write, to th' honour of my Maker dread, Verse that a Virgine without blush may read. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Who says in rerse what others say in prose.

Pape, Imit, of Horace, II. i. 202.

Poets, like painters, their machinery claim, And were bestows the varnish and the frame. O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

2. (a) A succession of words written in one line; hence, a sentence, or part of a sentence, written, or fitted to be written, as one line; written, or litted to be written, as one line; a stich or stichos. It was a custom in ancient times to vitle prosale as well as metrical books in lines of average length. (See cotometry, stechometry.) This custom was continued especially in writing the poetical books of the Bible, which, though not metrical in form, are composed in balanced clauses, and in liturgical forms taken from or similar to these. Hence—(b) In liturgies, a sentence, or part of a sentence, usually from the Scriptures, especially from the Book of Psalms, said alternately by an officiant or lender and the choir or people; specifically. or leader and the choir or people: specifically, the sentence, clause, or phrase said by the offithe sentence, clause, or phrase said by the offi-ciant or leader, as distinguished from the re-sponse of the choir or congregation; a versicle. In the hour-offices a verse is especially a sentence follow-ing the responsory after a lesson. In the gradual the account sentence is called a verse, and also that following the allelula. Also versus. (c) In church music, a passage or movement for a single voice or for soloists, as contrasted with choi us; also, a so-loist who sings such a passage. (d) A short division of a chapter in any book of Scripture, and the forming one sentence or part of a long usually forming one sentence, or part of a long usually forming one sentence, or part of a long sentence or period. The present division of verses in the Old Testament is inherited, with medifications, from the masoretic division of verses (pesuqim), and has been used in Latin and other versions since Löck. The present division of verses in the New Testament was made by Robert Stephanius, on a horseback journey from Paris to Lyons, in an edition published in 1551. In English versions the versea were first marked in the Geneva Bible of 1500. (c) A similar division in any book.—Adonic, Alcalc, Alemanian verse. See the adjectives.—Blank verse, unrimed verse; particularly, that form of unrimed heroic verse which is commonly employed in English dramatte and epic poetry. It was introduced by verse
the Earl of Surrey (d. 1647), in his translation of the second
and fourth books of the Æneid. It was first employed in
the drama in Sackville and Norton's tragedy of "Ferrex
and Porrex," which was printed in 1665; but it was not till
Marlowe adopted it in his play of "Tamburlaine the Great"
that it became the form regularly employed in the metrical drama, which it has since with only occasional intervals remained. After Milton's use of it in "Paradise Lost"
it was widely extended to many other classes of composition.—Elegiac verse. See clegiac, 1.—Fescennine
verses. See Fescennine.—Heroic, Hipponactean, long,
Saturnian, serpentine, society, etc., verse. See the
qualifying words.—To cap verses. See cap¹.—Verse
Lyont. See the quotation.

Another of their pretic inpuentions was to make a verse

Lyont. See the quotation.

Another of their pretic innentions was to make a verse of such wordes as by their nature and manner of construction and situation might be turned backward word by word, and make another perfit verse, but of quite contary sence, as the gibing monks that wrote of Pope Alexander these two verses.

Laus tua non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum, Scandere te faciunt hoc deeus eximium.

Which if ye will turne backward they make two other good verses, but of contary sence; thus,

Eximium deeus hoc faciunt te scandere, rerum Copia, non virtus, fraus tua non tua laus.

And they called it Verse Lyon.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p. 11.

verse² (vers), v. [(verse², n.] I, trans. To relate or express in verse; turn into verse or rime.

Playing on pipes of corn, and rersing love. Shak., M. N. D., H. 1. 67.

He fringed its sober grey with poet-bays, And rersed the Psalms of David to the air Of Yankee-Doodle, for Thanksgiving-days, Halleck.

II. intrans. To make verses.

It is not riming and rersing that maketh a Poet, no more then a long gowne maketh an Aduocate.

Ser P. Sadney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 29.

versé (ver-sa'), a. [F., pp. of reser, turn: see rerse1.] In her,, reversed or turned in a direction unusual to the bearing in question. Also

verse-anthem (vers'an'them), n. verse-anthem (vers an (hem), n. In Eng., church music, an anthem for soloists as contrasted with a full anthem, which is for a chorus. The term is also applied to an anthem that begins with a passage for solo voices. verse-colored (vers kul ord), a. Same as rereservers.

versed (verst), a. $[\langle verse^{1} + -cd^{2}, after F, verse.$ Cf. versant, conversant.] 1. Conversant or acquainted; practised; skilled: with in.

They were . . . very well rersed in the politer parts of learning, and had travelled into the most reflued nations of Lurope Addison Ancient Medals, i.

He is admirably well ressed in science, springs, and lunges and deeply read in knives combs or selssors, but-tons, or buckles.

Stiele Tatler, No. 112.

He seemed to be a man more than ordinarily tersed in the use of astronomical instruments

Bruce Source of the Nile, I 255

Versed in all the arts which wm the confidence and af-ection of youth Macauday, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Turned; turned over. Versed sine, supplemental versed sine. See sine? verselet (verselet), n. [<rerse² + -het.] A little verse; used in contempt.

Moreover, he wrote weak little terselets like very much diluted Word-worth abounding in passages quotable for Academy pictures of bread-and-butter children. E. Fates, Broken to Harness, xxi

verse-maker (vers'mā'ker), n. One who writes

verses; a rimer. Boswell.

verse-making (vers'ma king), n. The act or process of making verses; riming.

He had considerable readiness, too, in terse making.
Athenæum, No. 3245, p. 17.

verseman (vers'man), n.; pl. versemen (-men), [\(\colon verse^2 + man.\)] A writer of verses: used humorously or in contempt.

The God of us Verse men (you know, Child), the sun. Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous.

I'll join St. Blaise (a verseman fit, More fit than I, once did it). I'. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

verse-monger (vers'mung'ger), n. A maker

of verses; a rimer; a poetaster.
verse-mongering (vers' mung' ger-ing), n.
Verse-writing; especially, the making of poor verses.

The contemporary verse-mongering south of the Tweed Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p. 126.

verser!; (vér'sér). n. [Appar. $\langle verse^{1} + -er^{1}$.] One who tricks or cheats at eards; a sharper.

And so was faine to line among the wicked, sometimes And so was tame to fine among the wicked, sometimes a stander for the padder [the stander was the sentinel to the padder or footpad], sometimes a verser for the conycacher [the coney or rabbit was the dupe, the conycather the sharper who enticed the coney to be fleeced by the rerser or card-sharper].

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

verser² (ver'ser), n. [< rerse² + -cr¹.] A maker of verses; a versifier; a poet or a poetaster.

Though she have a better verser got (Or Poet in the court-account) than I. B. Jonson, The Forest, xii.

He [Ben Jonson] thought not Bartas a Poet, but a Verser, because he wrote not Fiction.

Drummond, Conv. of Ben Jonson (Works, ed. 1711, p. 224).

verse-service (vers'ser"vis), n. In Eng. church music, a choral service for solo voices. Compare rerse-authem.

verset (ver'set), n. [< F. verset, dim. of vers, verse: see verse².] 1†. A verse, as of Scripture; a versiele.

They beare an equal! part with Priest in many places, and have their cues and rersets as well as he.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In music, a short piece of organ-music suitable for use as an interlude or short prelude in a church service.

verse-tale (vers'tal), n. A tale written or told

Many of the verse tales are bright and spirited, and even pathos and melancholy are tempered by a certain quiet—sometimes satirical—humour.

The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 232.

versicle (vér'si-kl), n. [(L. versiculus, a little verse, dim. of versus, a verse: see verse².] A little verse; specifically, in liturgics, one of a succession of short verses said or sung alternately by the officiant and choir or people; especially, the verse said by the officiant or leader as distinguished from the response (R) of the choir or congregation. See rense, 2 (b). The name of the versicles is sometimes given distinctively to the versicles and responses (preces) after the creed at morning and evening prayer in the Anglican Church. The liturgical sign of the versicle, used in prayer-books, is \(\tilde{\chi} \).

Doe It for thy name, Doe it for thy goodnesse, for thy conemant, thy law, thy glory, &c., in severall versicles, Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

The Gloria Patri was composed by the Nicene Council, the latter rersicle by St. Jerome.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

versicolor, versicolour (ver'si-kul-or), a. [\langle L. rersicolor, versicolorus, that changes its color, \langle versare, change (see rerse1), + color: see color.] 1. Having several different colors; partycolored; variegated in color.

Chains, girdles, rings, versicolour (ibands Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 478.

Changeable in color, as the chameleon;

to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing: as, a rersicular division.

versification (ver'si-fi-ka'shon), n. sification = Sp. versification = Pg. versificação = It. versificazione, \(\) L. versificatio(n-), \(\) versi-ficare, versify: see versify.] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse; the con-struction or measure of verse or poetry; metrical composition.

Donne alone . . . had your talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your rerespondion Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Bad tersification alone will certainly degrade and ren-der disgustful the sublimest sentiments. Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

The theory that rereincation is not an indispensable requisite of a poem seems to have become nearly obsolete in our time.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 250.

in our time. Energe, But, XIX, 250, versificator (ver'si-fi-kā-tor), n. [CF. versificateur = Sp. Pg. versificador = It. versificatore, CL, versificator, Cversificare, versify: see versify.] A versifier. [Rare.]

I must farther add that Statius, the best versificator next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye. Dryden, Essay on Sattre.

Wittensities and arithus a which with proplantal persificator and arithus a which with proplantal persification.

Alliteration and epithets, which with mechanical rersificators are a mere artiflee, charm by their consonance when they rise out of the emotions of the true poet.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 128.

versificatrix (ver'si-fi-kā-triks), n. [(L. as if versificatrix, fem. of versificator: see versificator.] A woman who makes verses. [Rare.]

In 1781 Beattie, writing of Hannah More, says that Johnson "told me, with great solemnity, that she was 'the most powerful rersificatrix' in the English language,"

Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 894.

versifier (ver'si-fi-er), n. $[\langle versify + -cr^1 \rangle]$ 1. One who versifies; one who makes verses; a

Ther is a versifiour seith that the ydel man excuseth hym in wynter bycause of the grete coold and in somer by enchesoun of the heete. Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

by enchesoun of the heete. Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. There have beene many most excellent Poets that neuer versified, and now swarme many versifiers that neede neuer aunswere to the name of Poets.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 28.

2. One who expresses in verse the ideas of another: one who turns prose into verse: a maker of a metrical paraphrase: as, a versifier of the Psalms.

Versiform (ver'si-fôrm), a. [\langle LL. versiformis, changeable, \langle L. versus, in lit. sense 'turning,' + forma, form.] Varied or varying in form.

Versify (ver'si-fi), v.; pret. and pp. versified, ppr. versifying. [\langle F. versifier = Sp. Pg. versifiear = It. versificare, \langle L. versificare, put into verse, versify \langle versus verse, make de (see versify, (versus, verse, + facere, make, do (see -fy).] I. trans. 1. To turn into verse; make metrical paraphrase of: as, to versify the

Psalms. The 30th Psalm was the first which Luther versified; then the 12th, 46th, 14th, 53rd, 67th, 124th, and 125th, which last Huss had done before, and it was only modernised by Luther.

Burney, Hist, Music, III. 35, note.

Our fair one . . . bade us versify
The legend. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook. 2. To relate or describe in verse: treat as the

subject of verse. I versify the truth. Daniel, Civil Wars, i.

A lady loses her muff, her fan, or her lap-dog, and so the silly poet runs home to versify the disaster. Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

II. intrans. To make verses.

I received your letter, sente me laste weeke; whereby I perceive you otherwhiles continue your old exercise of Versitying in Englishe. Spenser, To Gabriel Harvey. In versitying he was attempting an art which he had never learned, and for which he had no aptitude.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

versing (ver'sing), n. [Verbal n. of rerse2, v.]

The act of writing verse.

The act of writing verse.

version (ver'shon), n. [\lambda F. version = Sp. version = Pg. versio = It. versione, \lambda ML. versio(n-),

a turning, translation, \lambda L. vertere, pp. versus,

turn, translate: see verse!,] 1\(\frac{1}{2}\). A turning

round or about; change of direction.

The first was called the strophe, from the rersion or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left.

Congress, On the Pindaric Ode.

What kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, revsion of the beams, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effects. Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

2. A change or transformation; conversion.

3. The act of translating, or rendering from one

language into another. [Rare.]—4. A translation; that which is rendered from another language. A list of versions of the Bible will be found under the word Bible.

I received the Manuscript you sent me, and, being a little curious to compare it with the Original, I find the Version to be very exact and faithful.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 27.

Better a dinner of herbs and a pure conscience than re-stalled ox and infamy is my version.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

5. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, the other party's version of the affair - 6. A school exercise consisting of a translation from one language, generally one's own, into another.—7. In obstet., a manipulation whereby a malposition of the child is rectified, during delivery, by bringing the head or the feet into the line of the axis of the parturient canet; into the line of the axis of the parturient eanal; turning. According as the feet or the head may be
brought down, the operation is called podalic or exphalic
version. Pelvic version is that which converts a malpresentation into a breech-presentation. Version is called
external when it is effected by external manipulation
only, internal when it is performed by the hand within
the parturient canal, and bimanual or bipolar when one
hand acting directly upon the child in the uterus is aided
by the other placed upon the abdominal wall.

8. In mathematical physics, the measure of the
direction and magnitude of the rotation about a
paighboring point produced by any vector func-

direction and magnitude of the rotation about a neighboring point produced by any vector function distributed through space. Thus, if the vector function is the velocity of a fluid at the different points of space, its curl or version is the rotation of that duid at any point where its metion is rotational. The advantage of the word rersion over rotation is that it is applicable to eases where there is no motion; as, for example, to a stress.—Italic version of the Bible. See Halic. Revised version (sometimes called the revision of the authorized version, or the new revision, or the revision of the Bible, executed by two companies of scholars, one working on the Old Testament, the other on the New Testament, 1870-81. The work was originated by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England, in 1870; subsequently the cooperation of American scholars

Version

of different Protestant evangelical denominations was invited; and the work was accomplished by the two international committees, on the basis of the King James version, the resolutions of the Convocation specifically providine that "we do not contemplate any new translation of the libble, or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary." The work of revising the New Testament was completed in November, 1880; that of the Old Testament in July, 1881. Abbreviated R. V., Rev. Fer.—Spontaneous version, in obstet, the crification of a malpresentation by the action of the uterine muscles alone, without the interference of the acconcheur.—Syn. 4. See translation.

versional (ver'shon-al), a. [< rersion + -al.] Of or pertaining to a version or translation.

All the succestions for emendations [of the Bible], whether textual or revisional.

The Independent (New York) March 23, 1871.

versionist (ver'shon-ist), n. [(version + -ist.] One who makes a version; a translator; also, one who favors a certain version or translation.

one who favors a certain version or translation. Gent. Mag.

Verso (vér'sō), n. [\langle L. verso, abl. of versus, turned. pp. of vertere, turn: see verse!.] The reverse, back, or other side of some object. Specifically—(a) Of a coin or medal, the reverse: opposed to obserse. (b) Of a manuscript or print, the second of any succeeding left-hand page; a page of even number opposed to recto, or one of uneven number: as, verso of title the back of the title-page of a book.

Versor (vér'sor), n. [NL., \langle L. vertere, pp. versus, turn: see verse!.] A particular kind of quaternion; an operator which, applied to a vector lying in a plane related in a certain way to the versor, turns the vector through an angle with-

versor, turns the vector through an angle without altering its modulus, tensor, or length. Every quaternion is a product, in one way only, of a tensor and a versor, and that versor is called the versor of the quaternion, and is represented by a capital U written before the symbol of the quaternion.

Versorium (vér-số/ri-um), n. A magnetic needle deligetely reported.

dle delicately mounted so as to move freely in a horizontal plane: so called by Gilbert. En-cyc. Brit., XV. 220.

verst (verst), n. [Also sometimes werst (after G.); = F. rerste, (Russ. versta, a verst, also a verst-post, equality, age; perhaps orig. 'turn.' hence a distance, a space, for *vertta, < Russ. rerlief (Slav. 4 vert), turn, = L. rerler, turn; see rerse¹.] A Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 English feet, or very nearly two thirds of an English mile, and somewhat more than a kilometer.

versual (ver'sū-al), a. [< L. versus, a verse, + -al.] Of the character of a verse; pertaining to verses or short paragraphs, generally of one sentence or clause: as, the versual divisions of the Bible: correlated with capital, sectional, pansal, parenthetical, punctual, literal, etc. W. Smith's Bible Dict.

versus (ver'sus), prep. [\langle L. versus, toward, against, pp. of vertere, turn: see versel.]
Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology: as, John Doe rersus Richard Roe. Abbreviated

versute (ver-sūt'), a. [\langle L. versutus, adroit, versatile. \langle vertere, pp. versus, turn: see versel, and cf. versant.] Crafty; wily.

A person . . . of verside and vertigenous policy.

Bp. Ganden, Tears of the Church, p. 132. (Davies.)

vert¹ (vert). n. [⟨F. vert, green, ⟨OF. verd, ⟨ L. viride, green, green color: see rerd.] 1. In Eng. forest lar, everything within a forest bearing a green leaf which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts; also, a power to cut green trees or wood.

Cum fuica, fossa, sock, . . . vert, veth, venison.

Charter, Q. Anne, 1707. (Jamieson.)

The Holy Clerk shall have a grant of vert and venison in my woods of Warneliffe.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xl.

I was interested in the preservation of the venison and the *vert* more than the hunters or wood-choppers. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 269.

2. In her., the tincture green. It 2. In her., the tineture green. It is represented by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Abbreviated v.—Nether vert, underwoods.—Over vert vert or overt vert, trees serving for browse, shelter, and defense; the great forest as distinguished from underwoods.—Special vert, in old Eng. forest law, trees and plants capable of serving as covert for deer, and bearing fruit on which they feed: so called because its destruction was a more serious offense than the destruction of other vert. Vert's (vert), n. [Taken for convert and netwert.]

vert2 (vert), n. [Taken for convert and pervert, with the distinguishing prefix omitted.] One who leaves one church for another; a convert or pervert, according as the action is viewed by members of the church joined or members of the church abandoned: said especially of per-

sons who go from the Church of England to the Church of Rome. [Colloq., Eng.] vert2 (vert), v. i. [\langle vert2, n.] To become a "vert"; leave the Church of England for the Roman communion, or vice versa. [Collog.,

vertant (ver'tant), a. [(L. vertere, turn, turn about, +-ant.] In her., bent in a curved form; flexed or bowed.

verte (ver'te), v. [L.: verte, 2d pers. sing. impv. of vertere, turn: see verse!.] In music. same as volti .- Verte subito. Same as volti subito. Abbrevi-

of verteer, turn: see versel. In minste. same as volti.—Verte subito. Same as volti subito. Abbreviated r. s. Vertebra (ver'tĕ-brii), n.; pl. vertebra (-brē). [Formerly in E. form verteber, q. v.; = F. vertebra = Sp. vértebra = Pg. It. vertebra, < L. vertebra, a joint, a bone of the spine, < vertere, turn, turn about: see versel.] 1. In Vertebrata, any bone of the spine; any segment of the backbone. See buckbone and spine. Specifically—(a) Broadly, any axial metamere of a vertebrate, whether osseous, cartilaginous, or merely fibrous, including the segments of the skull as well as those of the trunk. (b) Narrowly, one of the usually separate and distinct bones or cartilages of which the spinal column consists, in most case, composed of a centum or body, with or without ankylosed ribs, and with a neural arch and various other processes. The centum is the most solid and the avial part of the bone, with which a pair of neurapophyses are sutured (see cuts under exrected and laminae of human anatomy, united in a neural spine or spinous piocess. Cach neurapophysis bears a diapophysis, the transverse piocess of human anatomy, and a nezygapophysis and lambar, or articular processes, by means of which the successive arches are jointed; together with, in many cases, additional processes connected with these (the anapophyses, metapophyses, and prapophyses, the trace of one of which in the lumbar vertebra of man is known as the mammillary tubercle. (See cuts under atlas, endoskeltom, davad, hypapophysis, and lumbar.) (crtain other formations on the neurapophyses provide in some cases for the additional interlocking of these arches.



tellocking of these arches. (See zingsphene, zingathrum.) The above named processes are eitherautogenous or endogenous, or else exogenous, in different cases and in different and all of them may abort, especially in the caudal region, or be disguised, as by ankylosis, in the sacral region. (See cuts under eighleura, sacrarium, and sacram.) The centrum of certain vertebre of some animals bears a single median inferior process. (See hypapophosis.) Vertebral centrum of certain vertebre of some animals bears a single median inferior process. (See hypapophosis.) Vertebral centra do not always correspond exactly to neural arches, owing to intercalation of additional bodies (perhaps corresponding to ordinary intervertebral disks), so that a given arch, like most ribs, may articulate with two centra. (See intercentrum, embolumerous, rachitomous.) Bodies of free vertebre articulate with one another by their faces, usually with the intervention of a pulpy fibrocartilage. According to the shapes of these faces, they are described as amphicalian, procalian, opisthocalian (see these words), and heterocalian, and also called biconcave, concavo-conrex, convencenced, as in many fishes, with dermal bones. (See interhemal, interneural.) Ordinary vertebre are conveniently grouped, according to the region they occupy, ascervical, dorsal or thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and caudal or cocygal, respectively indicated in vertebral formulae by the letters C, D, L, S, Cd. In man and most mammals this grouping is well marked by the developed or undeveloped condition of the ribs in the three founer regions, and by extensive analysics in the two latter, as well as by the size, shape, and other characters of the individual bones; but such distinctions fall of application to some vertebrates. Cetaceans and sirenians have no sacrum to separate lumbar from caudal vertebre; some cetaceans have consolidated cervicals (see cut under analytosis, birds have extensively ankylosed dorsals and a remarkably complex sacrum (see euts under area ordinarily gr

2. In echinoderms, any one of the numerous axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes. See axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes. See vertebral, a., 5.— Cranial vertebra, any one of the segments of the skull which has been theoretically assumed to be homologous with a vertebra proper, as by Goethe, Carus, Oken, Owen, and others. Three or four such vertebre have been recognized in the composition of the skull, named as follows, from behind forward: (1) the occipital or epencephalic, nearly or quite coincident with the compound occipital bone, of which the basioccipital

is the centrum, the exoccipitals are the neurapophyses, and the supra-occipital is the neural spine (see cuts under Opclodus, Evax, and skull'); (2) the parietal, mesencephalic, or othe tepnesented mainly by the basisphenoid as centrum, the alisphenoids as neurapophyses, and the patietals as a pair of expansive neural spines, but also including paits of the skull of the ear (see cuts under Balænidæ, parietal, sphenoid, and tympanie); (3) the frontal, prosencephalic, or aphthalmic, represented mainly by the presphenoid as centrum, the orbitosphenoids as neurapophyses, and the frontal or frontals as a single or bild neural spine (see cuts under craniofacial, Gallinæ, and sphenoid); (4) the nasal, rhiencephalic, or alfactory, based mainly upon the vomer, ethmoid, and nasal bones. Hemal arches of each of these theoretical vertebra are sought in the facial, hyoidean, and branchial arches. Three of these supposed vertebra are distinctly recognizable in most skulls as cranial segments; but these segments are exclusive of the capsules of the special senses, and are not regarded as vertebral, since their cartilaginous basis is not metamerically segmented. See skull, parachordad, and cuts under chondrocranium, orbit, skull, and parasphenoid.—Dorsocervical vertebra. See daraccervical.—Epencephalic vertebra. See cranial vertebra.—False vertebra, an ankylosed vertebra, as of the sacrum and coccyx of man: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—Frontal vertebra. See cranial vertebra.—Laminæ of a vertebra. See lamina.—Mesencephalic, nasal, occipital, olfactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, lafactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, see cranial vertebra. See cranial vertebra.—Odontoid vertebra. Same as axis!, 3 (a).—Spinous process of a vertebra. Same as axis!, 3 (a).—Spinous process of a vertebra. Same in human anatomy.—Vertebra same as axis!, 3 (a).—
True vertebra, a free vertebra: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—Vertebra dentata. Same as axis!, 3 (a).—
True vertebra prominens, the prominent

vertebral (vér'tē-bral), a. and n. [= F. verté-bral = Sp. Pg. vertebral = It. rertebrale, < NL. vertebralis, < L. vertebra, a joint, vertebra: see vertebra.] I. a. 1. Of the nature of a verte-bra; characteristic of or peculiar to vertebra: as, vertebral elements or processes; vertebral segmentation.—2. Pertaining or relating to a vertebra or to vertebræ; spinal: as, vertebral arteries, nerves, muscles; a vertebral theory or arteries, nerves, museles; a vertebral theory or formula.—3. Composed of vertebrae; axial, as the backbone of any vertebrate; spinal; rachidian: as, the vertebral column.—4. Having vertebrae; backboned; vertebrate: as, a vertebral animal. [Rare.]—5. In Echinodermata, axial: noting the median ossicles of the ray of any starfish, a series of which forms a solid interval axis of surveys each seriel assistance. ternal axis of any ray or arm, each ossiele consisting of two lateral halves united by a longitudinal suture, and articulated by tenon-andmortise joints upon their terminal surfaces. See Ophiurida, and cuts under Asteriida and Astrophyton.

Each of these ossicles (which are sometimes termed errlebral) is surrounded by four plates—one median and antambulacial, two lateral, and one median and superambulacial.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 482.

antambulacial, two lateral, and one median and superambulacial.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 482.

6. In entom., situated on or noting the median line of the upper surface.—Anterior vertebral vein. See rein.—Vertebral aponeurosis, a fascia separating the muscles belonging to the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and spine, stretched from the spinous processes of the vertebra to the angles of the ribs, beneath the serratus posticus superior, and continuous with the fascia nuche. Also called vertebral fuscia.—Vertebral artery, a branch of the subclavian which passes through the vertebraterial canal to enter the foramen magnum and form with its fellow the basilar artery. It gives off in man posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, and inferior cerchellar arteries.—Vertebral arthropathy, a form of spinal or tabetic arthropathy accompanied by changes in shape of the vertebra.—Vertebral border of the scapula, in human anat., that border of the scapula which lies nearest the spinal column. It is morphologically the proximal end of the bone. See scapula and shoulder-blade.—Vertebral canal. See canall.—Vertebral caries, a tuberculous disease of one or more of the bodies of the vertebre; Potts disease of the spine. Vertebral chain, vertebral column. Same as spinal column (which see, under spinal)—Vertebral fascia. Same as rerlebral aponeurosis.—Vertebral foramen. See foramen and vertebraterial.—Vertebral formula, the abbieviated expression of the number of vertebra in each of the recognized regions of the spinal column. The formula normal to man is C. 7, D. 12, L. 5, S. 5 Cd. 4 = 33.—Vertebral muscles, axial (epaxial, paraxial, or hypaxial) muscles which lie segments. In the lower vertebrate, whose axial musculature is segmented into numerous my ocommata (the fakes of the flesh of flsh, for example), such muscles are coincident, to some extent, with vertebre. In the higher, most of the vertebral pasca of the muscles of the back of man. Those hypaxial muscles which lie under (in man, in font of) 6. In entom., situated on or noting the median

vertebralis (ver-tē-brā'lis), n.; pl. vertebrales (-lēz). [NL.: see vertebral.] The vertebral artery of any animal.

vertebrally (vér'tē-bral-i), adv. 1. By, with, or as regards vertebræ: as, segmented rerte-brally; vertebrally articulated ribs.—2. At or in a vertebra, and not between two vertebra: correlated with intervertebrally: as, vertebrally ad-

vertebrarium (ver-te-bra'ri-um), n.; pl. verte-brarium (ver-te-bra'ri-um), n.; pl. verte-brarium (-ii). [NL., < L. vertebra, a joint, verte-bra: see vertebra.] The vertebra collectively; the whole spinal column.

vertebrarterial (ver'tē-brār-tē'ri-al), a. Pertaining to a vertebra and an artery: specifically noting a foramen in the side of a cervical vernoting a foramon in the side of a cervical vertebra transmitting the vertebral artery. A vertebraterial foramen is formed by the partial confinence of a rudimentary cervical rib, or pleurapophysis, with the transverse process proper, or diapophysis, of a cervical vertebra; the series of such foramina constitutes the vertebrarerial canal. This structure is one of the distinguishing characters of a cervical vertebra in man and many other animals. Also rertebro-arterial. See cut under cervical.

Vertebrata (ver-tē-brā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. rertebratus, jointed, articulated: see vertebrate.] A phylum or prime division of the animal kingdom, containing all those animals which have a backbone or its equivalent; the animal kingdom, containing all those animals which have a backbone or its equivalent; the vertebrates, formerly contrasted with all other animals (Invertebrata), now ranked as one of seven or eight phyla which are severally contrasted with one another. This division was formally recognized in 1788 by Batsch, who united the four Linnean classes then current (Manimalia, Arcs, Amphibia, and Pisces) under the German name Knochenthiere; and next in 1797 by Limatek, who called the sunce group in I rench animates a cert bree, and contrasted it with his animate sans (or bridge) where the west Latin terms Vertebrate and Incention of the contrasted with the contrast of the contrasted of the contrasted of the contrast of the contrasted with his Anama (Linzund), or 'bloodles' animals, these being all invertebrates. Vertebrates are the most highly organized metazoans, with perman rid estinction of sex, and consequent gamier production without exception. Their essential structural character is the presence of an axon from lead to tail, diskling the trunk into an upper neural canal or tube containing the main nervous cord, and an under henal cavity or cavities containing the principal viscera of digestion, respiration, circulation, and reproduction, together with a sympathetic nervous system. Lycept in the lowest class of vertebrates (Aeramon), the head has a skull and bride (Craniota). The almentary canal is completely shut off from the body-cavity, and open to the exterior at both ends. Special organs of respiration are conflued to this canal, and form in the higher vertebrates lungs and in the lower sympathetic nervous system. Lycept in the lowest class of vertebrates (Aeramon), the head heavy of the production of the production of respiration are conflued to this canal, and form in the higher vertebrates lungs and in the lower production are present in two main systems - the blood-case culations are present in two main systems - the blood-case culations are present in two main systems - the blood-case culation are present vertebrates, formerly contrasted with all other animals (Invertebrata), now ranked as one of

nal class Pisces was dismembered into four classes: Leptocardia or Pharyngobranchii or Cirrostomi, the lancelets or acranial vertebrates alone; Marsjobranchii or Cyclostomi, the monorhine vertebrates, or lampreys and hags; Sclachii or Elasmobranchii, the sharks and rays; and Pisces proper, or ordinary fishes. (See fish!) None of the divisions of Amphibia, Itepitia, or Mamnalia are usually accorded the rank of classes; so that the playlum Vertebrata is now usually taken to consist of the eight classes above noted. After the discovery by Kowalevsky, in 1860, of the possession of a notochord by the embryos of ascidians and by some adults of that group (see urochord, and cut under Appendicularia), the Tunicata, under the name of Urochorda, were added to the Vertebrata, and the larger group thus composed was called Chordata by Balfour. Later the worm-like organisms of the genus Balanoglossus were admitted to the same association, and it has been supposed that some others (as Cephalodicus and Rhaddopleura) may require to be considered in the same connection. With such extension of the scope of Vertebrata, or rather the merging of that group in a higher one comprising all the chordate animals which agree in possessing a (temporary or permanent) notochord, a dorsal neural axis, and pharyngeal slits, the arrangement of Chordata becomes (1) Hemichorda, the acon-worms; (2) Urochorda, the funicates; (3) Cephalochorda, the lancelets or nearmial vertebrates; and (4) Vertebrata proper, or ordinary skulled vertebrates.

vertebrate (vér'të-brāt), a. and n. [= F. rertébré = Sp. Pg. vertebrado = It. vertebrato, \(\) L. vertebratus, jointed, articulated, vertebrated, (*certebra, joint, vertebra: see rertebra.] I. a.

1. Having vertebræ; characterized by the possession of a spinal column; backboned; in a session of a spinal column; backboned; in a wider sense, having a notochord, or chorda dorsalis; chordate; specifically, of or pertaining to the Vertebrata. Also vertebrated, and (rarely) vertebral.—2. Same as vertebral: as, a vertebrate theory of the skull. [Rare.]—3. In bot, contracted at intervals, like the vertebral column of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

II. n. A vertebrated animal; any member of the *Vertebrata*, or, more broadly, of the *Chor*data: as, ascidians are supposed to be vertebrates

brates.

vertebrate (vèr'tē-brāt), v. t.; pret. and pp.

rertebrated, ppr. vertebratung. [</r>
To make a vertebrate of; give a backbone to;
hence, figuratively, to give firmness or resolution to. [Rare.]

vertebrated (vèr'tē-brā-ted), a. [</r>
vertebrated (vèr'tē-brā-ted), a. [</r>
vertebrated, as the arms of starfishes, by means of vertebra. See vertebra ? vertebral a. 5 and any

see vertebra? **

vertebral a. 5 and any

vertebral a. 5 any

verteb

tebrw. See vertebra, 2, vertebral, a., 5, and ambulacral ossicles (under ambulacral).

vertebration (ver-te-bra'shon), n. [(vertebrate The formation of vertebra; division into segments resembling those of the verte-

bral column. vertebret (vér'tě-bér), n. See verteber.

vertebref (ver'te-ber), n. See verteber.
vertebro-arterial (ver'tē-brō-ār-tē'ri-al), a.
Same as vertebrarterial.
vertebrochondral (ver'tē-brō-kon'dral), a.
Connected, as a rib, with vertebra at one end and at the other with costal cartilages of other ribs; vertebrocostal, but not vertebrosternal.
Vertebrochondral vibs the unperpent three of the -Vertebrochondral ribs, the uppermost three of the false ribs of each side of man, which are connected in front with one another by their costal cartilages.

vertebrocostal (ver te-bro-kos tal), a. 1. Same as costovertebral: as, the vertebrocostal articulation of the head of a rib with the body or centrum of a vertebra. Compare costotransverse. —2. Same as vertebrochondral: as, man has three pairs of rertebrocostal ribs.

vertebro-iliac (vér'tệ-brō-il'i-ak), a. Common to vertebræ and to the ilium; specifically, iliolumbar: applied to the connection or relation of the ilium to lumbar vertebre.

Vertebrosa (vér-té-brő'sä), n. pl. Same as Ver-

vertebrosacral (vér"tē-brō-sā'kral), a. Of or pertaining to sacral and antecedent vertebræ; lumbosacral; sacrolumbar.—Vertebrosacral an-gle, in human and., the lumbosacral eminence; the prom-ontory of the sacrum.

vertebrosternal (ver'tệ-brō-ster'nal), a. Ex-tending, as a rib, from the backbone to the breast-bone; connecting a vertebra or vertebræ with a sterneber or sternebers.—Vertebroster-nal ribs, the true ribs; those ribs which are severally connected with the sternum through the intervention of their respective costal cartilages.

vertex (ver'teks), n.; pl. rertexes or vertices (-tek-sez, -ti-sez). [= F. vertex (in zoöl.) = Sp. Pg. It. rertice, < L. vertex, vortex (-tie-), a whirl, whirlpool, eddy, vortex, the top or erown of the head, the head, the pole of the heavens, the highest point, peak, summit, lit. 'turn' or 'turning-point,' \(\text{ rertere, vortere, turn, turn about: see \(verse^1 \), and ef. \(vertebra, \) etc. The L. \(vertex \) and \(vortex \) and \(vertebra, \) etc. word, though ancient grammarians attempted to distinguish them; from the form vortex is E. vortex, q. v.] 1. The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit. Specifically—(a) In anat. and zoot, the crown or top of the head; of man, the dome, vault, or arch of the head or skull, between the forehead and hindhead. See calvarium, sinciput, and cuts under bird!, brain, cranium, and skull!. (b) The sumit or top of a hill, or the like. Derham. (c) The point of the heavens directly overhead; the zenith.

2. In math., a point of a figure most distant rom the center; any convex angle of a polygon.

—Principal vertex of a conte section, the point where the transverse axis meets the curve.—Vertex of an angle, the point in which the two lines meet to form the angle.—Vertex presentation, vertex delivery. See presentation!, 6.

vertical (ver'ti-kn), a. and n. [< F. vertical = Sp. Pg. vertical = It. verticale, < ML. *verticalis, < L. vertex (-tic-), the highest point, vertex: see vertex. Cf. vortical.] I. a. 1. Of or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith, or point in the heavens directly overhead; figuratively, occupying the highest place.

I behold him (Essex) in his high-noon, when he can be seen that the service of the

I behold him [Essex] in his high-noon, when he . . . was rertical in the esteem of the soldiery.

Fuller, Worthles, Herefordshire, II. 77.

If zeal . . . be short, sudden, and transient, . . . it is to be suspected for passion and frowardness, rather than the rertical point of love. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 3.

Tis raging noon; and, rertical, the sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. Thomson, Summer, 1. 432.

2. Specifically, being in a position or direction 2. Specifically, being in a position of direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. A vertical line or plane is one in which, if produced, the vertex or zenith lies. The word is applied to a number of tools and machines, to indicate the position in which they are placed or used: as, the rertical mill; a rertical planer.

3. In med., of or relating to the vertex, or crown of the head.—4. In zoöl. and anat.: (a) Pertaining to or placed on the vertex, or crown of the head; sincipital; coronal: as, rertical stemmata of an insect; rertical eyes of a fish; the rertical crest of some birds is horizontal when not erected. (b) Placed or directed upward or downward; upright or downright; being at inthe tracks. not erected. (b) Placed or directed upward or downward; upright or downright; being at right angles with an (actual or assumed) horizon. Vertical in this sense is either (1) intrinsic, with reference to an actual or assumed horizontal plane of the body itself, as to the dorsal or ventral surface of most animals, or (2) extrinsic, with reference to the earth's horizon; in the latter case it is the same as def. 2.—Median vertical plane, in any vertebrate, the meson.—Vertical angles, in yeom, the opposite angles made by two lines which intersect one another. Thus, if the straight lines AB and CD Intersect one another in the point L, the opposite angles AEC and DEB are vertical angles, as are also AED and CTB.—Vertical anthers, anthers attached by the base and as crect as the filaments—Vertical axis of a crystal, that axis which stands erect when the crystal is placed in its proper position: in the orthometric systems it is at right angles to the basal plane.—Vertical circle. (a) Same as azimuth circle (which see, under azimuth). (b) See circle.—Vertical composition, musical composition in which the chief attention is put on the harmonic structure of the successive chords, as contrasted with horizontal composition, in which it is put on the melodic structure of the successive chords, as contrasted with horizontal composition, in which it is put on the melodic structure of the secape-wheel was vertical escapement, an old escapement in watches, in which the plane of revolution of the scape-wheel was vertical.—Vertical final, in ichth., the median unpaired fina, anal, and caudal, as distinguished from the lateral and paired poteorals and ventrals. In most fishes, in ordinary attitudes, these fins are actually perpendicular to the horizon; in the flatfishes they are usually horizontal.—Vertical fire. See fire, 13.—Vertical fissure, in anal., same as precentral sulcus (which see, under precentral submost, the vertical content, the retrical margin, in competition, the vertical content, or a content of the content of the right angles with an (actual or assumed) hori-

vertically (ver'ti-kal-i), adv. In a vertical man-ner, position, or direction; in a line or plane passing through the zenith; also, upward to-verd or downward from the zenith.

Patterflies, when they alight, close their wings vertically, roth expand them horizontally.

6. II. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. 144.

The f. kees fell softly and rertically through the motion-les air, and all the senses were full of languor and repose, Hoicells, Venetian Life, iil.

verticalness (ver'ti-kal-nes), n. The state of Verticel with the same as vertical.

vertices, v. Latin plural of rerter.
vertices, v. Latin plural of rerter.
verticil ver'te-sil), n. [Also verticel; = F.
vert con = Sp. Pg. It. verticillo, (.L. verticillus,
the v had of a spindle, dim. of verter, a whirl:
see verter.] 1. In bot, a whorl: applied to organs, as leaves or flowers, that are disposed in
a cutele or ring around an axis.—2. In zool, a
whorl or civalenset of parts redicting from whorl, or circular set of parts radiating from an axis: as, a rerticil of hairs, tentacles, or

processes. Verticillaster (ver"ti-si-las'ter), n. [NL., < L. verticillaster (ver'fi-si-las'ter), n. [NL., CL. verticillus, the whirl of a spindle (see verticil), + dim. -aster.] In bot., a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl. consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes or clusters, as in many of the Labiatæ.

verticillastrate (ver'fi-si-las'trāt), a. [Cretticillaster + -atel.] In bot., bearing or arranged in verticillasters.

in verticillasters.

verticillate (vèr-ti-sil'āt), a. [= F. verticilli' = Sp. verticillate (vèr-ti-sil'āt), a. [= F. verticilli' = Sp. verticillato = Pg. verticillado = It. verticillato, (NL. "verticillatus, (L. verticillus, a whirl: see verticil.] Whorled; disposed in a verticil, as leaves or flowers; having organs so disposed.

-Verticillate antenne, in entom., antenna whose joints are whorled with verticils of hairs.—Verticillate leaves, in bet., same as stellate bares (which see, under stellate).

Verticillated (vèr'ti-si-lā-ted), a. [\(\text{verticillate} + \text{-di}^2 \)] Same as verticillate.

Verticillately (vèr'ti-si-lāt-li), adv. In a verticillate manner.

cillate manner. verticillate-pilose (verti-sil'at-pi'los), a. Pilose or hairy in whorls, as the antennæ of some

verticillation (ver"ti-si-lā'shon), n. [< verti-cillate + -ion.] The formation of a verticil; the presence or existence of verticils; a set of verticils, or one of them; annulation.

In the Diadematide the spines are hollow, long, and set with rings or verticillations. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 167.

verticillus (vér-ti-sil'us), n.; pl. verticilli (-i). [NL.: see verticil.] A verticil.
verticity; (vér-tis'i-ti), n. [< F. verticité = Sp. verticidad = Pg. verticidade; as vertex (vertici) + -ity.] A tendency to turn; specifically, the directive force of magnetism.

We believe the verticity of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old.

Glanville.

Whether then they be globules, or no; or whether they have a verticita about their own centers.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. il. 12.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. II. 12.
Pole of verticity. See pole2.
verticlet (ver'ti-kl), n. [< L. verticula, verticulam, n. joint, dim. (cf. vertex, a whirl), < vertex, turn about: see verse1, and cf. vertebra.]
An axis: a hinge. Waterhouse.
Verticordia. (ver-ti-kôr'di-ii), n. [NL., < L. Verticordia, a name of Venus, < vertere, turn, + cor (cord-), heart.] 1. [De Candolle, 1826, so named because closely akin to the myrtle, sacred to Venus, 1 A genus of plants, of the order Murnamed because closely akin to the myrtle, sacred to Venus.] A genus of plants, of the order Myrtacie and tribe Chammlauciee. It is characterized by five or ten calyx-lobes deeply divided into subulate plumose or hair-like segments, and by ten stamens alterate with as many staminodes. The 40 species are all Australian. They are smooth heath-like shrubs with small entire opposite leaves. The white, plnk, or yellow flowers are solitary in the upper axils, sometimes forming broad leafy cory in the or terminal spikes. Some of the species are cultivated under glass, under the name of junipermyrit.

2. [S. Wood, 1814.] In conch., the typical genus of Verticordiidæ.

nus of Verticordiidae

Verticordiidæ (ver"ti-kor-dī'i-dē), n. pl. [(Ver-A temper well fitted for the reception of the Verulation H and H and H and H and H are the sphous sessile, and surrounded by a circular fringe and one pair of small branchie. The shell is cordiform, nearcous inside, and the ligament is lodged in a subliterial groove, and has an ossicle.

viroled. vertiginate (vér-tij'i-nāt), a. [\langle LL. vertigi-verules (ver'\vertigiz), n. [Pl. of verule, var. of virole, natus, pp. of vertiginare, whirl around, \langle L. vertigi-tigo (-gin-), a whirling: see vertigo.] Turned round; giddy. Coleridge. [Rare.] viroled. verules (ver'\vertigiz), n. [Pl. of verule, var. of virole, ferule.] In her., a bearing consisting of several small rings one within another concentrically. Also called vires.

ing round; whirling; rotary: as, a vertiginous motion.

The love of money is a vertiginous pool, sucking all into it to destroy it.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300. 2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. Jer. Taylor, Repentance, iii. § 3.—3. Apt to turn or

change; unstable.

"He that 10bs a church shall be like a wheel," of a ver-tiginous and unstable estate.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 124.

4. Apt to make one giddy; inducing giddiness: as, a vertiginous height.

The retiginous disease is not so strong with them that are on the ground as with them that stand on the top of a steeple.

Baxter, Self-Denial, Epistic Monitory.

vertiginously (ver-tij'i-nus-li), adv. In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness. vertiginousness (ver-tij'i-nus-nes), n. The state or character of being vertiginous; giddi-

state or character of being vertiginous; giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; dizziness. vertigo (ver-ti'gō, now usually ver'ti-go), n. [= F. vertige = Sp. vertigo = Pg. vertigem = It. vertigine, \langle L. vertigo (-qin-), a turning or whirling round, dizziness, giddiness, \langle vertere, turn, turn about: see verse! Cf. tiego.] 1. Dizziness; giddiness; a condition in which the individual or the objects around him appear to be whirling about. It is called subjective vertige. to be whirling about. It is called subjective vertigo when the patient seems to himself to be turning, and objective vertigo when it is the surrounding objects that appear to move.

Our drink shall be prepared gold and amber, Which we will take until my roof whirl round With the rertigo. B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

That old vertigo in his head Will never leave him till he's dead. Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In conch., a genus of pulmonates, typical of the family Vertignidae.—
Auditory or aural vertigo, Menière's disease: an affection in which the prominent symptoms are vertigo, deafness, and ringing in the ears: supposed to be a disease of the labyrinth of the ear.—Essential vertigo, vertigo for which no cause can be discovered.—Ocular vertigo, see ocutar.—Paralyzing vertigo, a disease observed in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, manifesting itself in diurnal parovysms of ptosis, vertigo, paresis of various parts, and severe rachialgia, lasting seldom more than two minutes. It occurs mostly in summer, and affects mainly males who work on farms. Also called Gerlier's disease. Vertul', n. An old spelling of virtue.

Vertue', n. See virtu.

Vertuet. Vertulest. Old spellings of virtue, vir-

vertuet, vertulest. Old spellings of virtue, vir-

vertumnalt, a. [Irreg. < L. ver, spring, with term. as in autumnal.] Vernal.

Her impstical city of peace) breath is sweeter than the new-blown rose; millions of souls lie sucking their life from it; and the smell of her garments is like the smell of Lebanon. Her smiles are more reviving than the vertumnal sunshine.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 333.

Vertumnus (ver-tum'nus), n. [L., the god of the changing year, he who turns or changes himself, $\langle vertere, turn, change, + -unnus, a$ formative (= Gr. -6 μ eroc) of the ppr. mid. of verbs. Cf. alumnus.] 1. An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards. and was worshiped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.—2. [NL.] In zoöl., a generic name variously applied to certain worms,

neric name variously applied to certain worms, beetles, and amplipods.

vertuousl, a. An old spelling of virtuous.

veru (ver'ö), n. [L.] A spit.—Veru montanum, an oblong rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic section of the urethra. same as crista urethra (which see, under crista).

verucousl, a. A bad spelling of verucous.

Verulamian (ver-ö-lä mi-an), a. [< Verulam (ML. Verulamium, Verolamium), an ancient British givenarthe site of St Allanus.] Of or presented. ish city near the site of St. Albans.] Of or per-taining to St. Albans, or Francis Bacon (1561-1626), Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.

A temper well fitted for the reception of the Verula-mian doctrine. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

cal: verticalness. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Vertiginidæ (ver-ti-jin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < vervain (ver'vān), n. [Formerly also vervaine, vi. 3.

Vertigo (-gin-) + -idæ.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus Vertigo, nate gastropods, typified by the genus Vertigo, pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus Vertigo, nate gastropods, typified by the genus Vertigo, pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus Vertigo, nate gastropods, typifi etc., one of a class of plants used as cooling remedies, hence later verbena, vervain: see vernus Verbena, primarily V. officinalis, widely dispersed in warm and temperate regions in both hemispheres. It is a plant a foot or two high, with spreading wiry branches, and very small flowers in slender racenes. It had sacred associations with the Druids, as indeed among the Romans; it has been worn as an amulet, held to be serviceable to witches and against them, used in love-philters, and credited with virtue against a variety of diseases. In Christian times it became associated with the cross, whence much of its repute. It is also called Juno's-tears, holy-herb, herb-of-grace or herb of the cross, and pigeon's-grass. (See pigeon's-grass.) The plant has a bitterist and astringent taste, and perhaps some slight febriligal and other virtue, but is replaced by better remedies. In America several other verbenas receive the name, as V. hastata, the blue vervain, a tallish slender plant with small blue flowers, V. stricta, the hoary vervain, a halry plant with larger purple flowers, and V. urtica/olia, the white or nettle-leafed vervain, with small white flowers.

With reversions.

The vervin on the altar.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

And thou, light vervain too, thou must go after, Provoking easy souls to mirth and laughter. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Bastard or false vervain. See Stachytarpheta.—Stinking vervain. See stink.

vervain-mallow (vėr'vān-mal'ō), n. A species of mallow, Malva Alcea.

verve (vėrv), n. [ś F. verve, rapture, animation, spirit, caprice, whim.] Enthusiasm, especially in what pertains to art and literature; spirit; energy.

If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own verte (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master, Dryden, Ded. of the Æneid.

verveinet, n. An obsolete form of vervain. verveled (ver'veld), a. In her., same as var-

vervelle (ver-vel'), n. [F.: see varvels.] In me-dieval armor, a small staple or loop, especially one of those attached to the steel head-piece, through which the lace was passed for attach-

through which the lace was passed for attaching the camail.

vervels (vér'vel), n. pl. Same as varvels.

vervet (vér'vet), n. A South African monkey, Cercopithecus pygerythrus, or C. lalandi. It is one of the so-called green monkeys, closely allied to the grivet, Vervets are among the monkeys carried about by organgrinders.

Vervets are among the monkeys carried about by organgrinders.

Very (ver'i), a. [< ME. very, verri, verray, verrai, veray, verri, veray, verry, verrey, verrei, verre, < OF. verrai, veray, very, verrei, verre, < OF. verrai, verai, vrai, vray, F. vrai = Pr. verai, true, < LL. as if *verăcus, for L. verax (verāc-), truthful, true, < verus (> It. Pg. vero = OF. ver, veir, voir), true, = OIr. fīr = OS. vār = OFries. ver = MD. waer, D. waar = MLG. vār = OHG. MHG. vār (also OHG. vāri, MHG. være), G. wahr, true, = Goth. vērs, in tuz-vērs, doubtful; cf. OBulg. viera = Russ. vvera, faith, belief; prob. ult. connected with L. velle, will, choose, E. will: see will, vale². From the L. verus are also ult. E. verily (the adv. of very), veracious, veracity (the abstract noun of veracious, and of very as representing L. verax), verily, aver, and the first element in verify, verisimilar, verdict, etc.] True; real; actual; veritable: now used chiefly in an intensive sense, or to emphasize chiefly in an intensive sense, or to emphasize the identity of a thing mentioned with that which was in mind: as, to destroy his rery life; that is the rery thing that was lost: in the latter use, often with same: as, the rery same fault.

That was the verray Croys assayed; for thei founden 3 Crosses, on of oure Lord and 2 of the 2 Theves. Mandeville, Travels, p. 78.

This is verry gold of the myn.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The rery Greekes and Latines themselves tooke pleasure in Riming verses, and vsed it as a rare and gallant thing.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

Whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21.

When all else left my cause, My rery adversary took my part. Beau. and FL, Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . very God of rery God.
Aicene Creed, Book of Common Prayer.

We have as very a knave in our company (By-ends) as dwelleth in all these parts. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very Heaven! Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

[Very is occasionally used in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative.

Thou hast the veriest shrew of all.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 64.

Is there a verier child than I am now?

Donne, Devotions (Works, III. 505).]

In very deed. See deed and indeed.
very (ver'i), adv. [< very, a. The older adv.
form of very is verily, now somewhat archaic.]
1. Truly; actually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These sothely [ben] the mesures of the auter in a cubit 10st verre.

Wyclif, Ezek. xliii. 13.

2. In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely, exceedingly. Fery does not qualify a verb directly, and hence also, properly and usually, not a past participle: thus, rery much frightened, because it frightened him rery much; and so in other cases. This rule, however, is not seldom violated, especially in England; thus, very pleased, instead of very much pleased.

We can call him no great Author, yet he writes rery much, and with the infamy of the Court is maintain'd in his libels. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographic, An Aturney.

Ye lied, ye lied, my very bonny may.

The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 49). Your meat sall be of the very very best.

Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 17).

Verzenay (ver-ze-nā'), n. [\(\text{Verzenay} \) (see def.).] Wine produced in the ancient province of Champagne, near Verzenay, a locality southeast of Rheims. (a) A white still wine. Compare Sil-lery. (b) One of several brands of champagne, excellent drinking-wine, but not considered of the highest class.

Vesalian (ve-sa li-an), a. [& Vesalius (see def.) + -an.] Associated with the anatomist Vesalius (1514-64): as, the Vesaliun foramen (foramen Vesalii) of the sphenoid bone (a small venous opening).

venous opening).
vesania (vē-sā'ni-ii), n. [NL., \langle L. vesania,
vwsania, madness, \langle vesanus, vasanus, not of
sound mind, \langle ve-, not, + sanus, sound, sane: see
sanu!] Disease of the mind; insanity.
veset, n. [\langle ME. vese, a rush of wind; ef. vesen,
fisan, drive away: see feeze.] A blast of wind;
a storm; commotion.

Therout came a rage, and such a rese
That it made al the gates for to rese.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1127.

vesi (vā'si), n. [Polynesian.] A leguminous Yesi (Ya'si), n. [Polynesian.] A leguminous tree. Itzelia bijigaa, found in tropical Asia, the Sevehelles, the Malayan islands, and Polynesia. It is an erect tree 50 feet in helght, with something of the aspect of the European beech. In the Fiji Islands this and the tamanu are the best timber trees, its wood seeming almost indestructible, and being there used for canoes, pillows, kaya-bowls, etc. The tree was held sacred by the natives.

mg amost mustractione, and deing there used for canoes, pillows, kava-howls, etc. The tree was held sacred by the natives.

vesica (vē-sī'kii), n.; pl. resiere (-sō). [L., the bladder, a blister, a bag, purse, etc.] 1. In anat., a bladder; a cyst; a sac; especially, the urinary bladder, or urocyst, the permanently pervious part of the allantoic sac.—2. In hot., same as vestele.—Trigonum vesicæ. Sec tragonum.—Vesica fellea, the gall-bladder or cholecyst; the hepatic cyst—Vesica piscls (a fish's bladder), a symbol of Christ, a figure of a pointed oval form, made properly by the intersection of two equal circles each of which passes through the center of the other. The actual figure of a sh found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians was replaced later by this figure, which was a common emblem in the middle ages, with reference to the Greck cyas (= fish), a word containing the initial letters of 1mos c Nortoto, etco Yoc, 2007m/Gesus Christ, Sonof God, the Saviour) It is med with seulptured, painted on glass, in ecclesiastical seals, etc. The aureola in representations of the members of the Trinity, of the Virgin, etc., is generally of this form. See cuts under aureola and glory.—Vesica prostatica. Same as prostatic vesice (see prostatic).—Vesica urine, vesica urinaria, the urinary bladder.

vesical (ves'i-kal), a. [= F. vesical; as vesica especially, pertaining to the urinary bladder: as, vesical arteries, veins, or nerves; resical distention.—Vesical arteries, branches of the anterior division of the internal filae artery distributed to the

especially, pertaining to the urinary bladder:
as, vesical arteries, veins, or nerves; resical
distention.—Vestcal arteries, branches of the anterior division of the internal filae artery distributed to the
bladder. The inf-rior is distributed to the lower part of
the bladder, to the prostate, and to the vestculæ seminales and is also called recorpostatic artery. The middle,
a small branch of on, superior, is distributed to the base
of the bladder ethem, selectie seminales. The superior,
that put of t'indte 0 stric artery of the fetus which is
not oblitered an hypoga the fundus and body of the bladder—"Of ted, supplies stone in the bladder. Vestcal
index of cal calculus wof the bladder, the anterior and
fligaments, the ligament vestcal sprovial membrane,
angle. See the nouns,—"mibrane. See smocial.—Vestcal
same as bureal smocial me mesica. See triponum.—Vesttrigone. Same as tripon esica, or uvula of the bladder, a
ical uvula, the uvula ve inferior angle of the trigonum
prominence situated at veins collecting the blood that has
— Vestcal veins the capillaries of the bladder. They are
passed through the n the corresponding arteries,
more numerous the kant), a. and n. [= F. vesicant:
vesicant (ves'i-int.] I. a. Producing a bleb or
as vesica + -tering; epispastic; vesicatory,
blister; blistvesicating agent; an epispastic or
II. n. A., as cantharides; a blister.
vesicatory, (ves-i-kā'ri-i), n. [NL. (Rivinus,
Vesicari; rom the bladdery pod; \ L. vesicaria, a
1691), 'reputed to be efficacious in diseases of the
plant ider, \ vesica, bladder: see vesica.] A geblac's of erueiferous plants, of the tribe Alussinex.

plant ider, (resica, bladder: see resica.] A geblads of eruciferous plants, of the tribe Alyssineæ.

It is characterized by a much-branched stem, stellate pubescence, and flowers which are usually yellow, and are followed by a globose many-seeded silicle with a slender style. There are about 32 species, mostly natives of the United States, with some in southern Europe, Syria, and Persia; a few occur in the mountains of Central America. They are herbs with entire sinuate or pinnatifal caves, hoary with short forking or branching hairs. The flowers are large and golden-yellow in the American species; the others differ in liabit, in their larger broadly winged seeds, and in their yellowish flowers, which become commonly whitish or purplish in fading. They are known as bladder-pod, especially V. Shortii, in America. V. utriculata of the south of Europe produces conspicuous fruit-pouches of the size of a large pea; V. vestila of Persia is peculiar in its large persistent sepals. The American species are particularly abundant in Texas; four occur in Colorado and Wyoming; one V. arctica, becomes, at latitude 8t '4t', in Grinnell Land, one of the most persistent of arctic plants, and forms a dome-like tult about 4 inches high, sending down very long deep roots.

Vesicate (ves'i-kūt), v. t.; pret. and pp. vesicated, ppr. vesicating. [\lambda vesicate + -ate^2.] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; inflame and separate the cuticle of; blister.

and separate the cuticle of; blister.

Celsus proposes that in all these internal wounds the external parts be resicated, to make more powerful revulsion from within.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Vesicating collodion, collodion containing cantharides

vesicating collodion, collodion containing cantharides in solution, used as an external application to produce a blister.—Vesicating plaster. See plaster.

vesication (ves-i-kār'shon), n. [= F. vésication; as vesicate + -ion.] The formation of blisters; a blister.

vesicatory (ves'i-kā-tō-ri), a. and n. [= F. vésicatoire; as vesicate + -org.] I. a. Vesicant; epispastic: as, a vesicatory beetle.

II. n.: pl. vesicatories (-riz). An irritating

II. n.; pl. resicatories (-riz). An irritating substance applied to the skin for the purpose

of eausing a blister.

vesicle (ves'i-kl), n. [= F. vésicule, < L. vesicu- la, a little blister, a vesicle, dim. of resica, bladder, blister; see resica.
 1. Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like, in a der-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like, in a body; a membranous or vesicular vessel or cavity; a little sac or cyst. Also resicule. (a) In anat. and zood., a small bladder or sac: a generic term of wide application to various hollow structures, otherwise of very different character and requiring specification by a qualifying word. Many such formations are embryonic and so transitory, and have other distinctive names when matured. (b) In pathol., a circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serous fund. (c) In bot., a small bladder, or bladder-like air-cavity. Also resica.

2. A minute hollow sphere or bubble of water or other liquid.

matured. (b) In bota, a circumscribed elevation of the epidernis containing serous fluid. (c) In bota, a small bladder, or bladder-like air-eavity. Also vesica.

2. A minute hollow sphere or bubble of water or other liquid.—Acoustic vesicle. Same as auditory reside.—Allantote or allantoid vesicle. Same as allantois.—Auditory vesicle. See blastodermic.—Cerebral vesicles, ancrior, middle, and posterior, the three membranous vesicular expansions of which the brain primitively consists, corresponding to the fore brain, midbrain, and him-brain, the various thickenings and foldings of the walls of the vesicles giving rise to the substance of the brain, and the medified communicating cavities of the vesicles becoming the ventricles of the brain. These vesicles appear (unlettered) in the culturaler rubryo. The three commonly become five by subdivision of two of them, corresponding to the five main encephale segments which are recognized in most vertebrates, and may be specified by the name of the segment to which they respectively give rise, as the procurephalic, etc., reside(see cult under riceral). Certain other vesicular protrusions of the embryonic encephalon provide for the formation of so much of the organs of the special senses of smell and sight as is derived from the brain, one being the ribinacephalic vicit, the other the ocular, ophthalmic, or optic vesicle; both of these are paired. See cuts under amnion and cerebral (cut 4).—Embryonal vesicle, in bot. See embryonal.—Germinal vesicle. See germinal.—Granafian vesicle, bath of these are paired. See cuts under amnion and exclude (cut 4).—Embryonal vesicle, in bot. See embryonal.—Germinal vesicle, and with the ovary which contains an own; the capsule or cally sof an ovum, which, when the ovain is ripe, is ruptured to discharge the own into the peritoneal cavity, or the Palophan tube or olduct. Also called Granafian foldicle.—Malignant vesicle,—Owninal.—Gernafian vesicle, or vesicle of Purkinje, the germinal vesicle.—Same as ocular vesicle.—Ovarian, polar, Polia

life in anallantoic animals: but in those animals which life in anallantoic animals; but in those animals which develop an allantois and amnion, and especially a placenta, its function is temporary, being soon superseded by that of the allantois. See cuts under embryo and uterus. —Vasoperitoneal vosicle. See vasoperitoneal. vesicocele (ves'i-kō-sēl), n. [$\langle L, vesica, the bladder, + Gr. κήλη, tumor.$] Cystocele; hernia of the bladder.

esicoprostatic (ves"i-kō-pros-tat'ik), a. taining to the urinary bladder and to the pros-tate gland.—Veslooprostatic artery. Same as infe-rior verical artery. See vesical arteries, under vesical.

vesicopubic (ves"i kō-pū'bik), a. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the pubes: as, a vesicopubic ligament.

vesicotomy (ves-i-kot'ō-mi), n. [ζ L. vesica, the bladder, + Gr. -τομία, ζ τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut.] The operation of incising a bladder, usually the urinary bladder.

vesico-umbilical (ves"i-kō-um-bil'i-kal), Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the umbilicus.—Vesico-umbilicalligament, the urachus.

Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the umbilicus.—Vesico-umbilical ligament, the urachus. Vesico-uterine (ves"i-kō-ū'ter-in), a. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the uterus.—Vesico-uterine ligaments, two semilunar folds which pass from the posterior surface of the bladder to the neck of the uterus.—Vesico-uterine pouch. See pouch. Vesicovaginal (ves"i-kō-vny'i-nal), a. Pertaining to the bladder and to the vagina: as, the resicovaginal septum. Also vaginoresical.—Vesicovaginal fistula, an abnormal communication between the bladder and the vagina, generally resulting from sloughing of the parts consequent upon prolonged pressure of the head of the child in difficult labor. See Simon's and Sims's operations, under operation.—Vesicovaginal plexus. See plexus.

Vesicula (vē-sik'ū-lii), n.; pl. resicular (-lē). [L.] A vesicle.—Vesicula seminales, the seminal vesicles (which see, under resicle)—Vesicula serosa. Same as false amnion (which see, under amnion).

Vesicular (vē-sik'ū-liir), a. [= F. résiculaire = Sp. Pg. resicular, X L. resicula, vesicle: see resicle.] 1. In anat. and zoöl.: (a) Of or pertaining to a vesicle; of the form or nature of a resicular that labor the second.

taining to a vesicle; of the form or nature of a vesicle; eystic; bladdery. (b) Having a vesicle; vesiculate; full of or consisting of vesicles, especially when they are small and numerous; areolar; cellular: as, the resicular tissue of the lungs; a resicular polyp.—2. In bot., pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; appearing as if composed of small bladders; bladdery.

The terms Parenchymatous, Arcolar, Utricular, and Vesicular, when applied to vegetable tissues, may be considered as synonymous.

Balfour.

ered as synonymous.

3. In geol., the epithet applied to rocks having a cellular structure, the cavities being rather large and well rounded, but not very abundant. A vesicular structure is intermediate in character between those denominated cellular and agon; but these distinctions are not usually very distinctly marked or very carefully maintained.—Normal vesicular murmur. See nurmur.—Posterior vesicular column (larke's column. See column, and cut of spinal cord (under spinal).—Vesicular accidian polypst, the Vesicularidar.—Vesicular column of the spinal cord, the ganglionic column, composed of a series of nerve-cells.—Vesicular columns of Clarke. See columns of Clarke, under column,—Vesicular cylinder, Clarke's column. See column, and cut of spinal cord (under spinal).—Vesicular expinal cord (under spinal).—Vesicular expinal cord (under spinal).—Vesicular examplayema.—Vesicular erysipelas, crysipelas associated with the formation of vesicles.—Vesicular fever, pemphigus.—Vesicular flies. See Vesicular fever, pemphigus.—Vesicular flies. See Vesicular fever, pemphigus.—Vesicular flies. See Vesicular resonand myrite, or of the baik, as in the orange.—Vesicular quality, the quality of sound in vesicular resonance. See reconance.—Vesicular respiratory murmur. Vesicular rather, Vesicular rather, Vesicular stomatitis. Same as aphthous stomatitis (which see, under stomatitis).—Vesicular wormst, the cystic worms, or cysticerci and hydatids. They were formerly regarded as adult organisms, several genera of different families of which were named.

Vesicularia (ves'i-kū-lā'ri-lī), n. [NL. (J. V. Thomnson): see respirator?] The tronge. 3. In geol., the epithet applied to rocks having

Vesicularia (ves'i-kū-lā'ri-ä), n. [NL. (J. V. Thompson): see resicular.] The typical genus

Vesicularia (ves'i-ku-la'ri-a), n. [NL. (d. V. Thompson): see resicular.] The typical genus of Vesiculariidæ. V. wa is an example.

Vesiculariidæ (ves-i-kū-lā-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.. (Vesicularia + -idæ.] A family of etenostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is Vesicularia, having the cells, of delicate structure and tubular form, clustered

deliente structure and tubular form, clustered on slender flexible stems.

vesicularly (vē-sik'ū-lip-li), adv. In a vesicular manner; as respects vesicles.

Vesiculata, Vesiculatæ (vē-sik-ū-lā'tii, -tē), n. pl. [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of *resiculatus: see resiculate.] 1. The campanularian polyps, or callyptoblastic hydromedusans. See Callyptoblastea and Campanulariæ.—2. A division of radiolarians. radiolarians.

vesiculiform (vē-sik'ū-li-form), a. [CL. cesicular, bladdery, vesicular; bladdery, vesicular; bladdery, vesicular; bladdery, vesiculobronchial (vē-sik'ū-lō-brong'ki-al), a. Combining vesicular and bronchial qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—Vesiculocavernous (vi-sik'ū-lō-kav'ēr-nus), a. Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—Vesiculocavernous respiration. See respiration.

Vesiculosa, Vesiculosa (vē-sik-ū-lō'sī, -sō), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille), neut. or fem. pl. of L. resiculosus, full of bladders or blisters: see resiculous.] In entom., a family of dipterous insects, the vesicular flies, having a bladdery nb-domen; the Cyrtidæ or Leroceridæ.

vesiculose (vē-sik'ū-lōs), a. [CL. resiculosus, full of bladders: see resiculous.] Full of vesiculosus (vē-sik'ū-lō-lū-tū'bū-lūr), a. Combining vesicular and tubular qualities; applied to a respiratory sound.—Vesiculotubular respiratory sound.—Vesiculotubular respiratory sound in which the normal vesicular murmur is heard, but with an added tubular or blowing quality.

vesiculotympanitic (vē-sik'ū-lō-tū-pa-nit'-ik), a. Partaking of both vesicular mud tympanitie qualities: applied to a percussion note.—Vesiculous (vē-sik'ū-lūs), a. [= F. resiculous, CL. resiculosus, full of bladders or blisters. Vesiculous (vē-sik'ū-lūs), n.; pl. resiculi (-lī). Same as resiculose.

Vesiculus (vē-sik'ū-lus), n.; pl. resiculi (-lī). Same as resiculose.

Vesiculus (vē-sik'ū-lus), n.; pl. resiculi (-lī). Same as resiculose.

Vesiculus (vē-sik'ū-lus), n.; pl. resiculi (-lī). Same as resiculose and the respiratory sound are common was p. f. rulgarris, and the common hornet, f. reabra. See cuts under hornet and tasp. It at first corresponded to Latrelle's family Diplogram, but is now restricted to certain social wasps and hornets of the modern family Tespidae, as the common was p, f. rulgarris, and the common hornet, f. reabra. See cuts under hornet and tasp. It at first corresponded to Latrelle's family Diplogram, but is now restricted to cer

Black resper's pageants, Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 8.

vesiculate (vē-sik'ū-lūt), a. [(NL. "vesiculatus, (L. resicula, a little bladder or blister: see resicular. vesiculate (vē-sik'ū-lūt), v. i.; pret. and pp. resiculate (vē-sik'ū-lūt), v. i.; pret. and pp. resiculate, d. pp. resiculating. [(resiculate, a.] To become vesicular.
vesiculate (vē-sik-ū-lū'shou), n. [(resiculation (vē-sik-ū-lū'shou), n. [(resiculation (vē-sik-ū-lū'shou), n. [(resiculation: a number of vesicles or blebs, as of the skin in some diseases; also, a vesicular or bladdery condition; inflation.
vesicule (ves'i-kūl), n. [(F. résicule: see resicula, n. Plural of resiculus.
Vesiculiferi (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of "resiculifer: see resiculous and fer.] Same as resicle.
vesiculiferous (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of "resiculifers vesiculate.] Figure to the disease of the first procession (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of "resiculifers vesiculate.] Figure to the disease of the first procession (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. pl. [(L. resiculate) Same as resicle.
vesiculiferous (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. pl. [(L. resiculate) Same as resicle.
vesiculiferous (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. pl. [(L. resiculate) Same as resicles; vesiculate; physophororous.
Vesiculiferous (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. pl. [(L. resiculation vesicula, n. vesice, + ferre = T. bearl.] Producing or bearing vesicles; vesiculate; physophorous.
Vesiculiforus (vē-sik-ū-lī'e-rī), n. [(L. resiculate) Producing or bearing vesicles; vesiculate; physophorous.

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repermente.

Vesperal (ves'per-al), a. and n. [CLL, resperalis, of the evening, CL, resper, respera, evening: see resper.] I. a. Relating to the evening of to vespers. [Rare.]

II. n. That part of the antiphonarium which contains the chants for vespers. Lee's Glossary.

Vesper-bell (ves'per-bel), n. The bell that summons to vespers.

Hark the little resper-bell, Which biddeth me to prayer' Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vil.

vesper-bird (ves'per-berd), n. The common bay-winged bunting of the United States, Poa-

bay-winged bunting of the United States, Proceeds gramineus: so called from its song, often heard as the shades of night fall. See Pracetes, and cut under grassfinch. J. Burroughs.

Vesperimus (ves-per'i-mus), n. [NL. (Coues, 1874). L. resper, the evening, hence the west, + mus, mouse.] The leading genus of American vesper-mice, having as type the common white-footed deer-mouse of North America, usually called Hesperomys leucopus. The name was originally proposed as a subgenus, but Hesperomys has litely (1891) been shown to be unternable in any sense, and by the rules of nomenclature the species above mentioned must be called V. americanus (after Kerr, 1792). See cut under deer-mouse.

has birely (1891) been shown to be internalle in any sense, and by the rules of nomenclature the species above mentioned must be called V. americanus (after Kerr, 1792). See cut under deer-mouse.

Vesper-mouse (ves'pèr-mous), n.; pl. cespermice (-mis). A mouse of the genus Hesperomys or Vesperinus, or a related form; in the plural, native American mice and murine rodents collectively; the Sigmodontes, as distinguished from the Murce, indigenous to the Old World. See the technical words. S. I. Band, 1857. Vesper-sparrow (ves'pèr-spar'ō), n. The vesper-bird. Concs.

Vesper-sparrow (ves'pèr-til'i-ō), n. [NL., \ L. respertilio(n.), a bat, so called from its flying about in the evening, prob. for "respertinio(n.), \ cespertilio(n.), a bat, so called from its flying about in the evening, prob. for "respertinio(n.), \ cespertilio(s.) and last genus of the Linnean order Primates, containing 6 species, and coextensive with the modern order Chiroptera. Mest of the longer-known bats have been placed in Terpertilio. By successive eliminations, the genus has been restricted to alcut to small species, of both henispheres, as the plasterlle of Empert. Pripiterellus, and the little brown hat of the United State. Privillonidar. The genus now includes only the smallest and most delicately formed bats, like those just named, having ample wings the tall inclosed in the interfemoni membrane, no lexity appendage to the uose, no special development of the cars. Six grinding teeth in each half of each law, and four upper and six lower incisors. See bat's and Tespertillonidae. (ves-pertillonidae), n. pl. [NL., \ Vespertillonidae, from the Histophora, or leaf-nosed section, by the abecne of any nasal appendage, and from the true blood-sneking bats by the chameter of the denition and digestive organs, and from other Gymnorhina by having the tail inclosed in an ample interferonal membrane, and special characters of the teeth and skall. The nearest relationships are with the molesselt bats (Molossidae and special characters of the teeth an

Nyctlejine. See cut under Synotus. Vespertilloninæ (ves-per-till'i-ō-nī'nō), n. pl. [NL., < Vespertillo(n-) + -inæ.] The leading subfamily of Vespertilionidæ, containing about nino tenths of the family, and represented by Vespertilio and about 6 other genera.

vespertilionine (ves-per-til'i-ō-nin), a. and n. [(Vespertilio(n-) + -incl.] I. a. Resembling a bat of the restricted genus Vespertilio; of or pertaining to the subfamily Vespertilio; of or pertaining to the subfamily Vespertilionina.

- Vespertilionine alliance, one of two series of microchiropteran bats, having the tail inclosed in the interfemental membrane and a diastema between the middle upper incisors, containing the families Rhimolophida, Naterida, and Vespertilionida. The tribe is contrasted with the emballoaurine alliance.

II. n. A bat of the subfamily Vespertilionina or of the vespertilionine alliance.

vespertinal (ves'per-tin-al), a. [K vespertine + -d.] Same as vespertine. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

vesperting (ves'per-tin), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. vesperting, < resperting, of or belonging to the evening, cresper, evening: see resper.] 1. Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. Str T. Herbert, — 2. In bot, opening in the evening, as a flower, —3. [cap.] In geol., noting one of Prof. H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It corresponds to No. X. of the numbered series of the Pennsylvania survey, and includes the Pocono sandstone and Conglomerate, forming the base of the Carboniferous, and lying Inmediately beneath the Mauch Chunk Red Shale (the "Umbral" of Rogers's nomenclature). See Vecono sandstone, under sandstone.

4. In zoöl., erepuscular; flying or otherwise specially active in the twilight of evening, as an insect, a bat, or a bird: as, the vespertine or ovening grosbeak, Hesperiphona respertina.—5. In astron., descending from the meridian to the horizon at the time of sunset.

Vesperugo (ves-pe-rö'go), n. [NL. (Keyserling and Blasius), 'L. resperugo, a bat, 'respertilioninae,' typified by the European F. serotinus. They have the incisors of vita wide distribution in both hemispheres, extending from near the arctic circle to the Strait of Marcillan.

reparts, scattering integers, and transapters. The genus is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres, extending from near the arctic circle to the Strait of Mageldan.

Vespilary (ves'pi-ā-ri), n.; pl. respiaries (-riz).

[Prop. "respary (the form respiary being irreg. conformed to apiary), \ L. respa, a wasp: see wasp.] A hornets' nest; the habitation of social wasps; also, the colony or aggregate of wasps in such a nest. See Vespa, and cut under wasp, and compare apiary and formicary.

Vespilar (ves'pi-do), n. pl. [NL. (Stephens, 1829), \ Vespa + -ida.] A family of diplopterous aculente hymnopterous insects. typified by the genus Vespa; the social wasps and hornets. They are characterized by their two-sparred middle tible and simple tarsal claws. Every species exists the three forms of male, female or queen, and worker. The males and workers die in the fall, and the impregnated queen alone libernates. She forms a new colony in the spring, giving birth at first only to workers, and later to males and females. The principal general besides Vermare Politics and Politics.

Vespillor (ves-pi-form), a. [\ L. vespa, wasp, + forma, form.] Wasp-like; resembling a wasp or hornet to some extent or in some respects: noting certain moths. See hornet-moth.

Vespillor (ves-pi-form), a. [\ L. vespa, wasp, + ingl., \ Vespillor (ves-pi-form), a. [\ L. vespa, one of the bearers who carried out the bodies of dead poor at night, \ Vespillor (ves-pi-form), a. [\ L. vespa, wasp, + incl.] Pertaining to wasps; wasp-like. Pop. Sci. Mo., IV. 176.

Vessell (ves'el), n. [Early mod. E. also vessel; \ M. Tessel, vessel.

Pertuning to wasps, wasp-use. Act. Sect. 28, 1V. 176.

Vessel (ves'el), n. [Early mod. E. also ressel; { CME. ressel, ressel, fessel, for ressel, ress

The Arm and the Hond (that he putte in oure Lordes syde, whan he appeared to him, aftre his Resurrexionn . . .) is zit lyggynge in a Vesselle with outen the Tombe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 172.

Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's ressel.
Ps. ii. 9. The empty ressel makes the greatest sound.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 73. Specifically, in *metal.*, the converter in which Bessemer steel is made. See *steel*1.

As far as my observation goes, metallurgical writers almost invariably use the word converter, while in the steel works the word ressel is almost always used.

II. M. Howe, Metal. of Steel, p. 339.

2. A ship; a craft of any kind: usually a larger craft than a boat, but in law ofton construed to

mean any floating structure.

Let's to the seaside, he! As well to see the ressel that's come in As to throw out our eyes for brave Othello. Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 37.

He sent it with a small ressel
That there was quickly gaun to sea.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

3. In anat. and zoöl., any duct or canal in which a fluid, as blood or lymph, is secreted, contained, or conveyed, as an artery, vein, capillary, lymphatic, or spermatic; especially, a blood-vessel. A part or organ pervaded or well provided with vessels is said to be rascular.

—4. In bot., same as duct—that is, a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions, and consequently forms a long continuous tions, and consequently form a long continuous canul. The walls of the vessel or duet may be variously marked by pits, or by spiral, annular, or refleulated thick-

5. Figuratively, something conceived as formed to receive or contain; hence, especially in Scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a recipi-

He is a chosen resel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel. Acts Iv. 15.

What if God, willing to shew his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the resels of wrath fitted to destruction? Rom. Ix. 22.

6†. Vessels collectively; plate.

The ressel of the temple he with him ladde.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1, 158.

'Goth, bringeth forth the ressealz," quod he. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1 204.

Of gold ther is a borde, & treels ther bl, Of silver other reselle gilte fulle richell. Rob. of Brunne, p. 152.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 152.
Acoustic, ambulacral, annular, ascending, blind, capillary, cardiac, coronary, dorsal, gluteal, intercostal vessel. See the adjective.—Lacteal vessels, lymphatics which absorb chile from the Intestinal cand. See Jacteal, n.—Laticiferous, lymphatic. Maintender. lymphatics which absorb chile from the intestinal caucil. See lateral, n.—Laticiforous, lymphatic, Malpighian, merchant vessel. See the adjectives—Milk vessel. See milk-resel.—Obliterated vessel. See obliterate Scalariform, spiral, umbilical, etc., vessel. See the adjectives—Squeezed-in vessel. See npueze.—The weaker vessel, a phrase applied, now often focularly, to a woman, in alluston to 1 Pet. iii. 7 "Giving honour unto the wife as unto the weaker resel."

I must comfort the reaker reset, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petitiont Shak., As you Like It, II. 4, 6.

Vesselt (ves'el), v. t. [\(\text{ME}, \text{vesselen}, \(\text{vesselen}, \) \(\text{vesselen}, \)

Aloes tweyne unces epatike.

Let resed it, and set it uppe in smyke.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 8 y p. 200

Take that earth and . . . resul it and in that . . . set no seed. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 529

vesselful (ves'el-ful), n. [(vessel + -ful,] As much as a vessel will hold.
vesselingt, n. [ME. cessellinge; (vessel + -ing¹.] Vessels collectively.

Whenne that both colde in pitched resultings

And cleyed close hem up Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

vesselmenti, n. [(ME. resselment, resselment, COF, raissellement, vessels, plate, furniture, (vasselle, vessels, plate; furniture. [Hallwell.]

Curteynes or outher vestyment, Or any outher te selement, MS Harl 1701, f 62.

Denised he the tessiment, the vestures clene, Wyth slygt of his clences his sourcayn to lone Alliterative Poems (cd. Morris), ii 1288.

Vesses (ves'er), n. [Also ressets; prob. connected with ME. fasel, a fringe, AS. fws. thread, fiber.] A sort of worsted. Hallwell.

vessignon (ves'i-nyon), n. [ζ F. ressianon, a wind-gall (on a horse), ζ L. resien, a bladder, a blister: see resiea.] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a wind-gall.

vest (vest), n. [ζ F. reste, a west, jacket, = Sp. Pg. reste = It, reste, vesta, ζ L. restis, a garment, gown, robe, vestiment, elothing, vesture, = Goth. wasti, clothes; cf. Gr. iσθig, dress, clothing; ζ √ ves = Gr. irveria (√ iσ), clothe, = Skt. √ vas, put on (clothes), = Goth. wasjan = AS. werian, put on (clothes), wear: see wear). From werian, put on (clothes), wear: see wear¹. From the L. vestis are also ult. E. vest, v., vestment, vestry, vesture, divest, invest, travesty, etc.] 1.

An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment. [Archaic.]

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd.

The rivets of the vest
Which girds in steel his ample breast.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

2. Figuratively, garment; dress; array; ves-

Not seldom, clad in radiant rest,
Deceitfully goes forth the morn.
Wordsworth, Near the Spring of the Hermitage.
Wherever he be flown, whatever rest
The being hath put on which lately here
So many-friended was. Lowell, Agassiz, vi. 2.

3. A body-garment for men's wear, at different

3. A body-garment for means wear, as constitutions of distinct types. (a) Originally, a garment like a cassock, said by Pepys to have been adopted by Charles II. as the fashion for his court, and ridiculed by Louis XIV. of France, who put his servants into such vests.

You are not to learn,
At these Years, how absolutely necessary a rich Vest
And a Perruque are to a Man that alms at their [ladles']
Favours. Etherege, She Would if she Could, III. 3.

The rest is gathered up before them [figures on medals] like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits as well as the cornu-copie. Addison, Ancient Medals, II.

as well as the cornu-topic. Addison, Ancient Accounts, in.
Under his doublet Charles appeared in a rest, "being a
long cassock," as Pepps explains, "close to the body, of
black cloth and pinked with white slik under it."

Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

(b) A body-garment of later times; especially, the walst-coat in the ordinary modern sense — that is, a short gar-ment without sleeves, buttoning down the front, and hav-ing the back concealed by the coat.

Numerous pegs with coats and "pants" and "rests"—as he was in the habit of calling waistcoats and pantaloons or trousers—hanging up as if the owner had melted out of them.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vil.

If tailors would only print upon waistcoats, I would give double price for a rest bearing this inscription.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

4. An outer garment, or part of such a garment, yestal (ves'tal), a. and n. [= F. restale, n., = for women. Especially—(a) A sort of jacket with or without sleeves, and known by many different names according to changing fashion: as, Breton rest, Oriental rest, etc. (b) A trimming or facing of the front of the boolier, sometimes with a different material, and following more or less closely the form of a man's vest: a fashion often and of the bousehold and the state.

When then shouldst come. 4. An outer garment, or part of such a garment, for women. Especially - (a) A sort of Jacket with or without sleeves, and known by many different names according to changing fashion; as, Breton rest, Oriental rest, etc. (b) A trimming or facing of the front of the bodiec, somethness with a different material, and following more ress closely the form of a man's vest; a fashion often reappearing. Over the vest of this form a coat is generally worn.

5. An undergarment knitted or woven on the techinal because.

Vest and undervest are more common in England; undershirt in the United

vest (vest), v. [COF, vestir, F, vétir = Sp. Pg. restir = It, restire, (L. restire, clothe, dress, (restire, a garment, clothing; see rest, n. Cf. wear¹, v.] I, trans. 1. To clothe with or as with a garment, vest, or vestment; robe; dress; cover, surround, or encompass closely.

Verted all in white, pure as her mind.

Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest or clothe, as with authority; put in possession (of); endow; put more or less formally in occupation (of); followed by with.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they now the person who by right is rested with power over hem.

Locke

m. Had I been rested with the Monarch's Pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky Youth, in vain.
Prior, To Mr. Howard.

3. To place or put in possession or at the disposal of; give or confer formally or legally an immediate fixed right of present or future possession, occupancy, or enjoyment of; commit to: followed by in.

So, instead of getting licenses in mortinain to enable him to rest his lands in the Glid of the Holy Cross, he made a deed of feofiment, resting them in persons therein named.

English Glids (E. L. T. S.), p. 252.

I will not trust executive power, rested in the hands of a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of illustry,

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1831.

To lay out, as money or capital; invest; as, to rest money in land. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

 intrans.
 To put on clothing or vest

Even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the common custom for priests, at least in England, to rest in the sanctuary.

Cath. Dict., p. 838.

2. To come or descend; devolve; take effect. vestament, n. Same as restment. as a title or right: with in.

The supreme power could not be said to rest in them ex-clusively.

Brougham.

It is already the usage to speak of a trust as a thing that tests, and as a thing that may be divested.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 27, note.

To vest in interest, to pass or devolve as matter of right or title irrespective of any immediate right of possession. — To vest in possession, to pass in possession or immediate right of possession. See rested.

Vesta (ves'tii), n. [L., = Gr. 'E σ ria, the goddess of the hearth, \sqrt{v} vas, Skt. \sqrt{u} ush, burn:

see ustion, Aurora, Easter.] 1. One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, equivalent to the Greek Hestia, one of the twelve great

Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house. Eneas was said to have carried the sacred fire (which was her symbol) from Troy, and brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Home by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess, which stood in the Forum. To guard this fire from becoming extinguished, it was watched and tended by six stainless virgins, called restals. The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin race, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young cirls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture-ground. See also cuts under hut-urn and monopteron.

2. The fourth planetoid the central altar of the



The Giustiniani Statue of Vesta (Hestia).— Torloma Museum, Rome.

2. The fourth planetoid, discovered by Olbers at Bremen, in 1807.—3. [l. c.] A wax match which may be ignited by friction.

The door of a small closet here attracted the young man's attention; and, striking a resta, he opened it and entered.

R. L. Sterenson, The Dynamiter, p. 178.

When thou shouldst come, Then my cot with light should shine Purer than the restal fire. Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vestal virgin or a nun.

gin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was kept perwatching the sacred fire, which was kept perpetually burning upon her altar. The vestals were at first four in number, afterward six. They entered the service of the goddess at from six to ten years of age, their term of service lasting thirty years. They were then permitted to retire and to marry, but few did so, for, as vestals, they were treated with great honor, and had important public privileces. Their persons were involuble, any offense against them being punished with death, and they were treated in all their relations with the highest distinction and reverence. A vestal who broke her vow of classify was immured alive in an underground vault and public mourning. There were very few such instances; in one of them, under bomitian, the chief of the vestals was put to death under a false charge trumped up by the emperor.

Hence—2. A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes, a virgin who devotes her life entirely to the service of religion; a nun; a religiouse.

a religieuse.

religieuse. Shall 's go hear the *restals* sing? Shak., Pericles, Iv. 5. 7.

She would a dedicated restal prove, And give her virgin vows to heaven and love. Crabbe, Works, VII. 94.

3. In cotom.: (a) The geometrid moth Sterrha sacraria: popularly so called in England. (b) A gossamer-winged butterfly; any member of

Vestales.

Vestalest (ves-tā'lēz), n. pl. [NL.: see restal.] A group of butterflies; the vestals, virgins, or gossamer-winged butterflies.

His restaments sit as if they grew upon him.

Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

vested (ves'ted), p. a. 1. Clothed; especially, wearing, or having assumed, state robes

ceremonial costume: as, a rested choir.

A troop of yellow-rested white-haired Jews,
Bound for their own land, where redemption dawns.

Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. In her., clothed; draped: used especially when the clothing is of a different tineture from the rest of the bearing. This blazon is more

usual when only a part of the body is represented. Also clothed.—3. Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed. In law: (a) Already acquired; existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner; as, a law is not to be construed to as to impair exist rights without compensation. See right. (b) Noting the quality of a present absolute right or for rest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Thus, a legacy is said to be rested when given in such terms that the legatee has a present right to its future proment which is not defeasible, and distinguished from that the very existence of which is contingent. Thus, a deals of land is raid to be rested when the circumstances are such that the legatee is existing and known, and would be humal dist by nutled to possession were the precedent estate to remnante, although the time may not have come when he is entitled to receive it, and although it is possible that be fore that time comes another person may come into be ing who will take in preference to him. Meanwhile it is entitled to be ** the interest, but not vested it possession.— Vested remainder. See remainder, 3. ** Vester* (ves*'tér), n. One who invests money or other property; an investor. [Rare.] usual when only a part of the body is repre-

But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their resters aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods. Southey, To W. S. Landor, Aug. 22, 1829.

vestiarian (ves-ti-ā'ri-an), a. [< vestiary +

vestiarian (ves-ti-a'ri-an), a. [\(\chi\) vestiary \(\pm\)-an.] Same as vestiary,
vestiary (ves'ti-\(\bar{a}\)-ri), a. and n. [=F. vestiaric,
a., = Sp. vestuario = Pg. vestiario, vestuario,
n., = It. restiario, a. and n., \(\chi\) L vestiarius, of
or pertaining to clothes, neut. vestiarium, a
wardrobe, ML. a robing-room, vestry, \(\chi\) vestis,
clothing: see vest. Cf. vestry.] I. a. Of or pertaining to costume or dress. Bp. Hall, Select
Thoughts. \(\delta\) 93.

Thoughts, § 93.

II. n.; pl. restiaries (-riz).

I. A room or place for the keeping of vestments, garments, or clothes; a wardrobe. Fuller. [Rare.]—2. Garb; clothing.

If I throw my cloak over a fugitive slave to steal him, it is so short and straight, so threadbare and chinky, that he would be recognized by the idlest observer who had seen him seven years ago in the market-place; but if thou hadst enveloped him in thy versicolored and cloudlike rectiary, puted and effuse, rustling and rolling, nobody could guess well what animal was under it, much less what man. Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

3†. A vestibule; a place of entrance; a court. Thei wenten . . . in the hows of a manner man in Bahurym, that had a pit in his cestiary.

Wyclif, 2 Ki. [Sam.] xvii. 18.

vestibula. n. Plural of vestibulum.

vestibula, n. Plural of restibulum.
vestibular (ves-tib'ū-lār), a. [< restibule +
-ar3.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vestibule, in any sense.—Vestibular artery, a branch
of the internal auditory artery distributed, in the form of
a minute capillary network, in the substance of the membranous labyrinth.—Vestibular membrane. Same as
membrane of Reissner (which see, under membrane).—
Vestibular nerve, the branch of the auditory nerve distributed to the vestibule.—Vestibular passage. Same
as scala restibuli (which see, under scala).—Vestibular
secule or sacculus. See saccule.—Vestibular seta,
the bristle that projects from the vestibule of the Vorticellidar: originally called in French soie de Lachmann.
W. S. Kent.
Vestibulate (vos-tib/5-154)

vestibulate (ves-tib'ū-lāt), a. [< vestibule + -atc¹.] In anat. and zool., having a vestibule, in any sense; formed into a vestibule; vestibular. any sense; formed into a vestibule; vestibular. vestibule (ves'ti-būl), n. [< F. vestibule = Sp. vestibulo = Pg. It. vestibulo, < L. vestibulom, a forecourt, entrance-court, an entrance; variously explained: (a) 'a place separated from the (main) abode; < ve-, apart, + stabulum, abode (see stable!); (b) 'abode,' < \sqrt{ves}, Skt. \sqrt{ves}, dwell (see was); (c) possibly 'the place where the outer clothing is put on or off as one goes out or comes in,' i. e. the place corresponding to that assigned to the modern hat-rack (cf. vestru). < vestis, garment, clothing.] 1. A pasvestry), (vestis, garment, clothing.] 1. A passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer door of a house, from which doors open into the various inner rooms; a porch; a lobby; a hall; a narthex. See cuts under opisthodomus, porch, and pronaos.

In the intention of the early builders of the church, the restibule, or atrium, was regarded as that portion of the sacred building which was appropriated to those who had not been received into the full standing of members of the Church of Christ.

C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 186.

2. In anat.: (a) A part of the labyrinth of the ear, the common or central cavity, between the semicircular canals and the cochlea, communicating permanently with the former, and temporarily or permanently with the latter, from the proper membranens eavity of which it is generally shut off subsequently, opening into the tympanum or middle ear by the fenestra ovalis, vhich, however, is closed in life by a membrane. See cuts under car^1 and temporal. (b) A triangular space between the nymphæ or labia mi-

nora of the human female and some anthropoid apes, containing the orifice of the urethra, or meatus urinarius. More fully called restibule of the vulva and restibulum ragina. (c) A part of the left ventricular cavity of the heart, adjoining the root of the aorta.—3. In zoöl.: (a) A depression of the body-wall of sundry infusorians, as Paramecium and Noctiluca, leading to the oral and sometimes also to the anal aperture, and thus connected, by means of an exo-phageal canal, with the endosarc. See Vortiture, and thus connected, by means of an esophageal canal, with the endosare. See Iorticalla, Noctiluca, and cut under Paramecium. (b) In polyzoans, an outer chamber of a cell of the polyzoary, which opens on the surface, and into which, in some forms, the pharynx and anus both open.—Aortic vestibule. See aortic.—Common sinus of the vestibule. Same as utricle, 2.—Membranous vestibule, the membranous see contained within the osseous vestibule, in some animals, as in man divided into a larger section, the niticle or utriculus, and a lesser, the saccule or sacculus.—Osseous vestibule, the bony cavity in the petrosal bone, in nearly all vertebrates inclosed by the prootic, epiotic, and opisthotic bones, and inclosing the membranous vestibule.—Pyramid of the vestibule. See utricle.—Vestibule of the larynx, that part of the laryneal cavity which lies above the false vocal cords.—Vestibule of the mouth, the cavity of the mouth outside of the tecth, technically called vestibulum oria.—Vestibule of the pharynx, the fauces; the passage from the mouth to the pharynx, bounded laterally by the pillars of the fauces.—Vestibule of the vulva. See def. 2(b).—Vestibule train. See restibule, v. t. = Syr. 1. See definitions of porch, portice, hall, lobby, passage.

Vestibule (ves 'ti-būl), v. t.; pret. and pp. vestibuled, ppr. vestibule.—Vestibule—Vestibuled train, a train of parlor-cars cach of which is provided with a "vestibule" at each end—that is, a part of the platform is so inclosed at the sides that when the cars are connected together a continuous passage from car to car is formed. [U.S.]

Vestibulla (Ves-tib'ū-lum), n.; pl. vestibula (-li). [NL: see vestibule.] In anat. and zooil., a ves-

vestibulum(ves-tib'ū-lum),n.; pl.vestibula(-lii). [NL.: see vestibule.] In anat. and zool., a vesibule.—Aqueductus vestibuli. See aquaductus.— Pyramis vestibuli. See pyramis.—Scala vestibuli. See reala.—Utriculus vestibuli. Same as utricle, 2.— Vestibulum oris, the vestibule of the mouth (which see, under restibulr).—Vestibulum vaginæ. Same as restibulc, 2 (b).

bulc, 2 (b). Vestigates, v. t. [\lambda L. vestigatus, pp. of vestigare, track, trace out, \lambda vestigatus, a footprint, track: see vestige. Cf. investigate.] To investigate. Vestige (ves'tij), n. [\lambda F. vestige = Sp. Pg. It. vestigio, \lambda L. vestigium, footstep, footprint, track, the sole of the foot, a trace, mark.]

1. A footprint; a footstep; a track; a trace; hence, a mark, impression, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; a sensible evidence or visible sign of something absent, lost, or perished; remains of something passed away.

Scarce any trace remaining, vestige gray, Or nodding column on the desert shore, To point where Colinth, or where Athens stood. Thomson, Liberty, ii.

I could discover no restiges of common houses in Den-dera more than in any other of the great towns in Egypt. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

What restiges of liberty or property have they left?

Burke, Rev. in France.

What restiges of liberty or property have they left?

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. In biol., any vestigial organ or tissue, having little or no utility, but corresponding to a useful part existing in some lower animal. See restigial and rudiment, 3.=Syn. See trace!

Vestigia, n. Plural of vestigium.

Vestigial (ves-tij'i-al), a. [\lambda L. vestigium, footprint (see vestige), +-al.] Of, perfaining to, or of the nature of a vestige; like a mere trace of what has been; also, rudimentary. In biology restigial has a specific application to those organs or structures which are commonly called rudimentary, and are rudimentary in fact, but which are properly regarded, not as beginnings or incipient states, but as remnins of parts or structures which have been better developed in an earlier stage of existence of the same organism, or piled, or become otherwise reduced or rudimental in the evolution of the individual or of the species. Thus, the patovaria the canals of Gartner, the male womb, the urable chus, and the round ligament of the liver are vestigial structures with reference to the Wolffan bodies and allantois of the fetus; the thymus of the adult is vestigial with reference to that structure in the infant; the vermiform appendix of the colon is vestigial with reference to the large articulated coracoid bone of a bird. Vestigial structures of any kind, or the remains of what has been, are to be carefully distinguished from rudimentary structures, or the beginning of what is to be (as fully explained under rudimentary). They are very significant biological facts, of which much use has been made by Darwin and other modern evolution ists in tracing lines of descent with modification and determining probable ancestry.—Vestigial fold, a projection of the perfeardium over the root of the left lung, caused by a cord which is the remains of the nearly obliterated ductus Cavieri, or sinus of Cuvier, of the fetus.—Vestigial

muscle, a muscle, like those of the external car, which is of use in the lower animals, but poorly developed and scarcely functional in m.n. = Syn. Abortire, etc. See rudimentary.

tan.

vestigiary (ves-tij'i-\(\hat{a}\)-ri), a. [\langle L. restigium, footprint, \(\phi\)-ary.] Vestigial.

vestigium (ves-tij'i-um), n.; pl. restigia (-\(\hat{u}\)).

[L.: see restige.] In anat., a vestige; a vestigial structure of any kind; a trace, as the pit which marks the closed foramen ovale between the control of the printer of the least. the right and left auricles of the heart.—Vesti-gium foraminis ovalls, the fovea or fossa ovalis.—Ves-tigia rerum, traces of things.—See the quotation.

It is not to be doubted that those motions which give rise to sensation leave in the brain changes of its sub-stance which answer to what Haller called "restigia rerum," and to what that great thinker, David Hartley, termed "Yibratiuncules."

Huxley, Address before the British Association at Bel-[fast, 1874.

An obsolete variant of restment. vestiments, n.

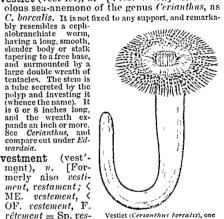
vesting (ves'ting), n. [\(\chi vest + -ing \)]. Cloth especially made for men's waisteoats: most commonly in the plural.

vestiture (ves'ti-tūr), n. [\(\chi L. vestire, pp. vestitus, dress, clothe (see vest), +-nrc. Cf. vesture, investiture.]

1\(\theref{1}\). The manufacture or preparation of cloth. R. Parke.—2\(\theref{1}\). Investiture. -3. In zoöl., the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface: as, the vestiture of the thorax of an in-

vestlet (vest'let), n. [< vest + -let.] A tubicolous seu-anemone of the genus Cerianthus, as

vestment (vest'ment), n. [Formerly also vesti-ME. vestement, COF. vestement, F. $v\hat{e}tement = Sp. ves$



Vestlet (Cerianthus borealis), one third natural size.

rétement = Sp. vestimento, m., vestimenta, f., = Pg. restimenta = It. restimento, m.,
vestimenta, f., \lambda L. vestimentum, elothing, covering, \(\text{vestire}, \) elothe: see vest, v.\rangle 1. A covering or garment; some part of elothing or dress;
an article of elothing; especially, some part of
outer elothing; specifically, a ceremonial or
official robe or garment.

Hir vestiments which that they were. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 2090.

The judges in their restments of state attended to give advice on points of law. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Eccles.. (a) One of the garments worn, in addition to the cassock and ordinary dress, by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., dur-ing divine service and the administration of the sacraments; especially, one of the garments so worn by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the cucharist; spe-cifically, the chasuble, or the chasuble with the other eucharistic garments and ornaments, esother eucharistic garments and ornaments, especially the amice, stole, and maniple. From monumental and other evidence it appears that the type of the principal ecclesiastical vestments has always been nearly the same; that this agreed on the whole with the general style of dress among Greeks, Romans, and Orientals; and that in certain respects it agreed with official rather than common civil dress and with Syrian rather than Greek or Roman costume. (b) One of the cloths or coverings of the altar.

vestrify (ves'tri-fi), v. t.; pret, and pp. vestri-

fied, ppr. restrifying. [< restry + -fy.] To make a vestry of, or make like a vestry; turn into a vestry. [Rare.]

In the dehate in the House of Commons on the Redistribution of Seats Bill, Dec. 4, 1884, Mr. Chaplin said it would "tend to restrify the House of Commons."

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 6.

vestry (ves'tri). n.; pl. vestries (-triz). [(ME. vestrye, < OF. *restairie (?), vestiaire, F. vestiaire, < L. vestiarium, a wardrobe: see vestiary. For the terminal form, cf. sextry.] 1. A room, or sometimes a separate building, attached to a church, where the vestments of the clergy,

and sometimes the sacred vessels and other vesturer (ves'tūr-er), n. treasures of the church, are kept. Such an apartment is also called sacristy or vestry-room. It is now, in Anglican churches, generally under the same roof with the church, and is usually placed at one side of the char-

A vestry or sanctuary, on the Gospel side of the altar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 426.

2. In non-liturgical churches, a room or building attached to a church, and used for the Sabbath-school, the weekly prayer-meetings, religious services, etc.; a chapel.—3. In Eng. eccles. law, and in Amer. colonial law: (a) A meeting of the inhabitants or ratepayers of a parish for the despatch of the official business of the parish. (b) A meeting or a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers at large, all of whom are entitled to vote in their election. It is not essential to the yalldity of the meetelection. It is not essential to the validity of the meeting that it be held in the vestry, or even in connection with the church-building. The general charge of the church property is intrusted to the vestry, together with certain administrative duties respecting the parish, such as the care of the poor, and sometimes the paving and lighting of the streets, etc.

The farmers whom he met at vestry.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, 1. 3.

4. In the Prot. Epis. Ch. in the United States of America, a committee (chosen annually by the members of the congregation) who, in conjunction with the churchwardens, manage its junction with the churchwardens, manage its temporal affairs. The time and manner of electing the vestrymen, and their lights and duties, are different in different dioceses, being determined by diocesan regulations. The vestry has a general charge of the temporalities of the church, and, in the case of a vacancy in the pastorate, is the oldical representative of the purish; but it exercises no ecclesiastical control over the rector, either in his administration of the spiritual affairs of the church or in the conduct of its services. It nominates the rector of the parish, subject to the approval of the bishop.—Common vestry, an assembly of the ratepayers at large.—Select vostry, a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers sometimes called select restry only when renewed by filling its own vacancies, and general vestry when filled by election by the ratepayers at large.

*vestry-board** (ves'tri-bord), n. Same as restry, 3, 4.

vestry-clerk (ves'tri-klerk), n. An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish necounts and books.

vestrydom (ves'tri-dum), n. [$\langle vestry + -dom.$] system of the government of parishes by vestries.

Relieved from the incubus of omnipotent restrydom.

Daily Telegraph, Jan. 8, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

(men). A member of a vestry.
vestry-room (ves'tri-röm), n. Same as restry, 1.
vestu (ves'tū), a. [F., pp. of restre, clothe: see
vest, v.] In her., same as revestn.
vestural (ves'tūr-al), a. [< vesture + -al.]
Pertaining or relating to vesture or dress.

The restural Tissue . . . of woodlen or other cloth which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and over-all.

**Cartyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 1.

vesture (ves'tūr), n. [< ME. vesture, < OF. vesture, vesteure, < ML. "vestura, < L. vestire, clothe: see rest.] 1. Garments in general; especially, the dress or costume worn at one time by any person.

I am a mald, and as by my nature And by my semblant and by resture Myn handes ben nat shapen for a knyf. Chaucer, Good Women, 1, 2001.

As a resture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed. Heb. 1, 12.

Madam, with your pardon,

I kiss your recture B. Jonson, Alchemist, Iv. 1.

2. That which invests or covers; covering generally; envelop; integument.

The napless resture of humility. Shak., Cor., il. 1. 250. 3. In old law: (a) All, except trees, that grows on or forms the covering of land: as, the vesture of an acre.

The profits and advantages of the resture and herbage of the garden called the Halgarth.

Quoted in Child & Ballads, V. 126.

But the best ground is knowne by the resture it beareth, as by the greatnesse of trees, or abundance of weeds.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 115.

(b) Investiture; seizin; possession. = Syn. 1 and

2. See rainent.

vesture (ves'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. vestured, ppr. vesturing. [< vesture, n.] To put vesture or elothing on; clothe; robe; vest.

Wyllynge furthermore that he shuld bee honourably re-ceaued and restured with slike. R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).

We never tired of the graceful women walking through the streets restured in garments of barbaric tint. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 67.

vesturer (ves'tūr-er), n. [< vesture + -er1.]

1. Eccles., a subordinate officer who has charge
of the ecclesiastical vestments.—2. A subtreasurer of a collegiate church or cathedral.

Lec.
Vesuvian (vē-sū'vi-an), a. and n. [= F. Vésuvien, < L. Tesuvius (see def.).] I. a. Of or pertaining to Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples; resembling Vesuvius; volcanic.
II. n. [l. c.] 1. In mineral., same as vesuvianite.—2. A kind of match, used for lighting eigars, etc.; a fusee. Also vesuvius.

Lord Steepleton Kildare, in the act of lighting a cheroot, dropped the Venuran incontinently, and stood staring at Isaacs, . . . while the match sputtered and smouldered and died away in the grass by the door.

F. M. Cranford, Mr. Isaacs, xi.

vesuvianite (vē-sū'vi-an-īt), n. [< Vesuvian + -ite².] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a brown to green color, rarely yellow or blue. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron, and was first found on Mount Vesuvius (whence the name). Also called *idocrase* and *egeran*. Xanthite, cyprine, and wilulte are varieties.

wesuviate (vö-sü'vi-āt), v. i.; pret. and pp. ve-siviated, ppr. vesuviating. To burst forth as a volcanic cruption. [Rare.]

It reservates. This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the cruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 166.

vesuvin, vesuvine (vē-sū'vin), n. Bismuth brown. It is used as a stain in histological examinations. See brown.
vesuvius (vē-sū'vi-us), n. Same as vesuvian, 2.
Vesuvius-salt (vē-sū'vi-us-salt), n. Same as

anhthitalite.

vet (vet), n. A colloquial contraction of veterinary (surgeon).

onary (surgeon).

Great pains are taken with the shocing, which is under the direct charge of the accomplished ret employed by that department.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 114.

Veta (ve til), n. A condition characterized by nausea, throbbing headache, and vertigo, often experienced by unacclimatized persons in the punas or elevated table-lands of Peru and Bolivia. Also called puna.

ivia. Also called puna.

vetanda (vē-tan'dii), n. pl. [Neut. pl. gerundive of retare, forbid: see veto.] Things to be forbidden or prohibited.

In general design as well as in details this work [Winstanley's Eddystone Light] must be placed among the retunda of maritime engineering. Energy, Brit., XIV, 615.

vestryman (ves' tri-man), n.; pl. vestrymen (-men). A member of a vestry.
vestry-room (ves' tri-röin), n. Same as restry, 1.
vestry-room (ves' tri-röin), n. Same as restry, 1.
vestry (ves' tū), a. [F., pp. of restry, elothe; see rest, v.] In her., same as rerestn.

vestrymen (ves' tri-han), n.; pl. vestrymen vetch (veeh), n. [Also fitch, fetch (t) (see fitch¹); \(ME. veche, also feche, ficche, \(OF, veche, vesse, \) later resee, F. vesce \(Sp. veza \) = It. vezza, vecia \(= \) OHG. wecha, MHG. G. wecke \(D. \) wikke \(= \) vestry.

vestryman (ves' tri-man), n.; pl. vestrymen vetch, also fitch, fetch (t) (see fitch¹); \(ME. veche, also feche, ficche, \(OF, veche, vesse, \) later resee, F. vesce \(Sp. veza \) = It. vezza, vecia \(= \) OHG. wecha, MHG. G. wecke \(D. \) wikke \(= \) vestrymen vecto, vesse, \(+ \) vestrymen vestry (ves' tū), a. [F., pp. of restry, elothe; see \) see vestry. Jisiov, vetch; akin to rincia, rinca, pervinca (see perwinkh 1), $\langle vincure(\sqrt{vie}), bind; ef. bind = L.$ ritis, a vinc, rimen, a pliant twig, $\langle vi, bind; see$ vitis, vine, withy.] A plant of the genus Vicia;

the common vetch



to be better than the common vetch for sandy ground, and V. hirsula, the tare-vetch, and V. calcarata approach it in value. The wood-vetch, V. sepiam, and the tufted vetch, V. sepiam, and the tufted vetch, V. cracea, are perennials useful in pastures. The common bean of Europe is of the vetch genus, V. Paba. (See beant.)

The name is extended to some kindred plants of other genera.—Bastard hatchet-vetch, Biserrula Pelecinus, having linear pods, which are extremely flattened contrary to the valves, thus bearing two false keels which are sinuate-deutate.—Bastard vetch, a plant of the former genus Phaca, now included in Astragalus.—Bitter vetch. See bitter-vetch.—Bladder-vetch, Same as bastard vetch: the name referring to the inflated pods.—Bush vetch. See def.—Chickling vetch, an annual

herb, Lathyrus sativus, extensively grown in southern Europe as a forage-plant and for its seeds, which are used like those of the chick-pea. Its cultivation has sometimes been prohibited, as its continuous use is said to induce paralysis of the legs in man and animals.—Grass vetch. See grass-vetch.—Hairy vetch. Same as tarevetch.—Hatchet vetch.—Harry vetch.—Same as tarevetch.—Hatchet vetch.—Horse or horseshoe vetch, Hippocrepis comosa: so named from its curved pods, which were credited with drawing the slose of horses that tread upon it: hence also called unshoe-thehorse. See Hippocrepis.—Kidney vetch. See kidney-phyllus, having a sweet root.—Milk vetch, See milk-vetch.—Sensitive joint-vetch, a plant of the genus Abschynomene. The pod is jointed, and the leaves in some species are sensitive.—Tare-vetch, the hairy vetch or tare, Vicia hirsuta.—Tufted vetch, Vicia Cracca, a species found in the northern Old World and eastern North America, climbing 2 or 3 feet high, and hearing clusters of blue flowers, turning purple. See def.—Woodvetch. See def.

vetch. see def.

vetchling (veeh'ling), n. [< vetch + -lingl.]

In bot., a name given loosely to plants of the genus Lathyrus. The meadow-vetchling is L. prateusis, a plant difficult to eradicate, but use-

inl for forage.

vetchy (vech'i), a. [< vetch + -y1.] Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with

A vetchy bed. Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Netchy bed.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Veteran (vet'c-ran), a. and n. [= F. vétéran, n., = Sp. Pg. It. veterano, a. and n., ⟨ L. veteranus, old, aged, that has been long in use (in rural language, of cattle, slaves, vines, etc.), esp., of soldiers, old, experienced, ⟨ vetus (veter), also veter, old, aged, that has existed a long time, lit. 'advanced in years,' akin to veterina, f., veterinum (usually in pl.), a beast of burden, prob. orig. 'a beast a year old' or more, and to vitulus, a calf, lit. 'a yearling' (vult. E. veal), ⟨ *vetus (*veter-), a year, = Gr. iτος (iτε-), orig. *Fiτος (Fiτισ-), a year; cf. Skt. ratsa, a year. From the same L. source are ult. inveterate, veterinary, and (⟨ L. vitulus⟩ E. veal, rellum.] I. a. 1. Grown old in service. —2. Hence —(a) Practised and skilful. (b) Entitled to consideration and allowance on account of long service. (c) In milit. matters, practised and aeconsideration and anowance on account of long service. (c) In milit, matters, practised and accustomed to war, as distinguished from raw, newly enlisted, etc. A veteran soldler is one who has been through one or more campaigns, and has gained the steadliness and confidence which make him a trustworthy

The reteran warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and animation of youth at the prospect of a foray.

Irving, Granada, p. 10s.

3. Long-continued; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a veteran or veterans.

Great and reteran service to the state. Longfellow.

II. n. One long practised, and therefore skilled and trustworthy, or entitled to consideration on account of past services; especially (milit.), a veteran soldier. See I., 2 (c).

Superfluous lags the retran on the stage.

Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, 1. 308.

The long-trained reteran scarcely wincing hears The infallible strategy of volunteers Making through Nature's walls its easy breach. Lowell, Agassiz, III. 3.

veteran (vet'e-ran), r. i. [\(\chieveteran, a.\)] Same as reteranize. [Colloq., U. S.]
veteranize (vet'e-ran-iz), r.; pret. and pp. reteranized, ppr. reteranizing. [\(\chieveteran + -ize.\)]
I. trans. To make veteran.

During the civil war in the U.S. the proportion was at first a little over three pieces for one thousand infantry, but as the latter became more retrantized this was reduced. Johnson's Cyc. (revised ed.), I. 266. II. intrans. To reënlist for service as a sol-

dier: often abbreviated to veteran. [Colloq., U. S.]

veterinarian (vet'e-ri-nā'ri-an), n. [< veteri-nary + -an.] One who practises the art of treat-ing disease and injuries in domestic animals, surgically or medically.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good reterinarians, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

To the reterinarian a knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the domestic animals is essential to the study of their diseases.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 225.

veterinary (vet'e-ri-nā-ri), a. and n. [= F. rétérinaire = Sp. Pg. It. veterinario, \lambda L. veterinarius, of or belonging to beasts of burden, hence a cattle-doctor, \lambda veterina (sc. bestia), veterinum (sc. animal or jumentum ?), beast of burden: see veteran.] I. a. Of or pertaining to domestic animals: sneeifically, pertaining to to domestic animals; specifically, pertaining to the surgical or medical treatment of domestic animals, especially of horses and cattle: as, a

veterinary

veterinary surgeon; veterinary medicine; a veterinary college or school.

II. n.; pl. veterinaries (-iz). A veterinarian.
vetiver (vet'i-ver). n. [= F. vettiver, vetyper
(NL. vetiveria), \(\)

A man who might be afraid to defeat a law by his single reto might not scruple to return it for re-consideration.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 73.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 73.

Afterwards the reto message of President Jackson put an end to legislation upon local routes.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 20.

Yeto. By this expression (Lat. veto, 'I forbid') is understood in public law the constitutional right of the competent authority, or in republics of the whole people in their primary assembly, to protest against a legislative or administrative act, and to prevent wholly, or for the time being, the validation or execution of the same.

Energy. Brit., XXIV. 206.

chairman. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

Absolute veto, a veto without restrictions.— Liberrum veto, in the former kingdom of Poland, the privilege enjoyed by a sincle member of the dlet of invalidating any measure.—Pocket veto. See pocket.—Suspensory veto, a veto to which certain conditions are attached.—Veto Act, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1834, decreeing that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church if a majority of the male heads of families in full communion with the church should dissent from his appointment. The Court of Session, and subsequently the House of Lords (in 1839), declared this act of the assembly to be illegal; and the dissensions that consequently arose within the church culminated in the disruption of 1843.

Veto (vē'tō), v. t. [< rcto, n.] To forbidauthoritatively; specifically, to negative by exercising the constitutional right of veto: as, to rcto a bill.

a bill.

vetoer (vē'tō-er), n. One who vetoes. New Fork Weckly Tribune, Oct. 24, 1888, p. 1.

vetoist (vē'tō-ist), n. [<\cup veto+-ist.] One who exercises the right of veto; a vetoer.

Vetterlin gun. See gun¹.

Vetterlin repeating rifie. See rifle².

vettura (vet-tō'rii), n. [It., = F. voiture, < L. vectura, a carrying, carriage: see vecture.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

vetturino (vet-tō-rē'nō), n.; pl. vetturini (-ni). [It., <\cup vettura, a carriage: see vectura.] In Italy, one who lends for hire a vettura or carriage. or one who lends for hire a vettura or carriage, or

who drives such a vehicle.

vetust (vē-tust'), a. [< L. vetustus, aged, old, < vetus, old: see veteran.] Old; ancient.

[Rare.]

=Syn. 1. Annoy, Plague, etc. (see tease), provoke, gall, chafe.—3. To disquiet.

II.; intrans. To fret; be teased or irritated; feel annoyed, angry, or distressed.

I do command thee be my slave forever, And ver while I laugh at thee. Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

Prithee, sweet Mistress Dorothy, vex not; how much is it [a debt]? Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

vex (veks), n. [< rcx, r.] A trouble; a vexation. [Scotch.]

My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk as a great tex. Scott, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

administrative act, and a plant of the same.

Eneye. Brit., XXIV. 206.

2. Any right or power of authoritatively forbidding or effectively negativing, or the exercise of such right or power; prohibition; interdict.

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant reto.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xviii.

The rector had beforehand put a reto on any Dissenting chairman.

George Etiot, Felix Holt, xviv.

Absolute veto, a veto without restrictions.— Liberum veto, in the former kingdom of Poland, the privilege annoying, troubling, grieving, or distressing; specifically, a harassing under forms of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing by legal process, as by a malicious suit.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some real-market.— Suspensory

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust recation.

Bacon.

No noise, no pulling, no rexation wakes thee, Thy lethargy is such. B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2. 2. The state of being vexed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; irritation; sorrow; grief; annoy-

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love,
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 5.

There's nothing of so infinite rexation
As man's own thoughts.

Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels exation at his own inability—a veration arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.

II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. A cause of irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, or grief; affliction.

Your children were rexation to your youth.

Shak, Rich. III., iv. 4. 305.

Sonac, AICH. 111., IV. 4. 205.

=Syn. 2. Anger, Vexation, Indignation, etc. (see angerl), Chagrin, etc. (see mortification); trouble, exasperation, chagrin, petulance.

chagrin, petulance. vexatious (vek-sā'shus), a. [< vexatious (vek-sā'shus), a. [< vexation) + -ous.] 1. Causing vexation, annoyance, trouble, or the like; teasing; annoying; trouble-some: as, a vexatious neighbor; a vexatious circumstance.

vexingness

Did they convert a legal claim into a rexatious extortion?

Burke, Rev. in France. Continual vexatious wars.

2. Full of trouble or disquiet.

He leads a recatious life who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another.

Sir K. Digby.

An administration all new and all rezatious was intro-uced.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 54.

vexations suit, in law, a suit begun without probable cause, or, by reason of other pending proceedings, superfluous and serving only to vex or annoy. = Syn. 1. Irritating, provoking. vexatiously (vek-sā'shus-li), adv.' In a vexa-

vexatiously (vex-sa shus-n), and in a vexatious manner; so as to give annoyance. vexatiousness (vek-sā'shus-nes), n. The state or character of being vexatious. vexedly (vek'sed-li), adv. With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation. Richardson, Obside Markey Laborated States.

ense; frèt; plague; annoy; harass.'

They that rex and unquiet themselves with cares and tudy. Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11.

Such an injury would rex a very saint.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 28.

O, I shall burst if I cut not my luce, I'm so rext!

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

There! you stumble on the stair, and are rexed at your proper propers. The stair of the S. iii. 2. 28.

There is you stumble on the stair, and are rexed at your proper propers. The stair of the S. iii. 2. 28.

There is you stumble on the stair, and are rexed at your properson of the stair. The stair of the S. iii. 2. 28.

The stair of annoyance or vexation. Rechardson, Clarisas Harlowe, I. lxix.

**exedness* (vek'sed-nes), n. Vexation; annoyance. Richardson, Clarisas Harlowe, I. lxix.

**exedness* (vek'sed-nes), n. Vexation; annoyance. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xc.

**exedness* (vek'ser), n. [{ vex + -erl.}] One who vexes; one who irritates or troubles.

**exedness* (vek'sei), n. [{ L. vexillum, q. v.}] In bot.,

same as vexillum.

The stair of the S., iii. 2. 28.

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The stair of the S., iii. 2. 28.

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vexil(vek'si-lär), a. [=F. vexillaire = Pg. vexillar (vek'si-lär), a. [=F. vexillaire = Pg. vexillario, < L. vexillarius, a standard-bearer, also one of the senior class of veterans, < vexillum, a standard: see vexillum.] 1. Pertaining to an ensign or standard.—2. In bot., same as vexillary, 2.—3. In ornith., of or pertaining to the vane, web. or vexillum of a feather.

vexillary (vek'si-lā-ri), a. and n. [< L. vexillary (sel'si-lā-ri), a. and n.

11. n. One who carries a vexilium; a standard-bearer.

Letters like to those the vexillary
Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Vexillate (vek'si-lāt), a. [< vexill(um) + -atel.]
Having vexilla or pogonia; webbed or pogoniate are a feather.

te, as a feather.

vexillation (vek-si-la'shon), n. [\langle L. vexillation(n-), a body of soldiers under one standard, a battalion, \langle vexillum, a standard: see vexillum.] A company of troops under one vexillum.

lum or ensign.

vexillator (vek'si-lā-tor), n. [ML, < L. vexillum, a standard: see rexillum.] A standard-bearer. See the quotations.

In manner of representation there was no essential dif-ference between the performance of a morality and that of a miracle; the pageants used for one were used for the other; excillators proclaimed the intended performance, and the performers went from place to place, in both cases.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 58.

The prologue to this curious drama ["Corpus Christi"] is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called rexillators. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229. is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called vexillators. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229.

Vexillum (vek-sil'um), n.; pl. vexilla (-\frac{a}{2}). [L., a military ensign, a standard, banner, fiag, also a company, \(\chi \) vehere, carry: see vex, vehicle. I. In Rom. antiq.: (a) Strictly, the standard of a naniple; hence, any military standard, whatever its character, except the eagle of the legion. (b) The troops collected under a vexillum; a company; a troop; any body of soldiers serving under an ensign separate from that of the legion; hence, under the empire, the body of veteran soldiers connected with a legion who, having served sixteen years in the legion, were detached under a vexillum of their own, with special privileges, for their remaining four years of service. These vexilla averaged from 500 to 600 in strength.—2. Eccles.: (a) A processional banner; also, a processional cross. (b) A kind of flag or pennon attached by a cord to the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff. It is folded round the staff, to prevent the metal of which the staff is made, or with which it is mounted, from being tarnished by the moisture of the hand. Also orarium, sudarium, veil.

3. In her., same as banderole, 1 (b).—4. In bot, the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower. It is external, and wrapped around the others in the bud. Also rexil. See cut under papilionaccous.—5. In ornith., a pogonium, web, or vone of a feather; also, both webs together with the rachis upon

rexit. See cut under papilionaccous.—5. In ornith., a pogonium, web, or vane of a feather; also, both webs together with the rachis upon

which they are borne. Also called standard. vexingly (vek'sing-li), adv. In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate. vexingness (vek'sing-nes), n. The character or state of being vexing.

VAVIII. a. An obsolete form of wain vezir (ve-zēr'), n. Same as vizir. V-gage (vē'gāj), n. See gage². V-gear (vē'gēr), n. A duplex arrangement of

skew-gearing, in which each tooth has the form of the letter V. E. H. Knight.
V-hook (ve'huk), n. In steam-engines, a gab

at the end of an eccentric-rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V.

Vi, Vi-apple (vē, vē'ap*l), n. [Tahitian ri (Vitian ri) + E. apple.] The Tahiti apple, Sponding due is dias dulcis.

dias dulcis.

V. i. An abbreviation of rerb intransitive.

Via¹ (vi¹ii or vö¹ii), n. [⟨ L. ria (⟩ It. Sp. Pg. ria), a way, road, passage, channel, also a journey, voyage, in rustic speech rea, prop. orig. *reha = Skt. raha = Goth. wigs = AS. wcg = It. way: see way¹. From L. via are also ult. E. viaticum, voyage, conrey, convoy, envoy, invoice, denious, deniate apprings imperious deliate. vialicum, voyage, convey, convoy, anvoy, invoice, devious, devious, previous, obviate, previous, impervious, obviaus, previous, obviate, bivious, trivial, trivium, quadrivium, the first element in riaduct, etc.] 1. A highway; a road; a way or passage. The word is often used adverbially in the ablative case, with the meaning 'by way' (of being understood with the following noun): as, to send a letter ria London (that is, by way of London); to go to Washington ria Philadelphia.

2. In anat. and mcd., a natural passage of the body.—Per vias naturales, through the natural passage.

2. In anat. and mcd., a natural passage of the body.—Per vias naturales, through the natural passages; in obstet, a phrase expressing the delivery of the fetus in the natural way.—Prime vie, the first or principal passages—that is, the alimentary canal; the bowels.
—Via Lactea, in astron., the Milky Way, or Galaxy. See Galaxy.—Via media, the middle way; the mean between two extremes. The phrase has often been applied to a view of the position of the Angilean Church, which regards it as half-way between Romanism and Protestantism.

Via² (vg'ii), interj. [It. via, come, come on, away, enough, otc., an exchamation of encouragement, impatience, etc., an elliptical use of

agement, impatience, etc., an elliptical use of via, way: see via¹.] Away! of!! formerly a word of encouragement from commanders to their men, riders to their horses, etc., and also an expression of impatience, defiance, etc. "Fia!" says the flend; "nway!" says the flend; "for the heavens, rouse up a brave mind," says the flend, "and run."

Shak, M. of V., ii. 2, 11.

Via for fate! fortune, lo, this is all:
At grief's rebound I'll mount, although I fall!
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, ii. 1.

viability (vī-n-bil'i-ti), n. [< F. riabilité; as riable + -ity.] 1. The state of being viable; capability of living; specifically, capability in the fetus of continued existence after removal

the letus of continued existence after removal from the womb. The necessary condition of stability is that the vital organs shall be sufficiently well formed to be able to perform their functions, a state reached when the fetus has attained the age of about seven months.

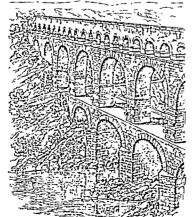
2. In nat. hist., the ability to live in certain conditions of environment, climatic, geographical, etc.: as, the viability of fish in the water; the viability of an imported plant or animal in a country.

viable (vi'a-bl), a. [$\langle F. viable, \langle ML. *vitabilis, eapable of life, \langle L. vita (<math>\rangle F. vie)$, life: see vital.] Capable of living; likely to live; specifically, eapable of continued existence outside of the womb: noting a fetus. See viability, 1.

Thanks to the course and gavage, the time when the factus becomes viable may now be placed in the seventh month.

Medical News, LH. 651.

viaduct (vi'a-dukt), n. [= F. riaduc = Sp. Pg. riaducto, < ML. riaductus, a viaduct, < L. ria, road, way, + ductus, a leading: see rial and duct, and cf. aqueduct (L. aquæ ductus), with which viaduct seems to have been confused in



Viaduct.—Ancient Roman Aqueduct called the Pont du Gard, near Nîmes, France; adapted as a viaduct for the modern highway.

form.] An extensive bridge, consisting strictly of a series of arches of masonry, erected for the purpose of conducting a road or a railway over a valley or a district of low level, or over existing channels of communication, where an embankment would be impracticable or inexpedient; more videly, one elected. dient; more widely, any clevated roadway for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established. Compare aqueduct.

aqueduct.
viaget, n. An obsolete form of voyage.
vial (vi'nl), n. [Formerly also viall, viol, violl, altered terminally to accord with the L. spelling and with phial; ⟨ ΜΕ. viole, fiole, fyole, ⟨ OF. viole, an irreg. variant of fiole, phiole (F. fiole), prop. *fiale = It. fiala. ⟨ L. phiala, ML. fiala, ⟨ Gr. φάλη, a shallow cup or bowl, esp. a drinking-bowl or a bowl for libations, a patera, a cinerary urn. Cf. phiala, a later form after the L. spelling.] A vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquids, and particularly liquid medicines. Also phial.

and particularly liquid medicines. Also phial.

The gobelotes of golde grauen aboute, & fyotes fretted with flores & fleez of golde, Vpon that avter watz at allehe dresset.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1176.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole, With juice of cursed hebenon in a rial, And in the porches of my ears did pour The leperous distilment. Shak, Hamilet, i. 5. 62.

I never valued this ampulla, or vial, at less than eight crowns.

B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

To give me a proof of his art, he took a glass of fair water, and, by the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy.

Addicton, Tatler, No. 131.

Anaclastic vial. See anaclastic.—Leyden vial. Same

Anaclastic vial. See anaclastic.—Leyden vial. Same as Leyden jar (which see, under jar3).—To pour out vials of wrath, to take vengeance; inflict judgment (Rev. xvi. 1); hence, colloquially, to become very angry; storm; rage. Wal, Miss S. doos her cuttins up and pourins out o' rials, But then she hez her widder's thirds, an' all on us hez trials.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

vial (vi'al), v. t.; prot. and pp. rialed, rialled, ppr. rialing, rialling, [< rial, n.] 1. To put or keep in a vial, or as in a vial.

She with precious riall'd liquours heals.

Millon, Comus, 1, 847.

2. To store up for punishment or vengeance: with reference to Rev. xvi. 1.

Full on my fenceless head its phial'd wrath
My fate exhaust. Shenstone, Love and Honour. Also phial.

viaitui will hom.

viameter (vī-am'e-ter), n.

Gr. µi-por, measure.] An instrument 101.

suring the distance traveled by a enringe by registering the revolutions made by a wheel connected with it; an odometer. Imp. Dict.

viand (vī'and), n. [{ ME. *viande, vyaunde, < OF. viande, F. viande, < ML. vivenda, also, after Rom., vivanda, (things) to be lived upon, neut. vibracular (vī-brak'ū-lūr), a. [{ vibraculum. vibracular (vī-brak'ū-lūr), a. [{ vibraculum. + -ar³.}] Of the nature of or pertaining to the vibracular imaken Vyaunde Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Manderille, Travels, p. 193.

As grete Wormes that men fynden there in Wodes, men maken Vyaunde Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Manderille, Travels, p. 193.

Manderille, Travels, p. 193.

As grete Wormes that men fynden there in Wodes, men maken Vyaunde Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Manderille, Travels, p. 193.

Manderille, Travels, p. 193.

Morks, V. 93.

North of the Skin, having of a line or long stripe.

Vibracular (vī-brak'ū-lūr), a. [{ vibraculum. + -ar³.}] Of the nature of or pertaining to the vibracularium (vī-brak-ū-lūr'ri-um), n.; pl. vibracularium (vī-brak-ū-lūr'ri-um), n.; pl. vibracularium (vī-brak-ū-lūr'ni-um), n.; pl. vi

One that, to purchase the name of a sumpluous franke-len or a good riander, would bid dinerse ghests to a costlic and dantie dinner.

Stanthurst, Descrip, of Ireland, iv. (Holinshed's

2. A feeder or enter. Cranmer. viandry! (vi'and-ri), n. [< viand + -ry (see -rry).] Food; victuals; provisions; viands. J. Udall, On Luke xxiv.

vi-apple, n. See ri.
viaryt (vi'a-ri), a. [< L. riarius, of or pertaining to roads or ways, < ria, road, way: see ria1.]
Of, pertaining to, or happening in roads or

Ays.
In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *riary* omens.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 96.

viatecture (vi'a-tek-tūr), n. [< L. via, road, way, + -tecture as in architecture.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railways, canals, etc. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

viatic (vī-at'ik), a. [< L. viaticus, of or pertaining to a journey, < via, way, road: see via!.]

Of or pertaining to a journey.

of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

Viaticals (vi-at'i-kalz), n. pl. [Pl. of *riatical,

(viatic + -al.] Things carried or taken along
in traveling; baggage, especially military baggage; impedimenta. [Rare.]

His [Cicero's] language, so admirable in everything else, was unfit for it; his back would have been bent, bowed down, and broken under the weight of armor and viaticals which Titus carried with him easily and far. Landor, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, it.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollic and Licinius Calvus, it.

viaticum (vī-at'i-kum), n. [= F. viatigue = Sp.

viático = Pg. It. viatico, < L. viaticum, provision

or money for a journey, money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money, LL. also money

to pay the expenses of one studying abroad,
also the eucharist given to a dying person;
neut. of viaticus, pertaining to a journey: see

viatic. Ct. voyage, a doublet of viaticum.] 1.

Provision for a journey.

A poor viaticum; very good gold, sir;

On 10r il journey.

A noor riaticum; very good gold, sir;
But holy men affect a better treasure.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, 1, 2.

The smallness of their riaticum and accommodation for heir voyage.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 76.

2. In Rom. antiq., an allowance for the expenses of the journey, made to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service. Under the republic it had the form of transportation and supplies furnished by state contractors; under the empire it was a fixed payment of money.

3. The eucharist: in old usage generally, in

3. The eucharist: in old usage generally, in modern usage exclusively, employed to designate it as given to a person in danger of death. According to Roman Catholic, Greek, etc., ecclesiastical law, such persons are allowed to receive the communion, even if they are not fasting, and they may do so again and again in the same illness if circumstances render it expedient. The viaticum is given by the parish priest, or by another priest deputed by him.

She received the heavenly rinticum but the Sunday before, after a most solemn recollection.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

Shall extreme unction, or other ghostly rinticum (to Louis, not to France), be administered?

Carlyle, French Rev., I. 1. 3.

4. A portable altar: so called because often

taken to the bedside of the dying.

viator (vi-ā'tor), n.; pl. riatores (vi-a-tō'rēz).

[L. riator, a traveler, \(\circ\) riare, go, journey, \(\circ\) ria, way: see way!.] 1. A traveler; a wayfaring person.—2. In Rom. antiq., a servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates: a summent of

certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or

viatorially (vī-a-tō'ri-al-i), adr. [< viator + -ial + -ly²-.] As regards traveling. [Rare.]

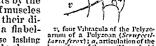
They are too far apart, riatorially speaking.

Daily Telegraph, Sept. 29, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.) vialful (vi'al-ful), n. [\(\sigma \) vialful (vi'al-ful)] As much viatoriant (vi-a-to'ri-an), a. Belonging to the as a vial will hold.

way or to traveling. Blount.

viatoriant (vi-a-to'ri-an), a. Belonging to the way or to traveling. Blount.
vibex (vi'beks), n.; pl. vibices (vi-bi'sēz). [NL., \(\(\) L. \) ribex (vibic-), the mark of a blow, a wale.]
1. In pathol., a large purple spot appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are also called molopes.—2. A hemorrhage beneath or into the skin, having the form of a line or long string.

(-lii). [NL., \langle L. ri-brare, shake, agitate: see vibrate.] One of the long filamentous or flagelliform ap-pendages of the cells or ectocysts of many polyzoans, usually articulated with short dilated processes of the ectocyst, and executing constant lashing movements by the contraction of muscles contained in their dilated bases; a flabel-



46

7, four Vibracula of the Pelyzo-arum of a Polyzoan (Serrepecti-laria ferox); a, articulation of the base of one of them. (Magnified.)

Inted bases; a flabellarium. These lashing mine of a Polyzon (Sengelzon (Se

So stirring and vibrant with commerce and speculation.

The Century, XXVI. 828.

2. Of sounds, resonant; sonorous; characterized by a perceptible vibration; sometimes, tremulous.

Gally the old man sang to the vibrant sound of his fiddle.

Longfellow, Evangeline, 1, 4.

Her eyes were brilliant, her glance was tender, . . . er voice was ribrant with feeling,

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 8.

vibrate (vi'brât), r.; pret. and pp. vibrated, ppr. vibrate (vi'brât), r.; pret. and pp. vibrated, ppr. vibrating. [\(\) L. vibratus, pp. of vibrare (\(\) It. vibrare = \(\) Sp. Pg. vibrar = \(\) F. vibrer), set in tremulous motion, move to and fro. brandish, shake; cf. Skt. \(\) vip. tremble.] I. intrans.

1. To swing; oscillate; move one way and the other; play to and fro, as the pendulum.

The government would ribrate between the two factions (for such will parties have become) at each successive election.

Calhoun, Works, I, 42.

2. To move in any kind of stationary motion under forces of restitution, commonly with a rapid motion.—3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; thrill; quiver: as, a whisper ribrates on the ear.

Music, when soft voices die, Vibrates in the memory. Shelley, To -

Stephen had the fibre of nobleness in him that vibrated to her appeal. George Eliot, Mill on the Ploss, vl. 11. 4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opin-

II. trans. 1. To eause to move or wave to and fro; cause to swing or oscillate; hence, to throw with a vibratory motion; hurl.

That orator [Pericles] of whom (amongst so many that ribrated thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and lightened.

De Quincey, Style, iii.

rivated thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and lightened.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; cause to quiver: as, ribrated breath.—3. To measure or indicate by vibrating or oscillating: as, a pendulum ribrating seconds.

Vibratile (vi'orā-til), a. [= F. ribratile; as vibrate + -ib.] Capable of vibrating: susceptible of being vibrated; vibratory: a, a ribratile organ; ribratile action or motion.—Vibratile antenne, in entom, antenne which are slender and constantly quivering or vibrating as the insect moves, as in the lehacumonide and some other Humanophera.—Vibratile cell, a cillated cell.—Vibratile epithelium, cpithelium composed of cillated cells.—Vibratile membrane. See membrane.

Vibratility (vi-brā-til'i-ti), n. [< ribratile + -ity.] The property or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibration or oscillation.

Vibration (vi-brā'shon), n. [< F. vibration = Sp. vibracion = Pg. vibração = It. vibrazione, < L. vibratio(n-), a shaking or brandishing, < vibrare. Shake, vibrate: see vibrate.] 1. The act of vibrating; a movement to and free; oscillation; hence, fluctuation in general: as, a vibration of opinion.

bration of opinion.

The late proceedings seem to be producing a decisive ribration in our favor.

Jefferson, To James Madison, Correspondence, I. 590.

Like the great cords of a harp, in loud and solemn ribra-tions.

In Virginia there had been a great ribration of opinion.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., 11, 351.

2. In physics, an oscillating, reciprocating, or any kind of stationary motion made by a body, as a pendulum, musical cord, clastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, as a pendulum, musical cord, clastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, figure, or volume of equilibrium, under the influence of forces of restitution. When the reciprocating morement is comparatively slow, as that of a pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body, the term oscillation is commonly used, while the term vibration is generally confined to a motion with rapid reciprocations or revolutions, as that of a sonorous body, which proceeds from the attractions (with perhaps some repulsions) of the molecules of the body on each other when a disturbance takes place in their state of equilibrium. In the case of a vibrating string or rod, the vibrations are distinguished as transverse or longitudinad, according to the direction of the oscillating movement relatively to the length of the sonorous body. The term vibration is also applied to the motion (generally an elliptical revolution) which is produced among the particles of a find or ethercal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse, by which means waves or undulations are caused. In all cases one complete vibration means the double movement of the particle or vibrating body to and fro about the position of equilibrium, while the movement forward and backward on one side only is a half-vibration. The laws of vibratory motion form the foundation of the theories devised by modern science to account for the phenomena of acousties and optics. See sounds, and undulatory the org of light (under light), 1, 1800 cuts under noded and see of acoustics and optics. See sound5, and undulatory theory of light (under light1, 1), also cuts under nodal and so-

The phenomena of polarisation demonstrated . . . that the ribrations of light take place at right angles to the direction of the rays. Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 351.

3. In med., same as fremitus.—4. In nat. hist., movement to and fro, especially when quick,

continuous, regular, and of little amplitude; a quivering or shivering motion; tremulousness; tremor: as, the vibration of aspen-leaves on their compressed petioles in the breeze; the tremor: as, the vibration of aspen-leaves on their compressed petioles in the breeze; the vibration of the ear-drum under sound-waves; the vibration of a fly's wings in flight. The word is also somewhat specifically applied to ciliary action, or the motion of microscopic bodies, as cilia, flagella, vibracula, vibrios, spermatic flaments, and the like, vibration being the most obvious activity of such objects, and a usual means of locomotion, of ingestion of food, etc.—Ampiltude of a simple vibration. See amplitude.—Ampiltude of vibration, the maximum excursion or displacement of a vibration, a vibration whose period depends only upon the nature and form of the vibration body: used in contradistinction to forced vibration, when the period is more or less modified by some ontside influence, as the vibrations of a neighboring body of slightly different pitch.—Funipendulous vibration. See funipendulous.—Harmonic vibration. See funipendulous.—Harmonic vibration. See funipendulous.—See lateral.—Period of vibration, the shortest time between instants at which the displacement and velectly of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and in direction.—Phase of vibrations, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time shore the passage of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and in direction.—Phase of vibrations, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time shore the passage of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and the direction of vibration detail british bedy are the same both in amount and in direction.—Phase of vibrations, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time shore the passage of the vibrating body through equilibrium divided by the complete period of vibration, this quotient being multiplied by 360°.

Vibrational (vi-)ria shon-al), a. [Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vibration.

The ribrational impulse may be given as nearly as possible at the centre of the mass of air in the resonant box.

**Energy. Brit., XXIV. 242, note 1.

vibratiuncle (vi-brā'ti-ung-kl), n. [< NL. *vi-bratumcula, dim. of 1. vibratio(n-), vibration: see vibration.] A small vibration. Also vibrasee vibration.] A small vibration. Also vibration.dlso vibration. See the quotation under restigium.

The brain, not the spinal marrow or nerves, is the seat of the soul, as far as it presides over the voluntary motions. For the efficacy of the motory ribratinales depends chiefly on that part of them which is excited within the brain.

Hartlen, Theory of the Human Mind, I. § 3.

Hartley supposes that the vibrations excited by a sensory or other impression do not die away, but are represented by smaller vibrations, or ribrationeles, the permanency and intensity of which are in relation with the frequency of repetition of the primary vibrations.

Huxley, Animal Automatism.

vibratiunculation (vi-brā-ti-ung-kū-lā'shon), n. [< NL. *ribratiuncula + -ation.] A little thrill, throb, or throe; a slight shudder; a vi-bratiuncle. (ones, Diemon of Darwin (1885),

britaine. Comes Fremon of France, p. 58. [Rure.] ribrative (vr'brā-tiv), a. [< vibrate + -ive.] Vibrating; vibratory; causing vibration.

A ribrative motion.

vibrato (ve-bra'to), n. [It., pp. of ribrare, vibrate: see ribrate.] A pulsating effect in vocal music produced by the rapid reiteration of emphasis on a tone, as if under the impulse of great emotion. Strictly, the cibrato is distinct from the tremolo, in that the latter involves a perceptible varia-tion in pitch; but in common usage the terms are made

synonymous.

vibrator (vi'brā-tor), n. [< NL. vibrator, < L. ribrare, vibrate; see vibrate.] 1. In elect, or teleg.,
a reed the vibrations of which are made to open and close the electric circuit and hence transand close the electric circuit and hence transmit pulsatory currents; also, a reed acted on by pulsatory currents by means of an electromagnet, and hence made to respond to the vibrations of a corresponding reed sending these currents from a distance. See harmonic telegraph, under telegraph,—2. In the reed-organ, one of the reeds by which the tone is produced.

3. In printing an integraph retails that has a visual printing and the that has a visual printing and the produced. -3. In printing, an inking-roller that has a vibrating as well as a rotary movement, which aids the distribution of ink on the inking-table

of a cylinder-press.

vibratory (vi'bri-tō-ri), a. [= F. vibratoire =
Sp. Pg. vibratorio; as vibrate + -ory.] 1. Vibrating; consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; vibrative.

Vibratory motion of solids, which is really a molecular disturbance, is absorbed by being transformed into other kinds of molecular motion, and so may finally be transferred to the other.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 210.

2. Causing vibration.

2. Causing vibration.

The smoothness of the oil, and the vibratory power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness.

Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.

Vibrio (vib'ri-ō), n. [NL. (Cohn), \ L. vibrare, vibrate: see vibrate.] 1. A genus or formgenus of Schizomyceles or bacteria, by some authorities regarded as the same as Spirillum. They have cylindrical, curved, or spirally wound rigid cells, provided at each end with a cilium. They occur in infusions, on teeth, in sea-water, etc. (See Spirillum, Schizomyceles.) The genus is a very old one, having been characterized by O. F. Müller in 1786 as "elongate infusorians without external organs," and has included at times various minute animals which have nothing to do with it. See def. 3.

2. [l. c.; pl. vibrios or vibriones (vib'ri-ōz, vibri-ō'nōz).] A member of this genus; a vibrion; a motile bacterium.—3t. [l. c.] An animaleule like or mistaken for a bacterium, and misplaced in the genus Vibrio: an old name of some minute nematoids, as those species of Tylenchus

nute nematods, as those species of Tylenchus which infest wheat and cause ear-cockles. Vibrion (vib'ri-on), n.; pl. vibriones (vib-ri-ō'-nēz). [{ F. vibrion, { NL. vibrio(n-): see Vibrio.}] One of the microscopic motile filaments which may be developed in organic infusions; a vibrio; a motile bacterium. Spe Vibrio, 1. Vibrionidm (vibrionidm), n. [NI. { Vib-Vibrionidæ (vib-ri-on'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \(\forall Vib-rio(n.) + -idw.\)] A family of microscopic organisms, named from the genus Fibrio, and installation are serviced from the service of the service cluding some minute nematoid worms which were confounded with certain microbes. See Vibrio, 3. Also called Vibrionia and Vibrioniaa, and referred to the Infusoria, as by Ehrenberg

and by Dujardin.

vibrionine (vib'ri-ō-nin), a. [< vibrion + -inc.]

Pertaining to or resembling vibrios.

vibrissa (vi-bris'i), n.; pl. vibrissæ (-ō). [NL.,

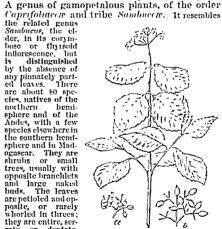
L. vibrissa, usually in pl. vibrissæ, the hairs
in the nostrils.] 1. In mammal., one of the long, stiff bristles which grow upon the upper lip and elsewhere upon the head of most mammals; a eisewhere upon the head of most mammais; a whisker, as of a cat. They are tactile organs, or feelers, and are sometimes called tactile hairs (pili tactiles). There is a popular notion that the whiskers reach out just far enough on each side to enable the animal to judge whether a hole or other close passage is large enough for it to pass through, and very probably this is true in many cases. See cuts under mouse, occlot, panther, serval, tiger, and tiger-cat.

2. In ornith., a rictal bristle; one of the special set of long, slender, bristle-like or bristly feathers, devoid of vexilla proper, which grow in a series along each side of the rictus or gape in a series along each side of the rictus or gape of the mouth of many birds, as flycatchers, goatsuckers, and others. When very long, as in the goatsucker, they are sometimes called vibresee pectinate, and may have lateral filaments, as in the chuck-will's widow. The use of the vibrisse is supposed to be to entangle the legs and wings of insects, and thus diminish or prevent their struggling when caught, as the bristles are observed to be specially well developed in insectivorous birds which take their prey on the wing. See cuts under Platyrhynchus, flycatcher, goatsucker, and whippoorwill.

3. In human anath, one of the hairs which grow in the nostrijs.—4. In entam, one of the proin the nostrils.—4. In entom., one of the projecting lateral bristles on the upper border of the peristomium or mouth-cavity of certain Dintera.

Newton. Vibroscope (vi'brō-skōp), n. [< L. vibrare, ribrare, vibrate, + Gr. oxozew, view.] An instrument for observing, or for registering, vibrations. eration Viburnum (vi-ber'num), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1978)]

1700), \(\lambda \)L. riburnum, the wayfaring-tree. \(\] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order



are about 80 species, natives of the mothern hemisphere and of the Andes, with a few species elsowhere in the southern hemisphere and in Madogascar. They are shrubs or small trees, usually with opposite branchlets and large naked buds. The leaves are petioled and opposite, or rarely whorled in threes; they are entire, serrate or dentate, rarely lobed. The white or pinkish corymbs of flowers are somewhat umbelled or panieled, and are axillary or terminal; the flowers are usually wheelshaped, with five equal lobes, and a one-to three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a dry or fleshy ovoid or plobose drupe usually one-celled and contaming a single compressed and deeply furrowed seed. The fruit is edible but insipid in V. Lentogo, acid in V. Opalus, astringent in others, in which it is said, however, to be edible after fermentation, and to have been made into cakes by the North American Indians. In several species, forming the section Opalus (also peculiar in its scaly buds), the marginal flowers are all alike, and the winter buds, unlike most plants of temperate regions, are without scales. In a few Ilfmalayan and Chineso species (the section Solenatiuss) the flowers are tubular, clongated, and panieled, and na la a few others funnelform. Three species occur in Europe,

of which V. Tinus is the laurustinus, a winter-flowering shrub of southern Europe, in Corsica forming large forests, often cultivated for its ornamental evergreen leaves, white blossoms, and dark-blue berries. V. Opulus, the cranberry-tree or high cranberry, in England also known as white degreeod, marsh- or water-delre, and gaiter-tree, is widely diffused through the north of both continents: in Norway it is used for the manufacture of small wooden articles, of spirits, and of a yellow dye. For the other European species, V. Lantana, see ecayfaring-tree. Fourteen species occur within the United States: 11 in the northeast; the others, V. ellipticum near the Pacilie, V. densiforum and V. obovatum near the South Atantic coast; V. acerfolium extends north to Fort Yukon, V. pauciforum to Sitka. Two American species, Y. Lenago and V. prunifolium, become small trees. The bark of several species is used in the United States an domestic remedy, and the inner bark of V. Lantana is esteemed a vesicant in England. A beverage known as Appalachian tea is sometimes made from the leaves of V. cassinoides, an early-flowering, thick-leafed species of American swamps. Several species are known as arrow-wood, chiefly V. dentatum in the north, V. molle in the south, V. ellipticum in California. The species are somewhat widely known by the generic name, especially V. acerfolium, the maple-leafed viburnum, or dockmackie. The sweet viburnum is V. Lentago (for which see sheepberry). V. nudum is known as withe-rod, V. prunifolium, V. pubescens, and V. acerfolium, blue in V. dentatum and V. molle, and bright-red in V. Opulus, in the soweth, V. Lantana is an orange-red turning dull-black. Garden varieties produced by cultivation from V. Opulus, that of V. Lantana is an orange-red surning dull-black. Garden varieties produced by cultivation from V. Opulus, it hat of V. Lantana is an orange-red surning dull-black. Garden varieties produced by cultivation from V. Opulus, it hat of V. Lantana is an orange-red turning dull-black. Garden vari

a substitute, a deputy, vicegerent, vicar, proxy, < *vix (vic-), found only in oblique cases (gen. vices, etc.) and pl. vices, change, interchange: see vice4.] 1. A person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in the vices. tute in office: as, the Pope claims to be vicar of Jesus Christ on earth.

He hath thee [the Virgin] maked vicaire and maistresse Of al the world.

Chaucer, A. B. C., 1. 140.

Consider also the presence of the king's majesty, God's high vicar in earth

Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Antichrist wee know is but the Devil's Vicar.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In Eng. eccles. law, the priest of a parish the tithes of which belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, and who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. The title is also now given to incumbents who would formerly have been known as perpetual curates (see curate).

Ye persons and vickers that have cure and charge, Take hede to the same, and roue not at large. Babces Book (Γ. E. T. S.), p. 354.

All Rectors and Vickers of the same deanery (Bristol).

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 287.

The distinction therefore of a parson and vicar is this: the parson has for the most part the whole right to all the ecclesiastical dues in his parish; but a vicar has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in effect perpetual curate, with a standing salary.

Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

3. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., an ecclesiastic assisting a bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name. He cannot perform acts properly belonging to the episcopate nor collate to benefices without special authority.—Cardinal vicar, an ecclesiastical dignitary in Rome who, as delegate of the Pope, performs his functions as local bishop of the dlocese of Rome.—Lay vicar, clerk vicar, secular vicar. See lay!.—Vicar apostolic, in Rom. Cath. usage, formerly, a bishop, archibishop, or other ecclesiastic to whom the Roman pontiff delegated a portion of his jurisdiction; now, a missionary or titular bishop stationed either in a country where episcopal sees have not yet been established or in one where the succession of Roman Catholic bishops has been interrupted.—Vicar choral, in the Ch. of Eng., an assistant of the canons or prebendaries in such parts of public worship as are performed in the chancel or choir, especially in connection with the music. They may be either clergymen or laymen. sisting a bishop and exercising jurisdiction in clergymen or laymen.

clergymen or laymen.

In all cathedrals of the old foundation in England, in St. David's, and in twelve Irish cathedrals, the Vicars Choral form a distinct corporation, the members of which vary in number from twelve to three: these corporations are distinct from the chapter as regards property, but in subjection to it as to the performance of the services.

Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 260.

Vicar forane, in Rom. Cath. usage, an ecclesiastical dignitary appointed by the bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The office is analogous to that of rural dean.—Vicar-general, in the Ch. of Eng., an ecclesiastical officer who assists a bishop or archibishop in the discharge of his office. The vicar-general of a bishop is his chancellor.

For He that is the Formere principal Hath maked me [Nature] his vicaire-general To forme and peynten erthely creaturis. Chaucer, Physician's Tale, 1. 20.

And I also find that the following Vicars General or Chancellors to the Bishops of Norwich exercised this power of Instituting without special powers in their pat-ents so to do. Rev. T. Tanner (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 331).

The very first act of the new supreme Head of the Church of England was to appoint a layman as his Vicargeneral.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 829.

general. Nincteenth Century, XXVI. 829. Vicar of (Jesus) Christ, a title assumed by the Pope with reference to his claim to stand in the place of Jesus Christ and possess his authority in the church.—Vicar pensionary, in the Ch. of Eng., a clergyman appointed at a fixed stipend to serve a church the tithes of which belong to a collegiate foundation.

Vicarage (vik'iir-āj), n. [\(\frac{vicar}{2} + -age.\)] 1.

The benefice of a vicar.

The benefice of a vicar.

Mr. Farebrother's . . . was the oldest church in Middlemarch; the living, however, was but a vicarage worth barely four hundred a year.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

2. The house or residence of a vicar. - 3. The office, position, duties, or functions of a vicar.

My vicarage is to speak of his [Chriet's] compassion and his tears.

Donne, Sermons, xiii.

his tears. Donne, Sermons, xiii. Vicarage tithes. See tithe¹, 2.
Vicarate (vik'iir-iit), n. [< vicar + -atc³. Cf. vicariate².] I. The office or jurisdiction of vicar; the territory presided over by a vicar; a vicariate.—2. A number of convents united together under the supervision of a custos or vicar, but too few to constitute a province. Encuc. Brit.

vicaress (vik'ar-es), n. [\langle vicar + -css.] A female vicar; the wife of a vicar.

Mother Austin was afterwards Vicaress severa

All deriv'd and vicarial power.

Blackwall, Sacred Classics, II., Pref., p. xxix. It has occurred to me, when weary and vexed I have myself gone to bed like a heathen, that another has asked forgiveness for my day, and safety for my night. I don't suppose such récarial piety will avail much.

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, vii.

2. Pertaining to a vicar.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes rectorial, and in some vicarial, tithes.

Blackstone, Com., I. xl.

3. Holding the office of, or acting as, a vicar.

A resident pastor, either rectorial or ricarial, either an incumbent or a substitute. V. Knox, Sermons, VI. xxvi. vicarian (vi-kā'ri-nn), n. [< LL. vicarianus, of or pertaining to a deputy, < L. vicarius, a deputy: see vicar.] A substitute; a vicar.

Shall Balbus, the demure Athenian,
Dream of the death of next vicarian?
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, iii. 134.

vicariate¹ (vi-kū'ri-āt), a. [< L. vicarius, delegated (see vicar, vicarious), + -atc¹.] Having delegated power; pertaining to such authority and privilege as a vicar has.

The vicariat authority of our see.

Barrow, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 10. vicariate² (vī-kā'ri-āt), n. [< ML. vicariatus, the office of a vicar. < L. vicarius, a vicar: see vicar and -ate³.] The office or authority of a vicar; office or power delegated by, or assumed in place of, another; vicarship; sy the jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic. specifically,

That pretended spiritual dignity, . . . or, as it calleth itself, the vicariate of Christ. Lord North. (Lathan.)

The further pretensions of the Popes to the vicariate of the Empire during interregna the Germans never admitted.

Bryce, Holy Rom. Empire, xiii.

mitted. Bryce, Holy Rom. Empire, xiii. vicarii, n. Plural of vicarius. vicarious (vi-kā'ri-us), a. [\ L. vicarius, that supplies the place of person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious: see vicar.] 1. Of or belonging to a vicar or substitute; deputed; delegated: as, vicarious power or authority.—2. Acting for or officially representing another: as, a vicarious agent or officer.—3. Performed or suffered for another. or suffered for another.

The vicarious work of the Great Deliverer. I. Taylor. All trouble and all piety are ricarious. They send missionaries, at the cost of others, into foreign lands, to teach observances which they supersede at home.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

4. In physiol., substitutive: noting the performance by one organ of the functions norformanee by one organ of the functions normally belonging to another; compensatory.— Vicarious menstruation, a discharge of blood from the nose, bowels, or other part of the body at the menstrual period, normal menstruation being absent.— Vicarious sacrifice, in theal, the sacrifice of Christ on behalf and in the place of the sinner, in such a way that God accepts lis suffering in lieu of the punishment which otherwise must have been inflicted on guilty man. L. Abbott, Dict. Rel. Knowledge. See atonement, S. vicariously (vī-kā'ri-us-li), adv. In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution or delegation. Burke.

But such punishment, inflicted not directly upon the chief offender but ricariously upon his agents, can come only after all the harm has been done.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

vicariousness (vī-kā'ri-us-nes), n. The quality or state of being vicarious.

or state of being vicarious.

Dr. Creighton puts forward another favourite assertion of the opponents of vaccination—the ricariousness of zymotic mortality.

Vicarius (vī-kā'ri-us), n.; pl. vicarii (-ī). [L.: see ricar.]

A substitute; a vicar.

A new bye-law empowering the President, in his unavoldable absence, to appoint a Fellow of the College who has been a Censor to act as his ricarius was passed for the first time.

Lancet, 1850, I. 274.

vicarship (vik'ir-ship), n. [\lambda vicar + -ship.]
The office or ministry of a vicar. Swift.
Vicary\footnote{\footnote{\chicknote{ practice of the patron's pocketing the best part of the vicar's income.

Pale Maurus paid huge simonles
For his half dozen gelded vicaries.

Marston, Scourge of Villainy, v. 65.

vicarial (vī-kū'ri-nl), a. [\langle L. vicarius, substituted, vicarious (see vicar, vicarious), +-al.]

1. Vicarious; delegated; substituted.

All deriv'd and vicarial power.

Blackwall, Sacred Classics, II., Pref., p. xxix.

Archaelogia, XXVIII. 198.

vice | Vice| (vis), n. [\lambda E. vice, vyce, \lambda OF. vice, F. vice = Sp. Pg. vicio = It. vizio, \lambda L. vitium, ML. also vicium, a vice, fault; root uncertain. Hence ult. vicious, vitiate.] 1. Fault; mistake; error: as, a vice of method.

He with a manly voys seith his message, . . . Withouten vice of sillable or of lettre.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 03.

2. An imperfection; a defect; a blemish: as, a vice of conformation; a vice of literary style.

Myda hadde under his longe heres,
Growynge upon his heed, two asses eres,
The which vice he hidde as he best myghte.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1.99.
Euen so parsimonie and illiberalitie are greater vices in a Prince than in a priuate person.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

To be wanting therefore in those principal affections which respect the good of the whole constitution must be a vice and imperfection. Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. 1, § 3. Ferocity and insolence were not among the vices of the national character.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

3. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; evil conduct in which a person indulges; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; immorality; specifically, the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions: as, the *vice* of drunkenness; hence, also, a fault or bad trick in a lower animal, as a horse.

This Baron was right wise, and full of euell vyccs.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this rice of lying!

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 325.

When vices become so notorious that they are a reproach and a by-word to Neighbour Nations.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, II. iv.

Vices so splendid and alluring as to resemble virtues.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Him as had no vcice, and was so free from temper that a infant might ha' drove him.

Dickens, Master Humphrey's Clock, Conclusion.

Reared under an open shed, and early habituated to the sight of men, to the sound and glitter of weapons, and to all the accessories of human life, the colt grows up free from vice or timidity.

W. G. Palgrave.

4. Depravity: corruption of morals or manners: in a collective sense and without a plural: as, an age of rice.

Be dilligent for to detecte a seruaunt gyven to vyce.

**Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Vice is the foulest Prison, and in this
Not John, but Herod the close Pris'ner is.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 167.
Virtue is the Good and Vice the III of every one.
Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. ii. § 1.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.

Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

Civilisation has on the whole been more successful in repressing crime than in repressing rice.

Lecky, Lurop. Morals, I. 157.

5. Depravity or corruption of the physical organization; some morbid state of the system: as, he inherited a constitutional vice which resulted in consumption.—6. Viciousness; ugliness; mischievousness.

Half the vice of the Slogger's hitting is neutralized, for he daren't lunge out freely for fear of exposing his sides, T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 5.

7. [cap.] The stock buffoon in the old English moralities, or moral plays, sometimes having the name of one specific vice, as Fraud, Ency, Coretousness, sometimes of Vice in general. See Iniquity, 4.

S, Some L.

Like to the old Vice, ...
Who, with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath
Cries, ah, hat to the devil.

Shak, T. N., iv. 2, 134. Now issued in from the rear eward madam Vice, or old Iniquitie, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old Vice in a comedy.

Out's Almanacke (1618), p. 12. (Nares)

When every great man had his Utee stand by him In his long coat, shaking his wooden dagger. B. Jonson, Devil 1- an Ass, i. 1.

=Syn, 3 and 4. Iniquity, etc. See crime.
Vice², n. and v. See rise¹.
Vice³ (vis), n. [< vice-, prefix, in the words concerned.] A vice-chairman, vice-president, or other substitute or deputy, the principal or primary officer being indicated by the context.

The governor... was a more imposing personace than his Vice, and was robed in character with his greater pretensions. R. Tomer, Americans in Japan, p. 157.

The company... within a quarter of an hour were all seated in the great room of the Blue Lion Inn, Muggleton—Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Lunley officiating as cice.

Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

officiating as rice.

Dickers, Pickwick, vii.

Vice! (vi'sē), prep. [(L. vice, in the place (of), instead (of) (followed by a genitive), abl. of "viz. gen. ricis. etc., change, alternation, akin to Gr. eiker, yield, AS. wican, etc., yield: see weak, wich, wicker.] In the place of; instead of: a Latin noun used in a position which gives it, as transferred to English, the effect of a preposition governing the following noun: as, Lieutenant A is gazetted as captain. vice Captain B pronoted.

Vice- (vis). [(vicc! Hence vice!). This prefix appears as ris., formerly also vi., in viscount.] A prefix denoting, in the word compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who

it, one who acts in place of another, or one who vice-consul (vis-kon'sul), n. One who acts in is second in rank: as, vice-president, vice-chantle place of a consul; a subordinate officer to is second in rank: as, rice-president, rice-chancellor. It is sometimes used alone as a noun, the word for which it stands being indicated by the context. Vice-in some cases indicates a deputy appointed by the principal officer or authority, and receiving his power by delegation, as in the case of a viceroy or vice gerent; and in other cases it indicates an alternative officer, afternate, or substitute appointed or elected by the same power as the primary officer, and receiving his power not by delegation, but directly in the same manner as the primary officer, and having up power to act in place of the primary officer, and having up opower to act in place of the primary officer of the primary officer with the same manner as the primary officer of the primary officer, but independently as a substitute. This is the nature of the office of vice-president or vice-chairman.

vice-admiral (vis-ad'mi-ral), n. A degree of the rank of admiral. See admiral, 2.

vice-admiralty (vis-ad/mi-ral-ti), n. The office of a vice-admiralty court, —Vice-admiralty courts, tribunals established in British possessions beyond the sea, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prize.

Vice-agent (vis-a'/jent), n. One who acts for another; especially, a subordinate agent; the agent of an agent.

She cannot content the Lord—"

She cannot content the Lord with performance of his discipline that hath at her side a vassal whom Satan hath made his rice agent to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. Tertuillien, quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity. v. 41.

vice-bitten (vis'bit'n), a. Corrupted with vice; given over to evil courses.

A man vice-bitten, Itichardson, Sir Charles Grandlson, VI. 181. (Davies.) vice-chairman (vīs-chār'man), n. An alternate

chairman. See vice -. vice-chairmanship (vis-chūr'man-ship), n. [{vicr-chairman + -ship.}] The office or duties of a vice-chairman.

vice-chamberlain (vis-chām'ber-lān), n. The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal house-hold of England, the deputy of the lord cham-

The chamberlains [at Worcester] are annually elected, at the same time as the mayor and aldermen. . . Their business, which is performed by a deputy called a Vice-chamberlain, is to receive the rents and keep all the accounts of the corporation.

Municin Corp. Receive 2007, 2007.

Municip. Corp. Reports, 1835, p. 151.

Vice-chancellor (vis-chan'sel-or), n. The deputy or substitute of a chancellor. Specifically—uty or substitute of a chancellor. Specifically—(a) One of three judges in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the lords justices of appeal and to the House of Lords, of which the lord chancellor is head. There is, besides, a vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is

also styled vice-chancellor. (b) An officer of a university vice-king (vis-king'), n. One who acts in the who in the older institutions is generally empowered to discharge the duties of the chancellor, and is in fact the administrative officer.

I shall most sojourn in Normandy:

I... tarried out the whole Act in St. Marie's, the long speeches of the Proctors, the Vice-Chancellor, the severall Professors.

Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1654.

I have received your Letter, with the enclosed from the Vice-Chancellour and Heads of your famous University, myself an unit object in such manner to be saluted by such represent presents. such reverend persons.

Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit, Letters, p. 147.

(c) In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the cardinal at the head of the department of the Roman chancery which drafts and expedites the bulls and briefs by which the mind of the Pope is made known to Christendom, or to particular suitors. Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 211.—Assessor of the vice-chancellor. See assessor.

vice-chancellorship (vis-chan'sel-or-ship), n. [$\langle vice$ -chancellor + -ship.] The office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

They have great expectations from your Vice-Chancel-lorship [at Oxford], which I hope is not far off. E. Gibson, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 235.

He (the German chanceller) is thus, in effect, ultimately responsible in every ease—even for the non-exercise of his office. The rice-chancellorship is only a convenience, W. Witten, State, § 420.

vicecomes (vi'sē-kō'mēz), n.; pl. vicecomites (-kom'i-tēz). [ML.: see viscount.] A viscount or sheriff.

These Portgraves are also in divers Records called Vice-comites, Vicounties, or Sheriffes, as being under an Earle; for that they then, as since, used that office as the Sher-iffes of London dee till this day. Stor., Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 536.

Even before his recognition as mayor, his signature, when he signs a document, comes first on the roll after that of the riccomes.

Quoted in The Academy, March 14, 1891, p. 260.

vice-constable (vis-kun'sta-bl), n. A deputy

Sir Ralph Ashton was accordingly appointed Vice-Constable has vice, to exercise all the powers of the Lord High Constable for the particular emergency.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

the place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom special consular functions are delegated in a district already under the general super-vision of a consul, or to whom consular functions are assigned in a district not of sufficient importance to require the presence of a consul.

The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here to transact their business, and letters are brought regularly from Alexandria by land, to be sent by boats to Cairo.

**Pecceke, Description of the East, L. 11.

vice-consulship (vis-kon'sul-ship), n. [(vice-consul + -ship.] The office or duties of a viceconsul + -ship.] consul.

The vice-consulship was soon after filled.

E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life.

Proceedings and deputation inner God.

Pope poisoned pope, contending for God's ricegerency.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Landor.

Is yonder squalld peasant all

That this proud nursery could breed

For God's ricegerency and stead?

Emerson, Monadnoc.

vicegerent (vis-jë'rent), a. and n. [\langle OF. vice-gerent, F. vicegérent, \langle ML. vicegeren(t-)s, vicege-rent; as vice- + gerent.] I. a. Having or ex-creising delegated power; acting in the place of excellence the substitution of levelths. of another, as by substitution or deputation.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide United, as one individual soul. Millon, P. L., v. 609.

II. n. An officer deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of the higher authority; one having a delegated power; a deputy; a vienr.

All Protestants hold that Christ in his Church hath left no Vicegorent of his Power; but himself without Deputy is the only Head therot, governing it from Heaven. Millon, Free Commonwealth.

Distant nations looked on the Pope as the ricegerent of the All-wise.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The temporal sword came too often into collision with the spiritual — the divine ricegerent at Westminster with the divine ricegerent at Rome.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 461.

vice-governor (vīs-guv'ér-nor), n. A doputy governor; a lieutenant-governor.

The vice-governor of the Islands was invited on one occasion to dine on board the "Mnrchesa."

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 322.

of a King; a viceroy.

I shall most sojourn in Normandy;
And thou be my vice-king in England.

Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

About that time, Tamasese, the vice-king, became proment as a robel. The Century, XXXVIII. 24. inent as a rebel.

inent as a robel.

The Century, XXXVIII. 24.

vice-legate (vis-leg'āt), n. A subordinate or deputy legate. Smollett.

viceman, n. See viseman.

vicenary (vis'e-nū-ri), a. [< L. vicenarius, of or pertaining to the number twenty, < viceni, rarely vigeni; twenty each, distributive of vigint, twenty: see twenty.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

vicennial (vi-sen'i-nl), a. [Cf. F. vicennal = Sp. vicenal = Pg. vicennal = It. vicennale, < LL. vicennalis, of twenty years, < L. vicenium, a period of twenty vears. < vicies. twenty times (<

riceinalis, of twenty years, < L. vicennium, a period of twenty years, < vicies, twenty times (< viginti, twenty), + annis, year.] 1. Lasting or continuing twenty years: as, a viceinial charter or license.—2. Happening once in twenty years: as, a viceinial commemoration.—Viceinial prescription, in Scots law, a prescription of twenty years: one of the lesser prescriptions, pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

vice-presidency (vis-prez'i-den-si), n. [< vice-president] + -cy.] The office or term of vice-president.

president.

Tach party holds during that summer a great convention composed of party delegates from all parts of the Union, and nominates the candidates of its choice for the presidency and vice-presidency.

W. Wilson, The State, § 1099.

W. Wilson, The State, § 1099.

Vice-president (vīs-prez'i-dent), n. An officer who is selected in advance to fill the presidential office in case of the death, disability, or absence of the president. The Vice-President of the United States is chosen by the electors at the same time with the President; on the resignation, removal death, or disability of the latter he succeeds to the office of President. Ho is, unless he has succeeded to the Presidency as above, the presiding officer of the Senate.

Vice-presidentship (vīs-prez'i-dent-ship), n. [< vice-president + -ship.] The office of vice-president; vice-presidency.

dent; vice-presidency.

The vice-presidentship being a sinecure, a second-rate man agreeable to the wire-pullers is always smuggled in. The chance of succession to the presidentship is too distant to be thought of.

Bagehot, Eng. Const., p. 76.

vice-principal (vis-prin'si-pal), n. A deputy or assistant principal: as, the rice-principal of an academy.

vice-queen (vis-kwēn'), n. A woman who rules as the substitute or deputy of a king or of a queen; a viceroy's wife. See vice-king. [Rare.]

[It was] their [the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne's] common wish that they should proceed to India as Viceroy and Vicequeen; . . . but there were political objections to the step.

T. H. S. Escott, Society in London, I. 11.

vice-rector (vis-rek'tor), n. [ML. vicercetor; as rice-+rcctor.] A deputy or assistant rector.

Wesel was one of the professors at Erfurt between 1445 and 1456, and was vice-rector in 1458.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 503.

viceregal (vis-re'gal), a. Of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty: as, viceregal power.

In Manitoba there are separate Roman Catholic schools, and these might be protected under the same statute [British North America Act) by the Vicergal veto.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, 1. 2.

vice-regent (vis-re'jent), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to, or occupying the position of, a vice-regent.

The [German] Emperor's own will or that of the rice-regent Chancellor is the real centre and source of all policy; the heads of department are ministers of that will.

W. Wilson, The State, § 1149.

II. n. A deputy regent; one who acts in the place of a ruler, governor, or sovereign.

The five Ephers (or Overseers, for such is the meaning of the title) were originally mere deputies of the kings, appointed to assist them in the performance of their judicial duties, to act as vice-regents in the absence of their royal principals: . . . in short, to serve in all things as the assistants of the kings.

W. Wilson, The State, § 104.

sistants of the kings.

W. Witson, The State, § 104.

Viceroy (vis'roi), n. [< OF. viceroy, F. viceroy = Pg. vicerei = It-vicerè, < ML. vicerex, viceroy; as vice-+roy.]

1. A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or colony, who rules in the name of the king (or queen), as the deputy of the sovereign: as, the viceroy of India or of Ireland.

This cittle (Caer, Cairo) standeth in the land of Egipt, and is vnder the gouernment of the great Turke. And there is a king ouer the saide Cittle, who is called the king of the great Caer, and ye Wizz Noy or Lieftenant to the great Turke.

L. Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 21.

We are so far from having a king that even the viceroy is generally absent four fifths of his time. Swift.

2. The archippus, a handsomely colored American butterfly, Basilarchia archippus, formerly known as Limenitis disippus. It is orange-red with vicerov

A riceroyal government was expressly created for it [Buenos Ayres, in 1777].

Mrs. Horace Mann, Life in the Argentine Repub., p. 122.

viceroyalty (vīs-roi'nl-ti), n. [=F. viceroyauté; as viceroyal + -ty.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. Addison.

Upon the question of the Viceroyalty there might be a difference of opinion.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 38.

viceroyship (vīs'roi-ship), n. [< viceroy ship.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; viceroyalty. Fuller.
vice-sheriff (vīs-shor'if), n. A deputy sheriff.

Sir William Martyn, who had been elected . . . knight of the shire for Devon, petitioned the council against the undue return made by the vice-sherif, who had substituted another name.

Stabbs, Const. Hist., § 423.

vice-treasurer (vīs-trezh'ūr-er), n. A deputy

or assistant treasurer.

vice-treasurership (vis-trezh'ŭr-er-ship), n.

[$\langle vice\text{-}treasurer + -ship$.] The office or duties of a vice-treasurer.

So many things are vacant and no acceptors: Treasury, Navy vacant; Vice Treasurership of Ireland, with several other things that is amazing, goes begging.

Quoted in The Academy, March 7, 1801, p. 225.

vicety (vi'se-ti), n. [< vice1 + -ty (after nicety, etc.).] Fault; defect; imperfection.

Old Sherewood's ricety.

B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

vice versa (vi'sē ver'sii). [L.: vice, abl. of *rir, change, alternation, alternate order (see vice'); versā, abl. fem. of versus, pp. of vertere, turn, turn about: see verse'l.] The order being changed. The phrase has the complete force of a proposition, being as much as to say that upon a transposition of antecedents the consequents are also transposed.

This very important paper is an investigation of the simple illusion which makes a light weight lifted after a heavy one seem disproportionately light, and rice versa.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 650.

vice-warden (vis-wâr'dn), n. A deputy war-

Scawen, a Cornish writer and Vice-Warden of the Stan-naries. Nineteenth Century, XXII. 690.

den.

Scawen, a Cornish writer and Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Nincteenth Century, XXII. 690.

Vicia (vis'i-\(\tilde{n}\), n. [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), \land L. vicia, a votch: see velch.] A genus of leguminous plants, the vetches, of the suborder Papilionacca, type of the tribe Vicica. It is characterized by a stamen-tube oblique at the apex, an ovary with many (tarely with two) ovules, and a style which is mostly fillform and more or less beaked, usually with a terminal dorsal tuft. About 200 species have been described, of which probably not over 100 are well defined. They are widely distributed through north temperate regions and south America; one species, V. satira, long cultivated, is now naturalized within the southern hemisphere in the Old World. They are chiefly tendil-climbers, rately spreading herbs, or somewhat crect. The flowers are usually blue, violet, or yellowish. The fruit is a compressed two-valved pod with globose seeds. The species are known in general as vetch. V. satira is cultivated in the Old World as a fodder-crop, also under the names of steles, lares, and lints; 16 or more other species are also useful for forage. (See tare2.) Several species are valued for their seeds, especially V. Faba (Faba rulgaris), the horse-bean of Old World cultivation (for which see Faba, beant), Mazagan). V. gigandea (V. Steknesis), a tall, robust purple-flowered climber growing from San Francisco to Sitka, produces seeds which when young resemble green peas in size and taste. Nine species are naives of England, 2 of Europe, about 10 in the United States, besides a few in Mexico; 3 species (mentioned under lare) are locally naturalized in the United States; a only are native to the Contral States, of which V. Americana (see pea-tine) extends west, V. Cracca north, and V. Caroliniana cast; the last, the Carolina vetch, is a delicate plant with graceful secund racemes of small lavender flowers: V. Cracca, the tutted vetch, or cow-vetch, is also native in the Old World, and is much admired for its densely fl

neighboring, (L. ricinus, near, neighboring: see vicine, and cf. vicinity.] 1. The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

That soul that makes itself an object to sin, and invites an enemy to view its possessions, and live in the vicinage, loves the sin itself.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 109.

The Protestant gentry of the vicinage.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii. I live in a vicinage beloved by nightingales, and where they often keep me awake at night. Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, IL 101.

2. The condition of being a neighbor or of being neighborly.

Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of ricinage and good neighbourhood.

Scott.

good neighbourhood.

Scott.

Common because of vicinage. See common, 4.

vicinal (vis'i-nal), a. [⟨F. vicinal = It. vicinale, ⟨L. vicinalis, neighboring, ⟨ vicinus, neighboring, ⟨ vicinus, neighboring, [Rare.] —

Vicinal planes, in mineral, planes whose position varies very little from certain prominent fundamental planes: for example, the planes of the cube in fluor-spar are sometimes replaced by the vicinal planes of attrahexahedron, which are very nearly coincident with those of the cube, and hence are called vicinal.—Vicinal surface. See surface.

vicine† (vis'in), a. [= OF. vcisin, F. voisin =

Sp. vccino = Pg. vizinho = It. vicino, ⟨ L. vicinus, n., vicina, f., a neighborin, (as a noun vicinus, m., vicina, f., a neighbor), lit. 'of the (same) village, quarter, or street, '⟨ vicus, a village, quarter of a city, street: see vick.] Same as vicinal.

For duette and conscience sake towards God, vnder

For duetic and conscience sake towards God, vnder whose mercifull hand nauigants about all other creatures naturally bee most night and ricine.

Hakluyi's Voyages, I. 220.

Pride and envy are too uncivil for a peaceable city; the one cannot endure a ricine prosperity, nor the other a superior eminency.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 321.

perfor eminency.

**Rec. T. Adams, works, 11. 321.

**Vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti), n. [\langle OF. vicinit\(\delta\) = It.

**vicinita, \langle L. vicinita(t-)s, \langle vicinus, near, neighboring: see vicine.]

1. The quality of being near; nearness in place; propinquity; proximity.

The abundance and vicinity of country seats. 2. Neighborhood; surrounding or adjoining space, district, or country.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the vicinity of the sun.

Bentley, Sermon vii., A Confutation of Athelsm.

Communipaw . . . is one of the numerous little village.
In the vicinity of this most beautiful of cities [New York].

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 100.

3. Nearness in intercourse; close relationship. Their [the bishops'] ricinity and relation to our blessed ord.

Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 40.

=Syn. Proximity, etc. See neighborhood.
viclosity (vish-i-os'i-ti), n. [Early mod. E. viciosite; \(L. vitiosita(t-)s, \(vitiosus, vicious: see vicious. \) Depravity; viciousness; vice; lack of purity, as of language or style. Also spelled

In which respect it may come to passe that what the Grammarian setteth downe for a recorder in speach may become a vertue and no vice.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

vicious (vish'us), a. [Formerly also vitious; & ME. vicious, & OF. vicious, vitious, vicious, F. vicious = Pr. vicios = Sp. Pg. vicioso = It. vicioso, & L. vitiosus, faulty, vicious, & vitium, faulty vice: see vicel.] 1. Characterized by vice or imperfection; faulty; defective.

Some ricious mole of nature. Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 24. Their (the logicians') form of induction . . . is utterly vicious and incompetent.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

If a creature be self-neglectful, and insensible of danger, or if he want such a degree of passion in any kind as is useful to preserve, sustain, or defend himself, this must certainly be esteem'd ritious, in regard of the design and end of Nature.

Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. I. § S.

and of Nature.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Addicted to vice; habitually transgressing moral law; depraved; profligate; wicked.

Vicksburg group

When victors passions and impulses are very strong, is idle to tell the sufferer that he would be more happy his nature were radically different from what it is. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 63.

4. Impure; foul; vitiated: as, vicious humors.

-5. Faulty; incorrect; not pure; corrupt as, a ricious style.

Whatsocuer transgressed those lymits, they counted it for vitious; and thereupon did set downe a manner of regiment in all speech generally to be observed, consisting in sixe pointes.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesic, p. 180. It is a ricious use of speech to take out a substantive kernel from its content and call that its object.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 275.

6. Not well broken or trained; given to objectionable tricks: said of an animal.

He was, in fact, noted for preferring vicious animals, given to all kinds of tricks, which kept the rider in constant risk of his neck.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

rving, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

7. Characterized by severity; virulent; malignant; spiteful: as, a vicious nttack. [Colloq.]

—Vicious circle. See circle.—Vicious intromission. See intromission, 3.—Vicious syllogism, a fallacy or sophism.—Vicious union, the kultting of the two fragments of a broken bone in such a way as to cause deformity of the limb or marked interference with its function.—Syn. 2 and 3. Wicked, Depraced, etc. (see criminal), unprincipled, licentious, prolligate.—6. Refractory, ugly. Viciously (vish'us-li), adv. In a vicious manner. Specifically—(a) In a manner contrary to rectitude, virtue, or purity: as, a viciously inclined person. (b) Faultily; incorrectly: as, a picture viciously painted. (c) Spitefully; malignantly: as, to attack one viciously. Viciousness (vish'us-nes), n. The quality or state of being vicious. (a) The quality or state of being vicious. (a) The quality or state of being riperiet; faultiness; imperfection; defectiveness; as, the viciousness of a system or method. (b) Corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law or disregard of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

When we in our riciousness grow hard.
Shak., A. and C., Hi. 13. 111.

The best and most excellent of the old law-givers and philosophers among the Greeks had an allay of riciousness.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

(c) Unruliness; trickiness; bad training, as of a shying or bolting horse.

A broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost everything but his riciousness.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

everything but ms recommend.

(d) Spitefulness; malignancy.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), n. [= F. vicissitude = Sp. vicisitud = Pg. vicissitude, \(\subseteq L\), vicissitud = Pg. vicissitude, \(\subseteq L\), vicissitud, \(\choose\), vicissitud = Pg. vicissitude, \(\subseteq L\), vicissitud, \(\choose\), vicissitud, \(\cho

Grateful vicissitude, like day and night.

Milton, P. L., vi. S.

2. A passing from one state or condition to another; irregular change; revolution; mutation: as, the ricissitudes of fortune.

But it is not good to look too long upon these turning wheels of ricis-itude, lest we become giddy.

**Racon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

**His whole life rings the changes—hot and cold, in and out, off and on, to and fro he is peremptory in nothing but in ricissitudes.

**Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 505.

but in vicissitudes.

As long as there are Men, there must be malignant Humours, there must be Vices, and vicissitudes of Things.

Howell, letters, I. vi. 45.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short vicissitude, and fit of poverty.

Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 23.

But ricissitudes so extraordinary as those which marked the reign of Charles the Second can only be explained by supposing an utter want of principle in the political world.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The whirlpool of political recisatude, which makes the tenure of oilice generally so fragile.

Hauthorne, Scallet Letter, Int., p. 12.

vicissitudinary (vi-sis-i-tū'-ui-nā-ri), a. [< L. vicissitudo (-din-), vicissitude, + -ary.] Sub-ject to vicissitudes; exhibiting or characterized

moral law; deprayed; profligate; wicked.

Happy the Roman state, where it was lawful, If our own sons were rictous, to choose one Out of a virtuous stock, though of poor parents, And make him noble. Fletcher, Spanish Curnte, i. 3.

Wycherley . . . appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a rictous old boy about town.

Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration. "I know his haunts, but I don't know his friends, Pendemis," the elder man said. "I don't think they are rictous so much as low."

Thackeray, Philip, v.

3. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; perverse; pernicious; evil; bad.

For which cause Richard Lohnson caused the English, by his rictous liuing, to bee worse accounted of then the Russes.

Purchas, Pileptimage, p. 391.

Every victous action must be self-injurious and ill.

Every victous action must be self-injurious and ill.

Charleshum. Inculry, II. II., Conclusion.

vicontielt (vi-kon'ti-el), a. [Also viconntiel; < OF. (AF.) vicontiel, < viconte, sheriff, viscount: see viscount.] In old Ling, law, pertaining to the sheriff or viscount.—Vicontiel rents, certain farm-rents paid by the sheriff to the king. By 3 and 4 William IV., c. 96, such farms were placed under the management of the commissioners of the woods and forests.—Vicontiel writs, writs triable in the county or sheriff court.

vicount, n. A former spelling of viscount.
vicountielt, a. See vicontiel.
victim (vik'tim), n. [(F. victime = Sp. victime = Pg. victime = It. viltime, (L. victime, a beast for sacrifice, prob. so called as being adorned with effects of the victor of the with a fillet or band, (vineire (Vvine, vie), bind, bind around, wind: see vineilum. C1. vicia. bind around, wind: see vinculum. C1. vicia, vetch, prob. from the same root, also prob. vitta, a band, fillet, usually derived (as victuma is also by some derived) from vicre, pp. victus, bend or twist together, plait, weave, a root prob. ult. connected with that above mentioned.] 1. A living being sacrificed to a deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice: but the sacrifice of human beings has been practised by many peoples with the object of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity, or in the ceremonies connected with the making of vows and covenants. covenants.

When the dull or [shall know] why . . . he . . . Is now a rictim and now Egypt's God.

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 64.

Swift was the course; no vulgar prize they play; No vulgar victim must reward the day (Such as in races crown the speedy strife); The prize contended was great Hector's life. Pope, Iliad, xxii. 208.

2. A person sacrificed; a person killed or ruined, 2. A person sacrinced; a person kined or ritined, or greatly injured, or made to suffer in the pursuit of an object, or for the gratification of a passion or infatuation, or from disease or disaster: as, many have fallen victims to jealousy, to ambition; a victim to rheumatism; the

victims of a railroad accident. He had seen the lovely learned Lady Frances Bellamy, and had fallen a rictim to her beauty and blueism.

T. Hook, Man of Many Friends, p. 4.

The planters [of Jamaica] had been ruined in consequence of the abolition of the slave trade in 1834, and their case was allowed to present certain features of injustice of which they were the rictime.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 225.

3. One who is cheated or duped; a dupe; a

gull: as, the victim of a confidence man.

He went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected victim to settle the bill.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xx.

Women are, indeed, the easy victims both of priestcraft and self-delusion.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

victimatet (vik'tim-āt), v. t. [< LL. victimatus, pp. of victimare (> F. victimer), sacrifice as a victim, < L. victima, a victim: see victim.] To sacrifice; immolate; victimize. Bullokar. victimization (vik'*tim-izā'shon), n. [< victimize + -ation.] The act of victimizing, or the state of being victimized. Also spelled victimization.

victimisation.

The general victimization of good people by had, which is the leading "motif" of the story.

Contemporary Rev., L. 365.

victimize (vik'tim-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. victimized, ppr. victimizing. [\(\sint \text{victim} + ize.\)] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindling transaction; dupe; cheat. Also spelled victimise. [Colloq.]

Also spelled victimise. Louisq.,

Mrs. Boldero's noble nephew, the present Strongitharm,

was victimized by his own uncle, and a most painful affair occurred between them at a game at "blind hookey."

Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

A fascinating married man, victimized by a crazy wife, and ready to throw himself on the sympathies of woman-hood in this affliction.

H. B. Stoce, Oldtown, p. 512.

hood in this affliction. H. B. Store, Outcome, p. Jan. By submitting in turn to be rictimized, a party of children can secure, at a moderate cost to each, the zest of the malevolent feeling; and this I take to be the quintessence of play.

A. Bain, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 311.

victimizer (vik'tim-ī-zer), n. [< victimize + -cr¹.] One who victimizes; a swindler. Also spelled victimiser.

The invalid had a great hatred and secret terror of her victimizer.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

victor (vik'tor), n. and a. [= Sp. Pg. victor, vitor=It. victore, L. victor, a conqueror, (rineere, pp. victus, conquer. From the same L. verb are also ult. victory, victorious, etc., convict, evcourince, evince, vincible, invincible, vanquish, etc.] I. n. 1. One who wins in a contest of

any kind; one who vanquishes another in any struggle, especially in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle; a conqueror.

Pericles was a famous man of warre, And victor eke, in nine great foughten fields. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Ather), p. 64.

If your father had been victor there. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 134.

In love, the victors from the vanquish'd fly; They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. Waller, To a Friend, on the Different Success (their Loves

2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer. [Rare or poetical.]

There, rictor of his health, of fortune, friends, And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 313.

=Syn. 1. Victor, Copquaron. A rictor differs from a conqueror inasmuch as the latter achieves a complete success and conquers his opponent perhaps after a series of victories, while the rictor is so called because of his success in a single or a particular contest, which may be otherwise barren of result to him. Victor is also applied to one who gains the day in a personal contest or competition, as in a race.

II. a. Victorious.

Despite thy rictor sword and fire-new fortune, Thy valour and thy heart, thou art a traitor. Shak., Lear, v. 3. 132.

Where's now their rictor vaward wing, Where Huntly, and where Home? Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

victor (vik'tor), v. v. [(victor, n.] To play the victor; exult.

To runne through all the pamphlets and the toyes Which I have seene in hands of Victoring Boyes.

A. Holland (Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 80). (Davies.)

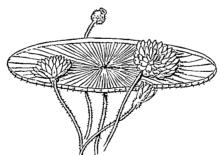
victorer (vik'tor-er), n. [Early mod. E. victourer; < victor + -er1.] One who gains victories; a victor. [Rare.]

The Spaniardes as the mynisters of grace and libertie browght vato these newe gentyles the victorie of Chrystes death, whereby they . . . are nowe made free from the bondage of Sathans tyrannie, by the myghty poure of this triumphante victourer.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 50).

Victoress (vik'tor-es), n. [\(\sigma\) victores (vik'tor-es), n. [\(\sigma\) victores. A female who is victorious; a victress.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-\), n. [\(\sigma\) L. victoria: see victory.] 1. The twelfth planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1850.—2. [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after Queen Victoria of England, to whom the first flower which blossomed in cultivation was presented in 1849.] A genus of water-lilies, belonging to the order \(Nymp)\) karacex and tribe \(Nymp)\) karacex. This degraterized by an ccæ and tribe Nymphæeæ. It is characterized by an inferior ovary, upon which all the parts of the flower are inserted, and by sterile inner stamens. The only species, V. regia, is known as the Victoria or royal water-lily, in



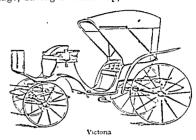
Victoria Water-lily (Victoria regia).

Victora Water-hily (Victoria regia).

Guiana (from the leaves) as irupe or water-platter, and sometimes as water-maize, from the use of the roasted seeds. The plant is an inhabitant of still waters from Paraguay to Venezuela, growing chiefly in secondary tributaries of the Amazon system. It produces a thick rootstock from which radiate long-petioled circular leaves, each often 6 feet across (sometimes 12), with an upturned rim about 3 inches high. Each leaf resembles a shallow circular floating tray, and is conspicuously marked with a network of depressed veins, between which the surface is swollen into slight quadrangular elevations resembling alligator-skin, which gradually disappear withage. The leaves are deepgreen above, the under surface pink, and are set with strong, sharp, conical spines, which also clothe the peticles, peduncles, and ovary. The leaves are very strong; a single one has borne the weight of two men. A plant may produce as many as twelve leaves at once, filling a tank 20 to 40 feet across. The solitary floating flower is from 12 to 14 inches in diameter (sometimes 24), expanding for the last time the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second expansion, but with the odor unpleasant, and partially expands a third time, then still deeper red, afterward withdrawing beneath the surface; in a third variety there is a sharp and beautiful contrast between outer white and central deep rose-red petals. Some have considered these distinct species. The flower consists of four sepals, numerous pet

ow in many circles, at first petaloid and broad with small anthers, the uner narrow with longer anthers, the inermost differently formed and sterile. The numerous carpels are sunk within a dilated torus, and produce abbuninous edible's eds resembling peas. The plant was first discovered in Boilvia by Henke, 1801: It first flowered in England in November, 1840, and in the United States in 1853. Compared with other water-lilles, the flowers most resemble those of Castalia, and the leaves those of Euryale.

3, [1, c.] A form of low, light, four-wheeled earninge, having a calash ton, with seats for two riage, having a calash top, with seats for two



persons, and an elevated driver's seat in front. 4. [l.c.] A breed of domestic pigeons, nearly the same as the hyacinth.—Victoria water-lily. See def 2.
Victoria blue. (a) A stain used in histologi-

Victoria crape. See crape.
Victoria cross. A decoration founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for acts of con-

spicuous bravery. It is a bronze

spicuous bravery. It is a bronze cross patté, having a circular disk in the middle, on which are the royal crown and crest. This is suspended from a ribbon, blue for the navy and a bar is attached to the ribbon for any such additional act of gallantry as would have won the cross. Abbreviated V. C.

Victoria crown-pigeon. Same as queen's-pigeon. See Goura (with cut). Victoria green. See green¹.

victorial; (vik-tō'ri-al), a. [OF. victorial, LL. vic-torialis, of or be-longing to vic-tory, L. victoria,



victory: see vic-tory.] Of or pertaining to victory; victorious.

The howce of Mars victoriall.

MS. Lansd. 762 fol. 7 vo, temp. Hen. V. (Rel. Antiq., I. 206.)

Victoria lawn. A kind of muslin used for fit-Victorial lawn. A kind of mushin used for intings, and sometimes for women's dresses. Victorian (vik-tō'ri-an), a. and n. [\lambda Victoria (see def.) + -an.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which began in 1837: as, the Victorian literature; the Victorian erown (see first cut under crare). cut under crown).

We can't do anything better than go back to Queen Anne for our furniture. But in respect to women it's quite different. We've got a l'ictorian type in that. Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, II. xii.

In things specifically poetic he [Matthew Arnold] touched his readers less than any other Victorian poet of the first rank.

Athenæum, April 21, 1888, p. 501.

of the first rank.

The Victorian age has produced a plentiful crop of parodists in prose and in verse.

Encyc. Erit., XVIII. 319.

Macaulay, the historian of the first Victorian period.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI 842.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI 842.

2. Pertaining to Victoria in Australia.—Victorian bird-cherry. See Pimelea.—Victorian bottletree. See Strealia.—Victorian bower-spinach, See Australian spinach (under spinach).—Victorian cabage-tree. See Livistona.—Victorian cheesewood. See Piltosporum.—Victorian dogwood. See Prostanthera.—Victorian hedge-byssop, hemp-bush. See the nouns.—Victorian laurel. See Piltosporum.—Victorian lilac. See Hardenbergia.—Victorian myall, parsnip, etc. See the nouns.—Victorian swamp-oak. See Vininaria.—Victorian swampweed. See swamp-uccd.—Victorian whitewood. See Piltosporum.—Victorian whortleberry. See whortleberry.

II., n. One living in the reign of Queen Victoria, especially an author.

toria, especially an author.

In the use of the pentameter couplet especially there is more than ordinary skill—something of the music that the earlier poets of this century were able to extort from its reductant syllables with more success than falls to the Victorians.

The Atlantic, LXVII. 404.

victoriatus (vik-tō-ri-ā'tus), n. [L., < Victoria, Victory, a figure of Victory erowning a trophy, forming the reverse type of the



Obverse. Reverse. Victoriatus — British Museum. (Size of the original)

coin.] A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 228 B. C., and in value three fourths of the de-

victorine (vik-to-ren'), n. from F. Victorine, a woman's name, a fem. form of Victor, < L. victor, a conqueror: see victor.]

1. A fur tippet having long narrow ends, worn by women.—2. A kind of peach.

victorious (vik-tō'ri-us), a. [\(\) F. victorioux = \(\) Sp. Pg. victorioso = \(\) It. vittorioso, \(\) L. victoriosus, full of victories (prop. applied, according to etym., to one frequently successful), Crictoria, victory: see retory.] 1. Conquering; triumphant; having conquered in any conquest or in battle; having overcome an antagonist or

The great Son return'd Victorious with his saints. Milton, P. L., vii. 136.

The Baharnagash, though victorious, saw with some concern that he could not avoid the king, whose contract and capacity, both as a soldier and a general, left him everything to fear for his success.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, H. 20s.

Victorious wreath on head and spoils in hand.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 120

A body of rictorious invaders may raise some, or the whole, of its supplies from the conquered country.

H. Spencer, Print of Sociol., § 517.

2. Of or pertaining to victory; characterized or signalized by victory.

3. Emblematic of conquest; denoting victory. Now are our brows bound with rictorious wreaths Shak, Rich, III - 1-1, 5

victoriously (vik-to'ri-us-li), adr. In a victonous manner; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly.

wictoriousness (vik-tô'ri-us-nes), n The state victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of or character of being victorious victory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda ML. rictoria \lambda C. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda ML. rictoria \lambda C. rictoria \lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of rictory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda ML. rictoria \lambda C. rictoria \lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of rictory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of rictory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of rictory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of rictory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of rictory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictrix, fem. of rictory (vik'tô-ri), n., pl. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda L. rictoria (-riz). [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda Victrix (vik'triks), n. [\lambda Victrix (-riz). [victory, & rictor, a conqueror, & timere, pp. rictus, conquer: see victor.] 1. The deteat or overcoming of an antagonist in a contest or an enemy in battle; triumph

Knowing that they led unconquered veterans against a rude militivithey have broken every rule of warfare, and plucked rectory out of extreme peril.

P. Harreon, Oliver Cromwell, fx

The alloy Of blood but makes the bliss of rectory brighter.

R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Cost.

2. The advantage or superiority gained in any contest, as over passions, or over tempta-tions, or in any moral or spiritual struggle.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. xv. 57

Peace both her rectories
No less renown'd than War. Milton, Sonnets, M

3. A female derty of the Greeks and Romans, the personification of success in battle or in any active struggle. She is represented as a winged woman, often bearing as attributes a palm-branch and lancel crown, or a trumpet. The subject is a very frequent one in ancient art, from some of the noblest of antique sculpture down to vase-paintings and figurines. Among the most notable examples are the reliefs from the balustrade of the temple of Wingless Victory at Athens, one of which is the well-known figure entitled "Victory Loosing her Sandal," and the magnificent statue called the "Victory of Samothrace," a Greek original of the fourth century B. c. attributed to the school of Scopas, found in the Island of Samothrace, where it stood on a pedestal representing the prow of a trireme, and now one of the chief ornaments of the Louvre Museum. See Nike, cut in next column, and cut under Pelopomesian.

I observed some ancient reliefs at this village [Ertesy], puticularly three rictories, holding three festoons under them.

Pocceke, Description of the East, II. 1. 170. Cadmean, moral, Pyrrhic victory. See the adjectives. the personification of success in battle or in

Cadmean, moral, Pyrrhic victory. See the adjectives.

narius. Compare quinarius.
[Said to be so called

ξ.,

The Victory of Samothrace, in the Louvic Museum

victress (vik'tres), n. [< rictor + -ess. Cf. ructrice.] A woman who conquers; a victrix.

She shall be sole rictress, Cassa's Casar. Shak., Rich. 111., iv. 4, 336.

ignalized by victory.

Substitute these honours shall be snatched away,
And cursed forever this rectorious day.

Page, R. of the L., iii. 101.

Emblematic of conquest; denoting victory.

Victricet (vik'tris), n. [\langle OF, rectrice = It, retrice, \langle L. rectrice, fem. of victor, victor; see victor.] A victores.

Reduce the substitute of victor and victor is see victor.] A victores.

He knew certes,
That you, rietrice
Of all ladles,
Should have the prize
Of worthiness
Udall (Arber's Eng. Garner, H. 59).

With boughs of palm a crowned victrice stand!

B. Jonson, Underwoods, etc.

maning that of vitth); \(\circ ME, vitable, vitable, vitable, also vitables, vytables, \(\circ OF, vitable, vitable, later (with inserted v) vivtualile, vietualles, vytables \(=\) Sp. vitualla \(=\) Pg. vitabla \(=\) It. veltocagles, \(\circ LL, victualla, provisions, nourishment, neut. pl. of victuals, belonging to nourishment, \(\circ vitable, food, \(\circ vivere, pp. victus, live. see vivid.)\) 1. Provision of food; meat; provisions; generally used in the plural, and signifying (commonly) food for human beings, prepared for eating. beings, prepared for eating.

But alloweyes Men fynden gode Innes, and alle that her nedethe of Vytaylle. Mandeville, Travels, p. 31.

Ther as bugges ben and fat ritaile, Ther wol they gon - Chaucer, Former Age, 1, 38.

Ther wot they gon Chancer, remove ass, 600.

Physicions ben of opynyon that one ought to begyn the meate of retoule (utudes liquides) to thende that by that means to gyve direction to the remenant.

G. du Guez, quoted in Bubees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 107, [Index.

Look to those eating rogues that bawl for rictuals, And stop their throats a day or two. **Tletcher**, Bonduca, 1, 2.

Why then we will to the greenwood gang, For we have no vittles to dine. Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

My plg likes a dinner as well as a breakfast. No meal-me, and no sort of *victuals*, ever seems to come amiss to sy plg. Hauthorne, Seven Gables, xix. my plg.

There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand Bare rictual for the mowers. Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

2. Any sort of grain or corn. [Scotch.]—Broken victuals. See broken meat, under broken. Victual (vit'1), r.; pret. and pp. victualed, victualled, ppr. victualing, victualling. With spelling altered as in the noun; \(\lambda\) ME. vitailen, vitaillen, \(\lambda\) vitaille, food: see victual, n.] I. trans. To supply or store with victuals or provisions for subsistence; provide with stores of food.

Thy loving voyage
Is but for two months victuall'd.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 198.

They resolued to victuall the ships for eighteene moneths.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 243.

II. intrans. To feed; obtain stores or provisions; provision; obtain or eat victuals.

And, victualling again, with brave and man-like minds To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds. Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 427.

And soon we found Peggy and Smiler [the horses] in company, . . . and victualling where the grass was good.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, III.

victualage (vit'l-nj), n. [< victual + -age.]

Food; provisions; victuals. [Rare.]

I could not proceed to the school-room without passing some of their doors, and running the risk of being surprised with my cargo of victualage; so I stood still at this end, which, being windowless, was dark.

Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xvii.

victualer, victualler (vit'l-er), n. [Formerly also vitler; \langle ME. vitteller, vitailler (see victual) + -cr1.] 1. One who furnishes victuals or pro-

visions. That no maner vitteller pay eny thynge for the occupa-cion of the kynges Borde, to eny maner offices, for ther cytelle ther to be sold, that ys to seye withlyn the seid cite. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

But pray, what connection have you with the suttlers? You are no rictualler here, are you? Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment;

a tavern-keeper. Fal. Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the

law. . . .

Host. All rictuallers do so; what's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent? Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 375.

He scornes to walke in Faules without his bootes.
And scores his diet on the retters post.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine (1600).

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance; a store-ship. Admiral Smyth.—4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. Jamieson. [Scotch.]—Licensed victualler, in Great Britain, an inkeeper or keeper of a public house who is licensed to sile spirits, wine, beer, etc.

victualing, victualling (vit'l-ing), n. [Verbal n. of rictual, r.] The turnishing of victuals or provisions.

Our rectualling arrangements have now been satisfac-torlly settled, and every body has been put on an allowance of water. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

victualing-bill (vit'l-ing-bil), n. A custom-house document warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

victualing-house (vit'l-ing-hous), n. A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

They chose that the region of Pocchorrosa to inhabyte . . . that they myght bee baytinge places and rutailyinge houses for suche as shulde former towards the southe.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 148).

victualing-note (vit'l-ing-not), n. An order given to a seaman in the British navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his author-

ity for victualing the man. Simmonds. victualing-office (vit'l-ing-of'is), n. An office for supplying provisions and stores to the navy.

We laugh at the ridiculous management of the Navy-Board, pryinto the Rogueries of the Victualling-Office, and tell the Names of those Clerks who were ten years ago bare-foot, and are now Twenty-Thousand-Pound Men. C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

victualing-ship (vit'l-ing-ship), n. A ship which conveys provisions to the navy; a vic-

victualing-yard (vit'l-ing-yard), n. A yard, generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the navy are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned. (*Imp. Dict.*) In the United States all navy-yards are victualing-yards.

victualless (vit'l-les), a. [< victual + -lcss.]
Destitute of food. Carlyle, in Froude, First Foots, Varyards.

Forty Years, II.

Forty Years, II.

vicugna, vicuña (vi-kö'nyä), n. [Also vigonia and viguna; = F. vigogne, formerly vicugne, < Sp. vicuña, vicugna, < Peruv. vicuna, Mex. vicugne, the vicugna, I A South American mammal of the camel tribe, Auchenia vicugna or vicuna, related to the llama, guanaco, and alpaca. It is found wild in clevated regions of Bolivia and Chili, and is much hunted for its wool and fiesh. It is one of the smaller kinds, standing about 30 inches at the withers, and of variegated coloration. It has as yet resisted all attempts to reduce it to domestication. The short soft

wool is very valuable, and was formerly much used for making fine tissues and delicate fabrics. It is less used



Vicugna (Auchenia vicuna).

now, what is known in the trade as vicugna (or viguna) woo being a mixture of wool and cotton.

vicugna-cloth (vi-kö'nyä-klöth), n. Woolen eloth made from the wool of the vicugna. It is very soft, and is especially employed for women's clothes.

vid (vid), n. In math., a letter or unit in Benjamin Pierce's linear algebras.

vida-finch (vī'dä-finch), n. Same as whidah-bird. See Viduä.

vidame (vē-dām'), n. [F..< ML. vice-dominus, as vice- + dominus.] In French feudal jurisprudence, the lieutenant or deputy of a bishop in temporal matters; also, a minor title of French feudal nobility.

in temporal matters; also, a French feudal nobility.

A Vidame was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him as the Viccunt was to the Count or Earl, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a Fief, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to.

Elount, Glossographia (1670).

Vide (vî'dē). [L., impv. 2d pers. sing. of ridere, see: see rision.] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere: as, ride ante, 'see before'; ride supra, 'see above' (that is, in a previous place in the same book); ride post, 'see after'; ride infra, 'see below' (that is, in a subsequent place); quod vide, which see (usually abbreviated q. v.).

Vidée (vē-dā'), a. In her., same as voided.

Videlicet (vi-del'-set), adv. [L., for videre licet, it is permitted to see: videre, see; licet, it is permitted to see: videre, see; licet, it is permitted: see vision and license. Cf. scilicet.] To wit; that is; namely: abbreviated to vi-, which is usually read 'namely.'

Numberless are the Changes she'll dance thro, before she'll answer this plain Question; videlicet, Have you deliver'd my Master's Letter to your Lady'.

Videlicet is used in law pleadings to point out in connection with a clause immediately preceding a specification which. If material, goes to sustain the pleading generally, and, if immaterial, may be rejected as surplusage.... It is the office of a videlicet to restrain or limit the generality of the preceding words, and in some in stances to explain them.



King Whidah bird (Videstrelda regia), male

videndum (vī-den'dum), n.; pl. videnda (-di). [L., neut. gerun-dive of videre, see: see rision.] A thing to be seen.

In my list, therefore, of videnda at Lyons, this, tho' last, was not, you see, least. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 31.

vide-poche (vēd'posh), n. [F.] A receptacle for the contents of the

6751

pockets when the dress is changed or removed for the night. (a) A bag attached to the bed-curtains. Compare watch-pocket. (b) A vase or bowl, usually of decorative character, and sometimes having a cover.

Vide-ruff, n. An old card-game.

Faith, let it be Vide-rufe, and let's make honours. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, 1874, II. 1122).

Videstrelda (vid-es-trel'dii), n. [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1850), < Vid(ua) + Estrelda.] A genus of Viduinæ, detached from Vidua for the wiretailed veuves or whidah-birds, which have in the male the four middle tail-feathers wire-shafted with a racket at the end: later called Tetrænura (Reichenbach, 1861). The type and only species is V. regia, of South Africa, through the Transvaal to the Zambesi, and in the west to Damaraland. This is the retwee de la cote d'Afrique and evuve à quatre brins of early French ornithologists, the shaft-tailed bunting of Latham (1783), the Vidua regta of most writers. The male male the four middle tail-feathers wire-shafted with a racket at the end: later called Tetrænura (Reichenbach, 1861). The type and only species is V. regia, of South Africa, through the Transval to the Zambesi, and in the west to Damaraland. This is the reuve de la côte d'Afrique and veuve à quatre brins of early French ornithologists, the shaft-tailed bunting of Latham (1783), the Vidua regia of most writers. The male is 12 inches long, of which length the middle tail-feathers form three fourths or more; the color is black, varied with white, gray, brown, and buff; the bill and feet are coval-red. See cut in preceding column. vidette (vi-det'), n. Same as redette.

Vidian (vid'i-an), a. [\lambda Vidius (see def.) + -an.] Relating or dedicated to the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi, Latinized Vidius (16th century): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.

Guido Guidi, Latinized Vidius (16th century): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.—Vidian artery, a branch of the internal maxillary artery which traverses the Vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the top of the larynx.—Vidian canal, nerve, plexus. See the nouns.—Vidian foramen. Same as Vidian canal.
Vidimus (vid'i-mus), n. [So called from this word indorsed on the papers: l. vidimus, we have seen, lst pers. pl. perf. ind. of videre, see: see vision.] 1. An examination or inspection: as, a vidimus of accounts or documents.—2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

ments.—2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.
vidonia (vi-dō'ni-ii), n. [Cf. Pg. vidonho, a vine-branch (cf. videira, a vine), \(\cdot vide, a vine-branch, = Sp. vid, a vine, = It. vite, a vine, \(\cdot L. vitis, a vine.] A dry wine from the Canary Islands, formerly much in fashion in England.
Vidua (vid'ū-ii), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), a Latinized form, as if \(\cdot L. vidua, a widow, tr. F. veuve, the name of the widow-bird, itself a translation of the E. vidow² or vidow-bird, confused with vidow¹; see whidah-bird.] An African genus of Ploceidæ, giving name to the



Viduinæ; the veuves, widow-birds,

riduinæ; the veuves, widow-birds, or whidah-birds. No type having been originally indicated, the name is practically conterminous with Viduinæ in a narrow sense, and has been variously restricted by different writers, notably to V. principalis and V. (Videstrelda) regia. The former of these has in the male the four middle tailfeathers immensely lengthened and wide throughout their length (not wire-shafted). It was originally described (and figured) by Edwards in 1760 as the long-tailed sparrow, by Brisson in the same year as la veuve d'Angola, by Linneus in 1760 as Emberiza vidua, E. principalis, and E. serens, by Latham in 1783 as the long-tailed, variequated, and Dominican bunting, and by Cuvier in 1817 as Vidua principalis. The male is 10 inches long, of which length the ample middle tail-feathers make two thirds or more, the rest of the tail being scarcely 2 inches, and the wing being only 3; the color is black and white, chiefly massed in large areas, and varied with some buff and gray. The female lacks the extraordinary development of the tail, being scarcely 5 inches long, and is also quite different in color from the male. This bird is widely distributed in Africa. A second species is V. hypocherina (or splendens) of the Zanzibar district. For V. regia, see Videstrelda; and for other forms, see Viduinæ.

viduage (vid(\vec{v}.\vec{a}j), n. [\langle L. vidua, a widow (see vidow), +-age.] The condition of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.



families of Ploceidæ, containing all those with very short or spurious first primary of slender falcate form, of whatever other character: opposed to Ploceinæ alone. It thus covers a very large series of about 40 genera of not only African, but also Oriental, etc., birds, including those usually called Spermestinæ, as waxbills, amadavats, blood-finches, senegals, strawberry-finches, sociable weavers, etc. See Philetærus, Pyrenestes, Quelea, Spermestes, Amadina. Teniopygia, Estrelda, with various cuts. (b) In a narrow sense, confined to those African forms in the males of which the tail is longer than the wings, sometimes extraordinarily lengthened into an arched train or of other special figure; the whidahs proper. Two of these remarkable birds are described under Vidua and Videstrelda respectively. A third is the widow of paradise, Vidua (or Steganura) paradisea. This was first described and figured by Edwards in 1747 as the red-breated long-tailed finch; by the early French ornithologists as grande veuve d'Angola and veuve à collier d'or; and is the original whidabird of Latham, 1733. In the male the four middle tail-feathers are broad and flattened, and two of them tapen to mere filaments; the length is 11 inches, of which the tail makes 8½; the wing is 3 inches; the color is chiefly black, varied with white, brown, and buff. and especially marked with a collar of orange-rufous. The female is quite different in color, and 6 inches long, of which the tail is only 2½. This whidah is widely distributed in Africa, and is the one oftenest seen in cages. A fourth is Vidua (Linura) fischeri, of Last Africa, 10 inches long, with all four of the middle tail-feathers were throughout. The foregoing are all the species in which the four middle tail-feathers are peculiar and the rest plain. But in other whidahs all the rectrices share more or less clongation. Such belong to the three genera Chera proceae of South Africa, is the epaluet-whidah, of which the male is glossy-black above and below, with scarlet shoulders, and

1. 9 6.

viduous (vid'ū-us), a. [< L. viduus, widowed, bereft: see widow.] Widowed. [Rare.]

She gone, and her viduous mansion, your heart, to let, her successor the new occupant . . . finds her miniature.

Thackeray, Newcomes, Ixvi.

Vie¹ (vi), v.; pret. and pp. vied, ppr. vying. [Formerly also vye; < ME. vien; by apheresis from envy², ult. < L. invitare, invite: see envy², invite.] I. intrans. 1†. In the old games of gleek, primero, etc., to wager on the value of one's hand against an opponent.

He cometh in only with folly brags and great vaunts, as if he were playing at post, and should win all by eying.

**Bp. Jewell, Controversy with M. Harding, iv.

To vie was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards.

Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour,

2. To strive for superiority; endeavor to be equal or superior (to); contend; rival: followed by with, and said of persons or things.

Fortune did vie with nature, to bestow, When I was born, her bounty equally. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, if. 1.

Albion in Verse with antient Greece had vy'd, And gain'd alone a Fame. Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Gold furze with broom in blossom ries.

M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac, II. trans. 1t. To offer as a stake, as in card-

playing; play as for a wager with.

She hung upon my neck, and kiss on kiss She ried so fast. Shak., T. of the S., il. 1. 311. Here's a trick ried and revied!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To put or bring into competition; bandy; try to outdoin; contend with respect to. [Ob-Try to outdo in; conce...
solete or archaic.]

Nature wants stuff
To rie strange forms with fancy.

Shak, A and C, y 2 08.

Vic tears with the hyana.

B. Jonion, Volpone, iv. 2.

The reguish eye of J=11 . . . almost invites a stranger to reca reportee with it.

Leady, Old Benchers.

 $vie^{\pm}(vi), n.$ [Pormerly also $vye: \langle vie^{\pm}, v. \rangle$ Cf. $en(y^2)$. A contest for superiority, especially a close or keen contest; a contention in the way of rivalry; hence, sometimes, a state where it would be difficult to decide as to which party had the advantage; also, a challenge; a

At this particular of defaming, both the sexes from to be at a ree, and I think he were a very critical judge that should determine between them Gevernment of the Ton me

 $\forall ie^{2}t, n. [ME., COF. (and \Gamma.) vn = Sp. Pg. vida = It. vita, CL, vita, life, Cenera, live: see vital, en al.] Life.$

We biscohe thee for alle that hereth this restiff oure half seynt Marke. That He su is helde hem from grame, $Kin \, r \, He \, ra \, (E,\, E,\, T,\, S,\, \chi \, p,\, te)$

vielle viel), n. [F.: akin to viol: see viol.] 1. One of the large early forms of the medieval

Afterwards the latter name (viole) was exclusively us and ultimate by present into the medern form Violin, while the name Viole was given to a totally different instru-ment the Organistrum or Symphonia, whence the French Chifonic This is the modern Viol, in which the music is preduced by the totation of a which W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. daxis

2. Same as hardy-gardy, 1. Vienna basin. In good, the name given to an orographically not very well defined area, having Vienna near its southwestern extremity and extending to the Boheman mountains on the northwest and the Carpathians on the north-east, and underlain by a series of Tertiary rocks remarkable for their extent, size, and complicated development. This Tertiry belongs chiefly to the Negane of the Austrian geologists (see Neorone, and is divided into several subgroups, beginning with the Aquitanian, followed in ascending order by the 8 margin and Mediterrane in subdivisions—they all being of Miscene age—and then by the Congrian or Phosen. The Vienna been opened out to the cest into a bread Miscene in land e. a. shightly brackish, and is believed to have been come ted in former times with the Arabo Cisplan been, and perhapseen with the Oce in Table communicated with the bisin of the upper Dumbe and with an arca lying north of the Carpathias—in both cases, however by narrow channels—some wifters limit the name Vienna baran to a smaller arealying pretty closely adjuct to the norther in flanks of the cistern Alps, and partly included within their spars

Vienna caustic. A mixture of caustic potash and quicklime. See caustic.

Vienna draught, Compound infusion of senna; remarkable for their extent, size, and compli-

Vienna draught, Compound infusion of senna;

black-draught.
Vienna lake. A somewhat indefinite product,
but usually a dark-red lake with little strength obtained from the liquors remaining from the making of carmine. Also called *Florence take* and Paris labe

Vienna opening, in chess-playing. See open-

Vienna paste. Same as Vienna caustic.

Vienna paste. Same as Funna caustic.

Vienna powder, work. Seo powder, work!.

Viennese (vie-nes' or -nez'), a. and n. [= F.

Viennois; \(\) Vienna (F. Vienne = G. Wien) +

-esc.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Vienna, the

capital of the Austrian empire, situated on the Danube, or pertaining to its inhabitants.

II. n. sing. and pl. An inhabitant or inhabitants of Vienna.

vi et armis (vī et är'mis). [L.: vi, abl. sing. of vis, force, violence; ct, and; armis, abl. of arma, a weapon, defensive armor: see vis¹ and arm².] In law, with force and arms: words made use of in indetments and actions of trespass to show that the trespass or crime was forcible or committed with a display of force;

forcible or committed with a display of force; hence, with force or violence generally.

view (vû), n. [Early mod. E. also rere; < OF. rene, F. rue, a view, sight, < ren, F. ru (= It. reduta, < ML. as if *ridutus), pp. of roir, < L. ridere, see: see vision.] 1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye; survey; inspection; look; sight.

She made good view of me. Shak., T. N., H. 2, 20,

She looked out at her father's window,
To take a view of the countrie.

Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV, 112).

2. The act of perceiving by the mind: mental survey; intellectual inspection or examination; observation; consideration.

My last View shall be of the first Language of the Farth, the antient Language of Paradise, the Language wherein God Almighty himself pleased to pronounce and publish the Tables of the Law. Hourd, Letters, II. (b).

For though, in demonstration, the mind does at last perceive the agreement or disagreement of the ideas it considers, . . . there must be more than one translent tree to find it. Lecke, Human Understanding, IV. II. 4.

3. Power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect.

(MC) extent of prospect.
These growing feathers pluckd from Casar's wing Will make him th an ordinary pitch, Who else would so ir above the rive of men, And keep us all in service featfulness.

Shak., J. C., E. 1, 79.

Stand in her view, make your addresses to her.

**Iletcher (and another?), Prophetess, III. 1.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in rieir Dryden, Almeld, vi. 876.

Keeping the idea which is brought into it (the mind) for some time actually in rice . . . is called contemplation Levis, Human Understanding, IL x. 1.

Who keeps one end in tier makes all things serve, Erornin i, In a Balcony.

4. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; something which is looked upon; sight or spectacle presented to the eye or to the mind; seene;

The distance lends enchantment to the rice Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, 1-7.

The country was wild and broken, with occasional superbase cover from narms of the Gulf, and the doep rich valleys stretching inland

B. Tacler, Northern Trivel, p. 42.

5. A scene as represented by painting, drawon, A scene as represented by painting, drawing, or photography; a picture or sketch, especially a landscape,—6, Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment; opinion; conception; notion; way of thinking; theory.

There is a great difference of rizions to the way in which perfection shall be sought Mars. Puller, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 19.

One Hester Prynne, who appeared to have been rather noteworthy person age in the rice of our ancesters Hautherne, Scattet Letter, Int., p. 16.

They have all my corer and I believe they will carry them out unless overruled by a higher Power. Kane, See Grinn, Exp., I, 258.

Persons who take what is called a high rice of life and of human nature are never weary of telling as that moneygetting is not man's noblest occupation.

Tertminkly Rev., N. S., XLII, 193.

7. Something looked toward or forming the subject of consideration; intention; design; purpose; aim.

The allegory has another view.

Bacen, Physical Fables, if , Expl.

I write without any come to profit or praise.

So (it, Gulliver's fravels, iv. 12.

8t. Appearance; show; aspect.

So, at his bloody view, her eves are fled Into the deep dark cabbis of her head, Shak, Venus and Adonis, 1, 1037.

Show, year and New graces find,
Which, by the splendour of her ciew
Dazzled before, we ever knew,
Waller, The Night-Piece,

9. In law, an inspection by the jury of property or a place the appearance or condition of which is involved in the case, or useful to enable the jury to understand the testimony, as of a place where a crime has been committed.—

10. Specifically, inspection of a dead body; viewiness

an autopsy.—11†. The footing of a beast. Halliwell.—Bird's-eye view, See bird's-eye.—Dissolving views, a name given to pictures thrown on a screen by a laytern in such manner that they appear to dissolve overy one into that following, without any interval of blank between them. To cause the pictures to "dissolve," two lanterns are required, each of which projects its picture upon the same field on the screen, both being in the same focus. One picture being projected, to cause it to disappear gradually and the next to take its place, a sliding cap or hood is mechanically withdrawn from the front of the second lantern and placed before the first lantern. Another method is to turn on the gas of one lantern while shutting off the gas of the other. The result is the same by either method, the first picture disappearing as the second appears, the two methog one into the other till one is lost and the other becomes clear. By a recent improved method only one lantern is used, and by appropriate mechanism a picture is substituted for that preceding it so quickly that there is no appreciation of any interval between them.—Field of view. See field.—In view of, in consideration of; having regard to.—On view, open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public: as, pictures placed on riew.—Point of view. See point!.—Side view. See ride! and ride-riew.—To the view, so as to be seen by everybody; in public.

Mechanic slaves

With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall Uplift us to the view.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 211.

View of frank-pledge, in Eng. law: (a) A court of read on the control and prost total desuration does in an autopsy .- 11+. The footing of a beast.

With greasy aprons, ruies, and nammers, smail Uplift us to the view. Shak, A. and C., v. 2. 211.

View of frank-pledge, in Eng. law: (a) A court of record, now fallen into almost total desuetude, held once in the year within a particular hundred, township, or manor, by the steward of the leet. Wharton. (b) In Anglo-Saxon law, the office of a sherilf in seeling all the frank-pledges of a hundred, and that all youths above fourteen belonged to some tithing; a function of the court-leet. Stimson.

=Syn. 4 and 5. View. Prospect, Seene, Landscape. View is the most general of these words; prospect most suggests the left that the beholder is at a place somewhat elevated, so as to be able to see far; reene most suggests the idea of resemblance to a pleture; landscape most suggests the idea of discrsity in unity.

view (vü), r. [Early mod. E. also view; (view, n.] I, trans. 1. To see; look on; behold.

When most I wink, then do mine eyes best see, For all the day I rive things unrespected.

Shak, Sonnets, xiiil.

The people view of them wif surprise,

The people view'd them wi' surprise,
As they dane'd on the green.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

To examine with the eye; look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; survev: explore: peruse.

Go up and rice the country.

Lords, rich these letters full of bad mischance. France is revolted from the English quite, Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I 1, 89.

I had not the opportunity to rice it.

*Corput, Crudities, I. 187.

For he riewed the fashions of that land;
Their way of worship riewed he
Youn't Beichan and Surie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 2).

3. To survey intellectually; examine with the mental eye; consider; regard.

As Princes be more high and also mightier than the st, even so are they more behelde α also more viewed

than others.

Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 10. And though, oft looking backward, well she recede Her selfe freed from that foter insolent. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 50.

When we rize an object as a concrete whole we appre-nd it. J. Sulty, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331,

Syn. 1. To witness.—2. To scan.—3. To contemplate.

H. intrans. To look; take a view. [Rare.]

Mr Harley is sugardous to view into the remotest consequences of things.

The Examiner, No. 6.

viewer (vů'ér), n. [$\langle riew + -er^1 \rangle$] One who views, surveys, or examines.

For if I will be a Judge of your goodes, for the same you will be a viewer of my life. Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 225.

Specifically—(a) An official representation of the representation

The Colliery Vicuer [Newcastle-upon-Tyne] superintends the collieries. He has a salary of 60l. a year, Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1646.

(b) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by a court to view or inspect the property in controversy or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two persons called showers point out the subjects to be viewed. View-halloo (vū'ha-lö'), n. In fox-hunting, the shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox brenk cover. Also view-hallo, view-hollo, view-hollow, etc.

But pray, what is become of the lady all this while? why, lady I reclove, you told me she was not here, and, I falth, I was first drawing off another way, if I had not heard the rien-hollor.

Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

viewiness (vũ'i-nes), n. The character or state of being viewy or speculative. [Colloq.]

We have opinious which were then considered to affix to those who uttered them the stigma of ricinities endorsed to a great extent by a Conservative Lord Chancellor. Nineteenth Century, XXII. 14

viewless (vu'les), a. [< view + -less.] Not capable of being viewed or seen; not perceived by the eye; invisible.

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 124.

O'er the sheep-track's maze The viewless snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze. Coleridge, Constancy to an Ideal Object.

viewlessly (vū'les-li), adv. In a viewless man-

viewly (vū'li), a. [\(\chi \) riew + -ly\(^1\).] Pleasing to the view; sightly; handsome. [Prov. Eng.] viewpoint (vū'point), a. Point of view. [Col-

The manner in which the details of a history are presented should be judged from the standpoint of the writer, from the general viewpoint of the time.

Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 499.

viewsome (vu'sum), a. [(view +-some.] View-

ly. [Prov. Eng.] view-telescope (vu'tel"e-skop), n. See tele-

viewy (vů'i), a. [$\langle vicw + -y^1 \rangle$] 1. Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical; holding the notions of a doctrinaire; visionary. [Colloq.]

Sheffield, on the other hand, without possessing any real view of things more than Charles, was at this time fonder of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones—that is, he was view, in a bad sense of the word.

J. H. Neuman, Loss and Gain, i. 3.

A man's identification with the movement was taken as proof that he was viery and unfit for leadership.

The American, VI, 278.

2. Showy. [Colloq.]

They [chests of drawers] would hold together for a fime, . . . and that was all; but the slaughterers cared only to have them ricey and cheap.

Manhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 230.

vifda, vivda (vif'di, viv'dii), n. [Perhaps < Icel. vijdat, pp. of vijda, wave, vibrate; ef. Sw. vcfta, Dan. vifte, fan, winnow: see waft.] In Orkney and Shelland, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt. Scott, Pirate, xxix.

vigesimal (vi-jes'i-mal), a. [\(\text{L. vigesimus, vi-cesimus, twentieth, \(\text{vigilit}\) vigilit, twenty: see twenture. The New and the Old, p. 73.

vigilancy; (vij'i-lanc, in. [As vigilance (see vcfta, Dan. vifte, fan, winnow: see waft.] In Orkney and Shelland, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt. Scott, Pirate, xxix.

vigesimal (vi-jes'i-mal), a. [\(\text{L. vigesimus, vi-cesimus, twentieth, \(\text{vigilit}\) vigilant(t), vigilant(-), ppr. of vigilare, \(\text{L. vigilant(-)s, ppr. of vigilare, \(\text{L. vigilare, vigil

cesimus, twentieth, (viginti, twenty: see twenty.] Twentieth.

Vigesimation (vi-jes-i-mā'shon), n. [< L. vi-gesimus, twentieth, +-ation; formed in imitation of decimation.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [Rare.]

Vigia (vi-jē'ii), n. [< Sp. vigia, a lookout, < vigiar, look out, < vigilar, a watching: see vigil.]

A hydrographical warning on a chart, to denote that the pinnacle of a rock, or a shoal, may exist thereabout. Hamersly.

Vigil (vii'il), n. [Formerly also vigila: < ME.

may exist thereabout. Hamersly.

vigil (vij'il), n. [Formerly also vigile; < ME.

vigil, vigile, vigilie, < OF. vigile, vigile, F. vigile

Sp. Pg. It. vigilia, a watching, vigil, vaking, watchful (cf. AS. waccl, watchful), < vigere, be lively:

see wakel. Hence (from L. vigil) rigilant, etc.]

1. The act of keeping awake; abstinence or

forbearance from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; the state of being awake

during the natural time for sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch: commonly in the

plural.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of the card-table.

Addison, Guardian, No. 120.

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, services, praise, prayer, or the like performed during the customary hours of sleep; nocturnal devotions: commonly in the plural.

So they in heaven their odes and vigils tuned.

Millon, P. R., i. 182.

At Mary's Tomb (sad, sacred Place!)
The Virtues shall their Vigils keep.
Prior, Ode Presented to the King, st. 1.

Prior, Ode Presented to the ring, st. 1.

3. Eccles.: (a) Originally, in the early church, the watch kept in a church or cemetery on the night before a feast, the time being occupied in prayer. The assembly on such occasions often leading to disorders, the custom of holding such vigils came to be abandoned in the eleventh or twelfth century. A trace of the old custom remains in the matins, lauds, and midnight mass before Christmas day. Hence—(b) midnight mass before Christmas day. Hence—(b) The day and night preceding a festival; the eve or day before a festival; strictly, an eve which is a fast. Special offices or the use of the collect of the festival mark the vigil. If the day before such a festival is Sunday, the fast is transferred to the previous Saturday. Vigils are observed in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Anglican, and other churches.

He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, "To-morrow is St. Crispian."
Shak, Hen. V., iv. 3. 45.

4t. A wake.

Of the feste and pleyes palestral
At my vigil. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 305.

Coma vigil. See comal. — Vigils or watchings of flowers, a term applied by Linneus to the opening and shutting of certain flowers at regular hours of the day. See

6753

steep, n., b.

Vigilance (vij'i-lans), n. [< F. vigilance = Sp.
vigilancia = It. vigilanza, vigilanzia, < L. vigilantia, watchfulness, < vigilan(t-)s, wakeful,
watchful: see vigilant.] 1†. Wakefulness.

WALCHTHI: see our thought that the connexion between the soul and the body subsisted only during a state of vigilance.

Priestley, Disquisitions.

2. The state or character of being vigilant; watchfulness in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; circumspection; caution.

To teach them Vigilence by false Alarms.

Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 33.

His face is unruffled, his speech is courteous, till vigi-lance is laid asleep. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

3. Specifically, watchfulness during the hours

Ulysses yielded unseasonably (to sleep), and the strong passion and love for his country that so fully possess'd his soul should have given him . . . rigidance. Broone, Notes on the Odyssey, xiii. 142,

4. In med., a form of insomnia.—5. A guard or watch. [Rare and obsolete.]

In at this gate none pass The vigilance here placed. Milton, P. L., iv. 580.

Order of Vigilance. See Order of the While Falcon, under falcon.—Vigilance committee, an unauthorized organization of citizens who, in the absence of regular courts, or when such courts are inefficient, administer summary justice in cases of heinous crime. [U. S.]

The first man hung by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee was dead before he was swung up, and the second was alive after he was cut down.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 73.

it. vigilant (vij'i-lant), a. [(F. vigilant = Sp. Pg. It. vigilante, (L. vigilan(t-)s, ppr. of vigilare, watch, wake, keep watch, (vigil, wakeful, watchful: see vigil.] 1. Watchful, as one who watches during the hours for sleep; ever awake and on the alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; incorrective continues. circumspect; cautious; wary.

Be sober, be vigilant.

Be sober, ne vigana...
Take your places and be vigilant.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 1.

Gospel takes up the rod which Law lets fall; Mercy is vigitant when Justice sleeps. Browning, Ring and Book, IL 214.

2. Indicating vigilance.

There's Zanze's *vigilant* taper; safe are we! *Browning*, In a Gondola.

=Syn. 1. Wakeful, etc. See watchful.
vigilante (vij-i-lân'te), n. [(Sp. vigilante, vigilant: see vigilant, a.] A member of a vigilance committee. [U.S.]

A little over a year ago one committee of vigilantes in castern Montana shot or hung nearly sixty (horse-thieves)—not, however, with the best judgment in all cases.

T. Roserell, The Century, XXXV, 505.

vigilantly (vij'i-lant-li), adv. In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly; alertly. vigilyt, n. A Middle English variant of vigil.

It is ful fair to been yelept madame, And goon to vigilies al bifore. Chancer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 377.

vigintivirate (vī-jin-tiv'i-rāt), n. [(L. viginti, twenty, + vir, man, + -atc³.] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men.

[Rare.] Vigna (vig'nä), n. [NL. (Savi, 1822), named after Dominico Vigna, professor of botany at Pisa in 1623.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe Phaseolew and subtribe Euphasco-

of the tribe Phaseolew and subtribe Euphaseolew. It is distinguished from the type genus (Phaseolew) by the absence of a beak upon the keel-petials, or by the failure of the beak, if developed, to form a perfect spiral. There are about 45 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are usually twiring or prostrate herbs, with pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and yellowish or rarely purplish flowers in a short cluster upon an axillary peduncle, followed by cylindrical pods which become greatly elongated—sometimes, it is said, a yard long. For V. Catiang, universally cultivated in the tropics, and now also in southern parts of Europe and the United States, see choulee, and cow-pec (under peat); its typical form is low and somewhat creet; when tall and cilmbing, it has been known as V. Siaensis. V. lancelata of Australia, also edible, produces, besides the ordinary cylindrical pods, others from buried flowers fruiting under

ground, and resembling the peanut. V. luteola is known as easide bean, and V. unquiculata as red bean, in the West Indies. One species occurs in the United States, V. glabra, a yellow-inowered hirsute twiner of brackish marshes from South Carolina to Mississippi.

marshes from South Carolina to Mississippi.

Vignette (vin-yet' or vin'yet), n. [Formerly also vignett; \lambda F. vignette, dim. of vigne, vine-yard, vine, \lambda L. vinea, a vine: see vine.] 1. A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, as in architecture.—2. The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, etc., with which capital letters in manuscripts are sometimes surrounded —3. In activities the continuation of the c times surrounded.—3. In printing, the engraved illustration or decoration that precedes title-page or the beginning of a chapter: so called because many of the cuts first made for books in France were inclosed with a border of the general character of trailing vines.—4. Hence, any image or picture; a cut or illustra-

Her imagination was full of pictures, . . . divine vignettes of mild spring or mellow autumn moments.

Charlotte Bronté, Shirley, x.

Assisi, in the January twilight, looked like a vignette out of some brown old missal.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

In bright vignettes, and each complete, Of tower or duomo, suppy-sweet. f tower or duomo, sunny-sweet, Or palace, how the city glittered! *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

5. A photographic portrait showing only the head, or the head and shoulders, and so printed that the ground shades off insensibly around the subject into an even color, which may be that of the untreated paper, or a more or less dark shade produced by a separate operation; hence, any picture, not a portrait, treated in

vignette (vin-yet'), v. t.; pret. and pp. vignet-ted, ppr. vignetting. [\(\sigma\) vignette, n.] In photog., to treat or produce, as a portrait, in the style of

vignette.

a vignette.

vignetter (vin-yet'er), n. In photog., any device for causing the edges of a printed part of a negative to fade away evenly and gradually into the background. A form of vignetter may be interposed between the camera and the subject, so that the portrait will be vignetted directly on the negative. See vignetting-glass and vignetting-paper.

vignetting-glass (vin-yet'ing-glas), n. In photog., a glass frame for the same use and made on the same principles as the vignetting-paper. A usual form has an aperture of clearglass in the

mane on the same principles as the vignetting-paper. A usual form has an aperture of clear glass in the middle, around which are carried thin layers of tissue-paper, every layer projecting a little beyond that placed upon it. Another form is of deep-orange glass, with a center of white glass, the gradation being effected by grind-ing away the edge of the encircling orange part. Also called vignetter.

vignetting-mask (vin-yet'ing-mask), n. Same

as vignetting-paper

vignetting-paper (vin-yet'ing-pā"pèr), n. In photog., a mask used in printing vignette pictures. It is a sheet of thin paper with a piece of the dephotogy, a linesk used in printing vignette pictures. It is a sheet of thin paper with a piece of the desired size left clear and semi-transparent in the middle, proceeding from which shading is carried in an opaque color so as gradually to attain complete opacity, and thus cause the strongly printed part of the negative in the middle to fade by even gradation around its edge to the color of the unprinted paper. Also called vignetter and vignetting-mask.

vignettist (vin-yet'ist), n. [< vignette + -ist.]
A maker of vignettes; an artist who devotes his attention to vignettes. N. and Q., 7th ser., III.

vignite (vig'nīt), n. A magnetic iron ore. vignoblet (vē-nyō'bl), n. [F., a vineyar rigne, vine: see vine.] A vineyard. [F., a vineyard, <

That excellent vignoble of Pontaq and Obrien, from whence comes the choicest of our Bordeaux wines.

Evelyn, Diary, July 18, 1683.

vigonia (vi-gō'ni-ji), n. Same as vicugna.

A herd of thirty-six, including the kinds called llamas, alpacas, and vicunas or vigonias, were sent from Lima.

Ure, Dict., III. 136.

Vigo plaster. See plaster.

Vigor, vigour (vig'or), n. [(OF. (and F.) vigueur = Sp. Pg. vigor = It. vigore, (L. vigor, activity, force, (rigere, flourish, thrive, be lively. Cf. rigil, wake. Hence vigor, v., invigorate.]

1. Active strength or force of body, physical force; a flourishing physical condition; also, strength of mind; mental health and power; by extension, force of healthy growth in plants.

The sinewy vigour of the traveller.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

He who runs or dances begs
The equal Vigour of two Legs. Prior, Alma, ii.

The faith, the vigour, hold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xev.

The vigour of the Parliament had begun to humble the pride of the bishops.

Milton, Second Defence.

pride of the bishops.

Milton, Second Defence.

=Syn. 1. Health, haleness, soundness, robustness, bloom, thriftiness.—2. Might, power.

vigort, vigourt (vig'or), v. t. [< LL. rigorare, make strong, < L. rigor, vigor, strength: see rigor, n.] To invigorate.

vigorless(vig'or-les), a. [< vigor + -less.] Without vigor; feeble. Princeton Rev., Sept., 1879, p. 318.

vigoroso (vig-ō-rō'sō), a. [It., = E. vigorous.]

In music, with energy.

vigorous (vig'or-us), a. [⟨F. vigourcux = Sp. Pg. It. vigoroso, ⟨ML. *vigorosus (in adv. vigorosc), ⟨L. vigor, vigor: seo vigor.] 1. Possessing vigor of body or mind; full of strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; powerful; having strong vitality or power of growth, as a plant; also, having or exerting force of any kind.

Fam'd for his valour young; At sea successful, rigorous, and strong.

A score of years after the energies of even vigorous men are declining or spent, his [Joslah Quincy's] mind and character made themselves felt as in their prime Lowell, Study Windows, p. 94.

Vigorous trees are great disinfectants.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, vi.

2. Exhibiting or resulting from vigor, energy, or strength, either physical or mental; powerful; forcible; energetic; strong.

His regorous understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and all temptation. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii
Figorous activity is not the only condition of a strong
will J. Sulba, Outlines of Fsychol., p. 646.
- Syn. 1. Hale, sound, sturdy, hearty, thrifty, flourishing.
- 1 and 2. Nervous, spirted.
vigorously (vig'or-us-li), adv. In a vigorous
manner; with vigor; forcibly; with netive exortions

These ronne ypon hym with axes and billes, and swerdes right reprovely. Merlin (E. E. T. 8.), 411-496

Money to enable him to push on the war regorously, Steele, Tatler, No. 7

vigorousness (vig'or-us-nes), n. The character or state of being vigorous or possessed of active strength; force; energy; strength. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 2.

lor, Holy Dying, 1, 2. Vigors's warbler or vireo. See warbler. Vigo's powder. See powder. vigour, n. and v. See rugor. viguna, n. See rugon. viguna, n. See rugon. vihara (vi-ha'rā), n. [Skt., lit. expatiation, recreation.] In Buddhast arch., a monastery. See Buddhast architecture, under Buddhast.

See Buddhist architecture, under Buddhist.

Six successive kings had built as many cilaras on this spot [near Patha], who none of them surrounded the whole with a high wall, which can still be traced, me estring 100 ft north and south by 400 ft, and enclosing eight separate courts. Externally to this enclosure were numerous stupas or towerlike cilaras, ten or twelve of which are easily recognised. J. Termosan, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 130.

Schmole, Gerchand China.

easily recognised. J Terqueon, 1081, inclin Arch., p. 129. vihuela (vi-hwā'li), n. [OSp.; see tud.] An early and simple form of the Spanish guitar. viking (vi'king), n. [Not found in ML., but first in mod. historical use; = G, edeng, Cleel. rikingr (= Sw. Dan, rd.ing), a pirate, freebooter, rover, lit. (as indicated by the AS, vicing, mod. E. artificially vicking) '*wick-man, 'i.e. '*bay-man, 'erecker,' one who frequented the bays, fords, or creeks and issued thence for plunder; Cleel, vikr = Sw, vik = Dan, vig, a bay, creek, unlet, $\pm (ingr = E, -ing3)$; see $wick^3$ and $-ing^3$. The word has often been confused with sin-king, as if riling contained the word ling.] A rover or sea-robber belonging to one of the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries and made various settlements in the British Islands, France, etc. Viking has been frequently identified with sea king, but the latter was a man connected with a royal race, who took by right the title of king when he assumed the command of men, although only of a ship s crew, whereas the former name is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

She was a Prince's child, I but a Viking wild. Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

vikingism (vi'king-izm), n. [(viking + -ism.] The characteristics, plans, or acts of vikings.

The conquest of Palestine was to Robert of Normandy, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond of Tarentum, a sancti-fled experiment of rikingism. Stubbs, Medleval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

vilt. n. Same as vill.

2. Strength or force in general; powerful or onergotic action; energy; efficacy; potency.

And with a sudden vigour it doth posset And curd . . .

The thin and wholesome blood.

Shak, Hamlet, I. 5. 68.

The vigour of the Parliament had begun to humble the strength of the first point of the Parliament had begun to humble the strength of the property of the property of the property of the property of the first class; vilify (vil'i-fi), v.; pret. and pp. vilified, ppr. a province of the Turkish empire. Each Turkish vilifying. [\lambda LL. vilificare, \lambda L. vilificar vilayet (vil-a-yet), n. [Turk. viayet, \ Ar. wilaya, province, government, sovereignty.] An administrative territory of the first class; a province of the Turkish empire. Each Turkish vilayet is ruled by a vail, or governor-general. The division into vilayets has replaced the old system of eyalets. vild; a. [A corrupt form of vile. In some cases the word appears to have been confused with vild \ Some as vile. with wild.] Same as vile.

6754

Be thy life ne're so vilde. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

What vild prisons

What vild prisons

Make we our bodies to our immortal souls!

Middleton and Rouley, Spanish Gypsy, ill. 1.

My act, though vild, the world shall crown as just.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

vildlyt, adv. Same as rilely. Spenser, F. Q., 1, iii. 43.

1. 11. 43.

▼ile (vil), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also vyle (also vild, q. v.); ⟨ ME. vile, vil, ⟨ OF. (and F.) vil, fem. vile = Sp. Pg. vil = It. vile, ⟨ I. vilis, of small price or value, poor, paltry, base, vile.]

I. a. 1. Of small value; held in little esteem; low; base; mean; worthless; despicable.

And the tre was ril and old, Holy Road (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Running, leaping, and qualiting be too rile for scholars, and so not fit by Aristotle's judgment.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1861), p. 31.

A poor man in rile raiment. Jas. H. 2.

I never knew man hold vile stuff so dear. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 276.

2. Morally base or impure; depraved; bad; wicked; abject; villations; shameful; frequently used as an epithet of opprobrium, contempt, disgust, or odium generally.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile, Shak., Lear, 4v. 2. 38.

What can his consure hurt me whom the world Hath consured vile before me! $B_eJonson_e$ Cynthia's Revels, Hi. 2.

It were too rile to say, and scarce to be beleeved, what we endured. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, H. 2.

Rendering those who receive the allowance vile, and of no estimation in the eyes of mankind.

Rurke, Rev. in France.

In durance rile here must I wake and weep!
Burns, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

- Syn. 1. Contemptible, beggarly, pitiful, scurvy, shabby.

- 2. Groveling, ignoble, foul, knavish. II.t n. A vile thing.

vilet, v. t. [Early mod. E. also vyle; $\langle vile, v.$] To make vile.

| I rule, I make vyle, | Janille, | . . . Thou oughtest to be a shamed to rule thy selfe with thyn yvell tonge, | Palsyrare, p. 765.

vileheadt, n. [ME, vilched; ⟨vilc+-head.] Vile-

Huanne the man though , , , and knauth his pourchede, the *rithede*, the brotelhode of his beringe (birth).

Anenbite of Invyt (E. E. T. 8.3, p. 130.

vileint, vileiniet. Obsolete spellings of villain,

villany, vienness villany, villany, villaly (vil'li), adv. [Pormerly also villy; < ME, villale; < ville+ -ly².] In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully; abjectly; opprobriously; odiously; badly; wretchedly; worthbasely; sorrily.

He speaks most rilely of you, like a foul mouthed man as he is. Shak, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3, 122.

vileness (vil'nes), n. The state or character of being vile. (a) Baseness, despicableness; meanness; contemptibleness; worthlessness.

Considering the edences of the clay, I have sometimes wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?

Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

(b) Moral or intellectual deficiency; imperfection; de-prayity; degradation; impurity; wickedness; sinfulness; extreme badness.

We, sensible of our corruption and vilences, may be fear-ful and shy of coming near unto him.

Barrow, Sermons, I. vil.

vileynst, a. See villain.
viliacot (vil-i-ii'kō), n. [(It, vighacco, cowardly
(= Sp. bellaco = Pg. velhaco, low, bad), prob. (
L. vils, vile: see vile.] A villain; a scoundrel; a coward.

Now out, base viliaco!

R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3. vilicate; (vil'i-kūt), v. t. [Apparently an error for "vilificate (see vilify).] To defame; vilify.

Baseness what it cannot attaine will rilicate and de-rave. R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

vilification (vil'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [\lambda LL. as if "rilificatio(n-), \lambda rilificate, pp. rilificatus, make or esteem of little value: see rilify.] The act of vilifying or defaming. Dr. H. Morc.

ike vile; debase; uegan.

Their Maker's image . . . then
Forsook them, when themselves they vilified
To serve ungoverned appetite.

Millon, P. L., xl. 516.

The wealth and pride of individuals at every moment makes the man of humble rank and fortune sensible of his inferiority, and degrades and vilifes his condition. Burke, Rev. in France.

2. To attempt to degrade by slander; defame; traduce; calumniate.

This Tomalia could not abide
To hear his sovereign vilified.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

31. To treat as worthless, vile, or of no account. You shall not finde our Saviour . . . so bent to contemn and vilifie a poor suitor.

Hales, Remains, Sermon on Luke xviil. 1.

=Syn. 2. Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, etc. (see asperse),

syn. 2. Appens, negame, caraman, ville, abuse.

II. intrans. To utter slander; be guilty of defamation. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 153. vilifying (vil'i-fi-ing), n. [Verbal n. of vilify, r.] The act of defaming or traducing; defama-

tion: slander.

In the midst of all the storms and reproaches and rili-fyings that the world heaps upon me. Sir M. Hale, Preparation against Afflictions.

Sir M. Hale, Preparation against Affictions.
vilipend (vil'i-pend), v. [\langle F. vilipender =
It. vilipendere (cf. Sp. vilipendiar, \langle vilipendiar,
n.), \langle L. vilipendere, hold of slight value, deprecate, deprive, \langle vilis, of small price, + pendere, weigh, weigh out: see vile and pendent.]
I. trans. To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; slander; vilify; treat slightingly or contemptions. contemptuously.

It is wicked to sell heavenly things at a great rate of worldly; but it is most wretched to rilipend them.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 6.

Though I would by no means rilipend the study of the classicks.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

II. intrans. To express disparaging opinions of a person; use vilification.

It is profane and foolish to delfy public opinion, or indeed anything; but it is not right, it is not safe to err on the other side, to ignore and rilipend.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 154.

The number of them I touche es a ryle, Green, Schoole of Abuse (cl. Arber), p. 25.

It is a family mod. E. also ryle; $\langle vile, v. \rangle$ willipendency $\langle vili-v. \rangle$ proof vilipendere: see vilipend and ey. Disserteem; slight; disparagement. Bp. Hacket. White $\langle vile, v. \rangle$ bissetteem; slight; disparagement. Bp. Hacket. White $\langle vile, v. \rangle$ is shamed to ryle the with then yell tonge. Palayrare, p. 765. Silcheadt, n. [ML viled $\langle vile + -head. \rangle$] Vilesidence, cheapness, worthless ness, $\langle vile, v. \rangle$ worthless, vile; see vile.] Vileness; baseness.

In all his mighte purge he the rille of syn in hyme and ther. Hampile, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12. other. **Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12. vill (vil), n. [Also ril; \(\) ME. **rille (only in legal use or in comp. in local names?), \(\) OF. **rille, rele, F. **rille, a village, town, city, \(\) Sp. **rilla, a town, a country house, \(\) Pg. **rilla, a village, a village, also (after the F. and Sp.) a town, city, \(\) L. **rilla, a country house, a farm, a village, also (after the F. and Sp.) a town, city, \(\) L. **rilla, a country house, a country-seat, a farm, villa; prob. a reduction of **ricla, dim. of vicus, a village, etc., \(\) Gr. **olsof*, a house see **wicl.**2, and cf. **vicine, vicinity, ctc. Hence ult. (\(\) L. **villai E. **villa (a doublet of vill), *village, **rillate, **villain, **villainy,**de. The word vill exists, chiefly in the form **ville, as in French, in many names of towns, taken from or imiin many names of towns, taken from or imi-tated from the French ville, being practically an tated from the French rille, being practically an English formative applicable as freely as-burg, town, or -ton, in the United States, to the formation of local names from any surname, topographical name, or other term, as Brownsville, Pottsville, Jacksonville, Vorkville, Brookville, Rockville, Troutville, Greenville, Blackville, Whiteville, etc.) A hamlet or village; also, a manor; a parish; the outpart of a parish. (See village, 2.) In old writings mention is made of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

Hence they were called villeins or villant—inhabitants of the *vill* or district.

**Brougham, Polit. Philos., I. 291.

of the rill or district. Erougnam, Functional Famos, 1. 2.1.

For a long time the rectors of Whalley and of Blaghorn were for the most part married men, and the lords of rills.

De Statu Blaghornshire, quoted in Baines's Hist. Lan[cashire, H. 1.]

The tenantry of thorpe and rill,
Or straggling burgh.
Wordscorth, Excursion, viii.

Constable of vills, See constable, 2.
villa (vil'i), n. [= F. villa, \ It. villa, a country house, \ L. villa, a country house, a farm: see vill.] A country-seat; a rural or suburban mansion; a country residence, properly one of

some size and pretension, though the name is some size and precession, through one mame is commonly misapplied, especially in Great Britain, to a cottage, or to one of the class of cheap houses built on speculation in the suburbs of a city: in old Eng. law, a manor.

A certaine Gentleman called Bassano . . . lived at a Villa that he had in the country.

**Coryat*, Crudities, I. 170.

villadom (vil'a-dum), n, [\langle villa + -dom.] Villas collectively; hence, the persons living in them. [Rare.]

Filledom of the suburbs votes for the internal divisions of London, and again in the suburban boroughs.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 254.

roringaly kev., N. S., N.L. 254.

village (vil'āj). n. and a. [\lambda ME. villaye, \lambda OF. (and \(\text{II} \). \) village = Sp. villaje = Pg. villagem = It. villagija. a village, hamlet, \(\lambda \). villatiens, belonging to a villa or farm-house, \(\lambda \) villa, a country house, a farm: see vill. Cf. villatic.]

I. n. \(\text{I} \). A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or eith and lever these here. than a town or city, and larger than a ham-let. In many of the United States the incorporated vil-lage exists as the least populous kind of corporate muni-cipality. Its boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly ad-joining.

The same daye we passyd Pauya, and lay yt nyght at Seint Jacobo, a cyllage.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

A walled town is more worthier than a village.
Slake, As you Like it, iii. 3. 60.
I resolved to go forward until I could discover some house or village.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. In law, sometimes a manor; sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most comwhole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest.—Prairie-dog village. See prairie-dog.=Syn. 1. Hamlet, etc. See town.

II. a. Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic; countrified

countrified.

The early village cock Hath twice done salutation to the morn, Shak., Rich. HL, v. 3, 200.

Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast, The little tyrant of his fields withstood. Gray, Flegy.

Village cart. See cart.—Village community. See community. See also manor, rillcinage. For the village community in Russia, see mr.—Village mark. See

village-moot (vil'āj-möt), n. In carly Eng. hist., the assembly of the men of a village. See mootl.

villager (vil'āj-er), n. [< village + -er1.] An inhabitant of a village.

tant of a Yinage.

Brutus had rather be a rillayer
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under these hard conditions.

Shak., J. C., i. 2. 172.

villagery! (vil'aj-ri), n. [\(village + -(e)ry. \)] A group of villages.

The maidens of the villagery. Shak., M. N. D., il. 1. 35.

villain (vil'ān), n. and a. [Also archaically, in legal and historical use, villein; formerly sometimes villan, early mod. E. vilayn, etc.; \lambda ME. vilayn, etc.; \lambda ME. vilayn, including villain, vilein, vileyn, also sometimes vilains, villain villain, vileyn, vilain, villain, vill legal and historical use, villein; formerly sometimes villan, early mod. E. vilayn, etc.; < ME. vilayn, vile; < ME. vilayn, ctc.; < ME. vilayn, vile; < ME. vilayn, vilayn, vile; </ >
Note of the first of the vilayn, vilayn, vile;
Note of the forms, vilayn, vilayn, vilayn, vilayn, a farm-servant, serf, clown, < M. villayn, a farm-servant, serf, clown, < L. villay, a farm: see vill. The forms villayn, villein, etc., are historically one, and the attempt to differentiate them in meaning is idle.] I. n. 1. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons during the provalence of the feudal system; a feudal serf. In respect to their lords or owners the villains had no rights, except that the lord might not kill or main them, or ravish the females; they could acquire or hold no property against their lords will; they were obliged to perform all the menial services he demanded; and the octages and plots of land they occupied were held merely at his will. In respect, however, of other persons besides their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen. Villains were either regardant (which see) or in gross. They were in view of the law annexed to the soil (adscription adscriptitic globae), belonging to a manor as fixtures, passing with it when it was conveyed or inherited, and they could not be soil or transferred as persons separate from the land. The latter belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at will.

Villain 7 by my blood, I am as free-born as your Venice duke!

Villain? by my blood, I am as free-born as your Venice duke! Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, H. 1.

The villeins owe to the lord all sorts of dues and services, personal labour, among others, on the lands which form his domain; they may not leave the Manor without his permission; no one of them can succeed to the land of mother without his assent; and the legal theory even is that the movable property of the villein belongs to the lord. Yet it may confidently be laid down that, in the light of modern research, none of these disadvantages

The villain was not a slave, but a freeman minus the very important rights of his lord.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 320.

Hence—2. An ignoble or base-born person generally; a boor, peasant, or clown.

Pour the blood of the villain in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved?

Bacon.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?

Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was up, sir,

Dekler and Webster. Northward Ho. i. 3.

3. A man of ignoble or base character; especially, one who is guilty or capable of gross wickedness; a scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a rogue: often used humorously in affectionate or jocose reproach.

One may smile, and smile, and be a villain.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 108.

This ring is mine; he was a villain.
That stole it from my hand; he was a villain.
That put it into yours.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, villains or serfs.

The villein class notwithstanding legal and canonical hindrances, aspired to holy orders as one of the avenues to liberty.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., \$ 405.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a villain or slave; servile; base; villainous.

For thou art the moste vileyn knyght that euer I men my lif.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 69

in my lif.

Illo happe haue he, that rylrnis [read vyleins?] knyght, that asketh eny tribute of eny trancllynge knyghtes.

Merlin (E. E. T S), p. 127.

Vileyns sinful dedes make a cherl.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 302.
Villain bonds and despot sway.
Byron, Glaour.

Villein services, in feudal law, base or menial services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

The records of villein services will be fealously scanned in the present state of the controversy on the question of the village community.

Athenwun, No. 3111, p. 11.

Villein socage. See socage.
Villaint (vil'an), v. t. [Early mod. E. also vilayn; \(villain, n. \)] To debase; degrade; vilayn; lainize.

When they have once vilayned the sacrament of matri-nonyc. Sir T. More, Works, p. 314.

villainage (vil'ān-āj), n. [\(\circ\text{villain} + -agc.\) Cf. rilleinage.] The condition of a villain or peasant.

While the churl sank to the state of villainage, the slave ose to it E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 322. villainizet (vil'ān-īz), v. t. [Also villanize; villain + -ıze.] To debase; degrade; defame; rovile; calumniate.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name Could never villanize his father's fame. Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

And there was oure Lord first scourged, for he was scourged and vileyady entreted in many places.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 05.

villainous (vil'an-us), a. [Also villanous, and archaically villenous; < villain + -ous.] 1. Pertaining to, befitting, or having the character of a villain, in any sense; especially, very wicked or depraved; extremely vile.

One that both spoke most villanous speeches of the duke.

Shak., M. for M., v. i. 265.

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity: as, a villainous action.—3. Of things, very bad; dreadful; mean; vile; wretched.

This villanous salt-petre should be digg'd Out of the bowels of the harmless carth. Shak, I Hen, IV., I. 3. 60.

A many of these fears
Would put me into some rillations disease,
Should they come thick upon me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

Villanous, spiteful luck! I'll hold my life some of these saucy drawers betrayed him.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Villainous judgment, in old Eng. law, a judgment which deprived one of his lex libera, which discredited and disabled him as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, tooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. Wharton. = Syn. Execrable, Abominable, etc. See nefarious.

villainoust (vil'an-us), adv. [< villainous, a.]
In a vile manner or way; villainously.

A R VIIC Mannes C. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1, 250.

prove an absolutely servile status, and that all may be explained without reference to it.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 305.

Manner, in any sense. Also villanously.

The streets are so *villainously* uarrow that there is not com in all Paris to turn a wheelbarrow.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vil. 17.

villainousness (vil'ān-us-nes), n. The state or character of being villainous; baseness; extreme depravity; vileness.
villainy (vil'ān-i), n.; pl. villainies (-iz). [Also villany; \ ME. *villainē, villaine, villeinie, vilainer, vilenie, vylney, velany, \(\) OF. vilainie, vilande, vilenie, vilenie, vilenie, of a farm-servant, = Sp. villanda = Pg. It. villania, \(\) ML. villania, \(\) the condition of a farm-servant, villainy, \(\) villanus, a farm-servant, villain; see villain. The proper etymological spelling is villany, the form villainy, with the corresponding forms in ME. and OF. (with diphthong ai or ei), being erroneously conformed to the noun villain, in which the diphthong has a historical basis.] It. The condition of a villain or serf; rusticity.

The entertainment we have had of him

The entertainment we have had of him
Is far from villany or servitude.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iil. 2.
2. The character of being villainous; the qualities characteristic of a villain; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

Corsed worth cowarddyse & couetyse bothe! In yow is vylany & vyse, that vertue disstryez. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2375.

Fear not the frowne of grim authority, Or stab of truth-abhorring villanie. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

3t. Discourteous or abusive language; opprobrious terms.

He nevere yet no rileinye ne sayde In al his lyf unto no maner wight. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 70.

Therfore he wolde not that thei sholde speke eny euell of hym ne vilonye.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

4. A villainous act; a crime.

For, God it woot, men may wel often fynde
A lordes sone do shame and vileynye.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 295.

If I wer ther without I had the morsadder or wurchepfull persones abought me, and ther compn a meny of knavys, and prevaylled in ther entent, it shuld be to me but a rylney.

Paston Letters, II. 308.

Casar's splendid villany achieved its most signal tri-mpli. Macaulay, Machievelli,

A private stage For training infant villanies. Browning, Strafford. 5†. Disgraceful conduct; conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

If we hennes hye
Thus sodeynly, I holde it vilenye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 490.

Agravain, brother, where be ye, now lete se what ye do, flor I p-yne me for these ladyes sake for curtesie, and ye peyne yow for their vilanyes

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 530.

=Syn. 2. Baseness, turpitude, atrocity, infamy. See ne-

villakin (vil'ij-kin), n. [< villa + -kin.] 1. A

I am every day building villakins, and have given over that of castles. Gay, To Swift, March 31, 1730. (Latham.) A little village.

2. A little village.

villant, n. An obsolete spelling of villain.

villanage, n. See villenage.

villancico (vē-lyan-thē'kō), n. [Sp., a rustic song, ⟨villano, of the country, rustic: see villain.] A kind of song, akin to the madrigal, popular in Spain in the fifteenth century, consisting of seven-lined stanzas. The melodies to which such songs were sung were often taken as the themes of contrapuntal music, and hence certain motets are still called villancios.

villanella (vil-a-nel'ä), n. [It. villanella, < villane, rustic: see villain.] An Italian rustic partsong without accompaniment, the procursor of the more refined and artistic canzonetta and madrigal. It was not supposed to be amenable madrigal. It was not supposed to be amenable to the strict rules of composition. Also villotte, villanelle (vil-a-nel'), n. [F., < It. villanella: see villanella.] A poem in a fixed form borrowed from the French, and allied to the virelay. It consists of nineteen lines on two rimes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five of three lines, the last of four. The first and third line of the first stanza are repeated alternately as last lines from the second to the fifth stanza, and they conclude the sixth stanza. Great skill is required to introduce them naturally. The typical example of the villanelle is one by Jean Passerat (1834-1002), beginning "Jai perdu ma tourtourelle."

Who ever heard true Grief relate
Its heartfelt Woes in "six" and "eight"?
Or felt his manly Bosom swell
Within a French-made Villanelle?

A. Dobson. villanette (vil-a-net'), n. [< villa + -n- + -ette.]

A small villa or residence.

villanizet, v. t. See villainize. villanizert, n. See villainizer.

villanizert, n. See villainizer. villanous, villanously, etc. See villainous,

Villarsia (vi-lür'si-ü), n. [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after the French botanist Dominique *Villars* (1745–1814).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaccw* and tribe lous plants, of the order Gentianaecw and tribe Menyanthew. It differs from Menyanthes (the type) in its usually four-valved capsule, and its entire or irregularly sinuate leaves. There are about 12 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They are herbs with long-stalked radical leaves, numerous yellow or white flowers in cymes which are loosely panieled, or crowded into corymbs, or condensed into an involucrate head. Several species, as V. calthifolia and V. reniformis, sometimes known as Renealmia, are caltivated in aquariums under the name of marsh-buttereups.

villatic (vi-lat'ik), a. [(L. villaticus, of or pertaining to a villa or farm, (villa, a country house, a farm: see vill, village.] Of or pertaining to a farm.

ing to a farm.

Assailant on the perched roosts
And nests in order ranged
Of tame villatick fowl. Milton, S. A., 1, 1695.

villeggiatura (vi-lej-a-tö'rii), n. [It., < villeggiare, stay at a country-seat, < villeg, a country-seat; see villa.] The period spent at a country-seat; retirement in the country.

Beginning with the warm days of early May, and continuing till the villeggiatura interrupts it late in September, all Venice goes by a single impulse of dolce far niente.

Howells, Venetian Life, iv.

Being just now in villeggiatura, I hear many wise remarks from my bucolic friends about the weather.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

villein, n. and a. See villain.

villeinage, villenage (vil'en-āj), n. [Also vil-lanage; < OF. villenage, vilenage, vilonage (= Sp. villanaje. ML. villenagium), servile tenure,< vilvillenage, Villenage (Vil'en-aj), n. [Also villanage; \ OF, villenage, vilenage, \ villenage, vilonage (= Sp. villanaje, ML. villenagium), servile tenure, \ villen, viluin, etc., a farm-servant, villain: see villann. Cf. villainage.] A tonure of lands and tenements by base—that is, menial—services. It was originally founded on the servile state of the occupiers of the soil, who were allowed to hold portions of land at the will of their lord, on condition of performing base or menial services. Where the service was base in its nature, and undefined as to time and amount, the tenant being bound to do whatever was commanded, the tenure received the name of pure villeinage; but where the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined, it was called privileged villeinage, and sometimes villein secage. The tenants in villeinage were divided into two distinct classes. First, there were the villani proper, whose holdings, the hides, half-hides, virgates, and bovates (see hide3, holding), were correlative with the number of oxen allotted to them or contributed by them to the manorial plow-team of eight oven. Below the villani proper were the numerous smaller tenants of what may be termed the cottier class, sometimes called in Liber Niger bordarii (probably from the Saxon bord, a cottage), and these cottagers, possessing generally no oxen, and therefore taking no part in the common plowing, still in some manors seem to have ranked as a lower grade of villani, having small allotments in the open fields, in some districts, remains, hardly to be noticed in the later cartularies, of a class of servitor slaves. fast becoming merged in the cottier class above them, or losing themselves among the household servants or laborers upon the lord's demesne. (Seebohm.) (See manor, yard-land, heriol.) It frequently happened that lands held in villeinage descended in uninterrupted succession from father to son, until at length the occupiers or villains became entitled, by prescription or custom, to hold their lands against

The burden of villenage in England had not been heavy even under the Norman rule, when the ceorl had under the even under the Norman rule, when the ceorl had under the shadow of his master's contempt retained many of the material benefits of his earlier freedom. But the English ceorl had had slaves of his own, and the Norman lawyer steadily depressed the ceorl himself to the same level. The ceorl had his right in the common land of his township; his Latin name villaums had been a symbol of freedom; but his privileges were bound to the land, and when the Norman lord took the land he took the villein with it. Still the villein retained his customary rights, his house and land and rights of wood and hay; his lord's demesne depended for cultivation on his services, and he had in his lord's sense of self-interest the sort of protection that was shared by the horse and the ox. Law and custom, too, protected him in practice more than in theory. So villenage grew to be a base tenure, differing in degree rather than in kind from socage, and privileged as well as burdened.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 264.

Pure villeinage, in feudal law, a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him: opposed to privileged villeinage.
villenoust, a. See villainous.
villi, n. Plural of villus.

villiform (vil'i-fôrm), a. [\langle L. villus, shaggy hair, + forma, form.] Villous in form; like villi in appearance or to the touch; resembling the plush or pile of velvet; having the characteristics of the control of the control

acter of a set of villi.

villiplacental (vil"i-plā-sen'tal), a. [(NL. villus + placenta: see placental.] Having a tufted or villous placenta of the kind peculiar to indeciduate mammals, as the hoofed quadru-

peds, sirenians, and cetaceans.
Villiplacentalia (vil-i-plas-en-tā'li-ii), n. pl.
[NL.: see villiplacental.] A series of indeciduate mammals having a tufted or villous placenta. It consists of the Ungulata, Sirenia, and Cetacea.

villitis (vi-li'tis), n. [NL., appar. < villus +
-itis.] Inflammation of the coronary cushion
or secreting substance of the hoof-wall of the horse, leading to the formation of imperfect horn. Also called *coronitis*.

bot., pertaining to or resembling villi or fine hairs; villiform.

villose (vil'ōs), a. Same as villous. Bailey.
villosity (vi-los'i-ti), n.; pl. villosities (-tiz). [=
F. villosité, \lambda L. villosus, shaggy: see villous.]
1. A number of villi together; a roughness or shagginess resulting from villiform processes; a nap or pile, as of an organic membrane; fine or short hispidity; pilosity.

The villosities may also be peopled with numerous ba-cilli. Sanitarian, XVI, 529.

2. In bot., the state of being villous, or covered

2. In bot., the state of being villous, or covered with long, soft hairs; such hairs collectively.

villotte (vi-lot'), n. Same as villancila.

villous (vil'us), a. [= F. villoux = It. villoso, <
L. villosus, hairy, shaggy, < villus, shaggy hair:
see villus.]

1. Having vill; abounding in villiform processes; covered with fine hairs or
woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; finely hirsute or hispid: as, a villous membrane.—2. In
bot., pubescent with long and soft hairs which
are not interwoven.— villous cancer, papilloma.

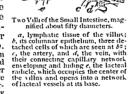
villus (vil'us), n.; pl. villi (-i). [NL., < L. villus, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.]

(a) One of numerous minute vascular projections from the mucous membrane of the in-

jections from the mucous membrane of the in-

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testine, of a conieal, cylindric, clubbed, or filiform shape, consisting essentially of a lacteal vessel a central axis, with an arteriole and a veinlet, in-closed in a layer of epithelium, with the basement membrane and muscular tissue of the mucous mem-



of the mucous membrane, and cellular or reticular tissue. The villi occur chiefly in the small intestine, and especially in the upper part of that tube; there are estimated to be several millions in man; they collectively constitute the beginnings of the absorbent or lacted vessels of the intestine. See also cut under lymphatic. (b) One of the little vascular tufts or processes of the shaggy chorion of an ovum or embryo, in later stages of development entering into the formation of the fetal part of the placenta. See cut under uterus. (c) Some villiform part or process of various animals. See tut under hydranth.—2. In bot., one of the long, straight, and soft hairs which sometimes cover the fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.—4.

straight, and soft hairs white sometimes cover the fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.—Arachnoidal villi, the Pacchionian bodies or glands.—Intestinal villi. See def. 1. Vilmorinia (vil-mō-rin'i-ii), n. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), named after P. V. L. de Vilmorin (1746-1804), a noted French gardener. morin (1740-1804), a noted french gardener. A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe Galegeæ and subtribe Robinieæ. It is characterized by odd-pinnate leaves, an elongated tubular calyx, oblong petals, the wings shorter than the keel, and by a wingless acuminate stalked pod. The only species, V. multilora, is an erect shrub, native in Hayti, with downy leaves of five or six pairs of leaflets. It bears axillary racemes of handsome purple flowers, and is sometimes cultivated under glass under the name of Vilmorivis parafoner.

vim (vin), n. [\langle L. rim, acc. of vis, strength, force, power, energy, in particular hostile force, violence, = Gr. i_c (*Fic), strength. The acc. form seems to have been taken up in school or college, from the frequent L. phrases per vim, by force, vim facere, use force, etc.] Vigor; energy; activity. [Colleq.]

The men I find at the head of the great enterprises of this Coast [California] have great business power—a wide practical reach, a boldness, a sagacity, a vin, that I do not believe can be matched anywhere in the world.

S. Boules, in Merriam, II. 7.

vimen (vi'men), n. [NL., < L. vimen (-in-), a pliant twig, a withe, $\langle vicre, \text{ twist together,} \\ plait: see vine, withe^2.] In bot., a long and$

platt: see cine, return, 111 out., a long and flexible shoot of a plant.
viminal (vim'i-nal), a. [< L. viminalis, of or pertaining to twigs or osiers, < vimon (-in-), a twig: see vimon.] Of or pertaining to twigs or shoots; consisting of twigs; producing twigs. Blount.

Blount.

Viminaria (vim-i-nā'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Smith, 1804), so called from its rush-like twiggy branches and petioles; \(\) L. vimen, a twig: see vimen. \] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe Podalyricæ. It is characterized by a slightly five-toothed calyx, ample banner-petal, connate keel-petals, an ovoid indehiscent pod, and commonly a solitary seed with a small strophiole. It is peculiar in the absence of leaves, which are represented only by filiform elongated petioles (rarley bearing from one to three small leallets), and adding to the broom-like effect of the elongated slender branches. The only species, V. denudata, is a native of Australia, there known as swamp-oak and as swamp-or rush-broom; its flowers are small, orange-yellow, borne in terminal racemes. terminal racemes

vimineous (vi-min'ē-us), a. [< L. vimineus, made of twigs or osiers, < vimen (-in-), a twig, a withe: soo vimen.] 1. Made of twigs or shoots. [Rare.]

In a Hive's vimineous Dome
Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home.
Prior, Alma, iii.
2. In bot., made up of or bearing long, flexible

twigs; viminal.

vina (vē'nii), n. [Also veena; Skt. vīnā.] A

Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family, having seven strings stretched over a long finger-board of bamboo which rests on two gourds and has about twenty frets, the position of which may be varied at the pleasure of the performer. In playing the instrument, one gourd is placed on the shoulder and one on the hip. Alŝo bina.

Also bina.

vinaceous (vī-nā'shius), a. [< L. vinaceus, pertaining to wine or to the grape, < vinum, wine: see wine.]

1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—

2. Wine-colored; elaret-colored; red, like wine. vinage (vī'nāj), n. [< vine + -agc.] The addition of spirit to wine to preserve it or enable it to withstand transportation.

Vinago (vī-nā'gō), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), earlier in Willughby and Ray, equiv. to anas, so called with ref. to the vinaceous color of the neck: < L. vinum, wine, grapes; see vine.]

1.

so called with ref. to the vinaceous color of the neck; $\langle L. vinum, wine, grapes: see wine.]$ 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons, variously applied in some restricted senses: exactly synonymous with Treron (which see).—2. [l. c.] Any pigeon of this gonus; formerly, some other pigeon.

vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), n. [$\langle F. vinaigrette, \langle vinaigre, vinegar: see vinegar. Cf. vinegar-ette.]$ 1. A small bottle or box used for earrying about the per-

rying about the person some drug having a strong and pungent odor, commonly aromatic vinegar. It is usually fitted with a double cover, the inner one made of openwork or pierced, the drug being either in solid form or held by a fragment of sponge.

form or held by a fragment of sponge.

2. A vinegar sauce.
[Rare.]—3. A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn like a Bath chair by a boy or a man. Simmonds. [Rare.]



Vinaigrette of French work

[Rare.] vinaigrier (vi-nā'gri-èr), n. [= F. vinaigrier, < vinaigre, vinegar: see vinegar.] The whipscorpion, Thelyphonus giganteus: same as grampus, 6. See vinegerone. vinaigrous (vi-nā'grus), a. [< F. vinaigre, vinegar, + -ous.] Sour like vinegar; hence, crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered.

The fair Palace Dames publicly declare that this Lafayette, detestable though he be, is their saviour for once. Even the ancient vinaigrous Tantes admit it.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 9.

Vinalia (vī-nā'li-ii), n. pl. [L., pl. of vinalis, of or pertaining to wine, \(\summa \) vinum, wine: see vine.] In Rom. antiq., a double festival, celebrated on April 22d and on August 19th, at which an offering of wine from the vintage of the preceding autumn was made to Jupiter.

vinarian (vi-nā'ri-an), a. [< L. vinarius, of or pertaining to wine, < vinum, wine: see wine.] Having to do with wine.—Vinarian cup, a large and ornamental drinking-cup, especially of Italian origin. vinarious (vi-nā'ri-us), a. Same as vinarian.

vinasse (vi-nas'), n. [< F. vinasse = Pr. vinaci = Sp. vinacea = It. vinaceia, dregs of pressed grapes, < L. vinacea, a grape-skin, < vinum, wine: see vine.] The potash obtained from the ressee vinc.] The potash obtained from the residue of the wine-press; also, the residuum in a still after the process of distillation.

The spirit is then distilled off, leaving a liquor, usually called vinasse which contains all the original potash salts.

Spons' Energe, Manuf., 1, 258.

Calcined vinasse, the result of evaporating to dryness and calcinum the vinasse remaining from the distillation of fermated beet-root. From it are obtained various parts batts. It is technically called salin.

vinata (vi-na'ta), n. [It.] An Italian vintage-

persong.

vinata (vi-na'ti), n. [It.] An Italian vintagesong.

vinatico (vi-nat'i-kō), n. [\ Pg. vinhatico,
wine-colored, \(\chinko, \) wine: see vinc. \] A laurineous tree, Phæhe (Persea) Indica, or its wood.
It is a noble tree, native in Madeira, the Canaries, and
the Azers. The wood is hard and beautiful, like a coarse
methogany, sought for line furniture and tuning.

Vinca (ving'kij), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1737), carlier as Pervinca (Tournefort, 1700), and Vincapervinca (Brunfels, 1530), \(\L. \) vinca, vincapervinca, and vinca pervinca, periwinkle: see periwintle. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of
the order spocynaceae, tribe Plumericae, and subtribe Euplumericus. It is characterized by solitary avillary llowers, a stiema densely and plumosely utited with
lraits, a drsk consisting of two scales, biscriate ovules,
and a fout of terete follicles. There are about 12 species,
of two sections: Lochura, containing 3 tropical species
with numerous ovules and normal lanceolate anthers;
and Pervinca, species chiefly of the Mediterranean region,
with usually six to cight ovules in each carpel, and with
pe uliar short anther-cells borne on the margin of a broad
connective. They are erect or procumbent herbor underslowins, with opposite leaves, and usually attractive flowcrof moderate six. The species are known as perivinkle
(see privintle, and cuts under pedunde and opposite).
V. major is locally known in England as band-plant and
outspaner, and U. roe a in Jamaica as old-maid.

Vincentian (vin-sen'shian), a. [Vincent (St.
Invent de Paul) + -i-an.] Of or pertaining to
Saint Vincent de Paul (1576-1660): specifireally applied to certain religious associations
of which he was the founder or patron.—Vincentian Congregation, an association of secular privis,
devoted to hearing confession, relieving the poor, and directing the education of the clergy.

Vincetoxicum (vin-se-tok'si-kum), n. [NL., < L.
timeer e. on quer. + toricum, poison: see toric.]

The officinal name of the swallowwort or tamepo

poison, Cynanchum (Asclepias) Finectoricum, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a coun-ter-poison. Both root and leaves have emetic

properties.

vincibility (vin-si-bil'i-ti), n. [\(\circ\) vincible +
-ity (see -lutity).] The state or character of
being vincible; capability of being conquered.

The rincibility of such a love.

Richardon, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 49. (Dacies.)

vincible (vin'si-bil), a. [\(\circ\) L. vincibilis, that can
be easily gained or overcome, \(\circ\) vince re, conquer: see victor.] Capable of being vanquished,
conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

The man cannot be concluded a heretic inless his

The man cannot . . . be concluded a heretic unless his opinion be an opin recession from plain demonstrative brvine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, voicille, and criminal).

Jer. Taylor, Works (cd. 1835), II. 373.

Jer. Taylor, Works (d. 1873), 11. 373.

Nor is any prejudice deeper, or less rincolle, than that of profane minds against religion.

J. Hone, The Living Temple, Works, I. 1.

Vincibleness (vin'si-bl-nes), n. Vincibility.

vincture! (vingk'tūr), n. [\lambda L. rinctura, a bandage, a ligature, \lambda vincere, bind.] A binding.

Hand. 1670 Blount, 1670.

Vincularia (vin-kū-lā'ri-ii), n. [NL. (De-france), \(\) L. vinculum, a band: see vinculum.] The typical genus of Vinculariidæ, whose mem-bers are found fossil from the Carboniferous

onward and living at the present time.
Vinculariidæ (vin*kū-lā-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. ⟨ Vincularia + -idæ.] Å family of chilostoma tous gymnolematous polyzoans, whose typical genus is Vincularia, having no epistome or circular lophophore, and a movable lip of the mouth of the cells. Also called Microporidae vinculate (ving'kū-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. vinculated, ppr. vinculating. [\lambda L. vinculatus, pp. of vinculare (\rangle It. vincular)]. To hind \lambda vinculare \(\rangle \text{Trivolute} \). bind, < rinculum, a band: see rinculum.] tie; bind. [Rare.]

Rev. John Angell James of Birningham — the man whom Dr. Cox described as "angel vinculated between two apostles."

The Congregationalist, July 7, 1887.

vinculum (ving'kū-lum), n.; pl. vincula (-li). [NL., < L. vinculum, contr. vinclum, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie, < vincere, bind.]

1. A bond of union; a bond; a tie.—2. In ulg., a character in the form of a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity when it consists of corvent terms, in order to connect them to of several terms, in order to connect them to-gether as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, etc., together: thus, $a+b\times c$, indicates that the sum of a and b is to be multiplied by c; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that b is to be multiplied by c, and the product added to a.—3. In printing, a brace.—4. In anat., a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum. The reason why we cannot stretch out the middle exploration and a is the makes Velleius biglier a. Windicated.

He makes Velleius biglier a is the state.

He makes Velleius biglier a is the state.

He makes Velleius biglier a is the state. In anat., a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum. The reason why we cannot stretch out the middle or ring finger very well without the other fingers is because of vincula which connect the several extensor tendons of the fingers so that they do not work separately.—Divorce a vinculo matrimonit, in law, an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with freedom to marry again.—Vincula accessoria tendinum, small folds of synovial membrane between the flexor tendons and bones of the fingers. They are of two sets—the ligamenta brevia, passing between the tendons near their insertions and the lower part of the phalanx immediately above, and the ligamenta longa, joining the tendons at a higher level.—Vinculum subflavum, a small band of yellow clastic tissue in the ligamentum breve of the deep flexor tendons of the hand, stretching from the tendon to the head of the second phalanx. See rincula accessoria tendinum.

Vin-de-finnes (F. pron. van'de-föm'), n. [Origin obscure.] The juice of elderberries boiled with

obscure.] The juice of elderberries boiled with cream of tartar and filtered: used by wine-makcream of tartar and filtered: used by wine-makers to give a rose tint to white wine. Simmonds. Vindemial (vin-de'mi-al), a. [< LL. vindemia], gertaining to the vintage, < L. vindemia, a gathering of grapes, vintage, < vinum, wine, + demer., take off, remove, < de, away, + emere, take: see empton. Cf. vintage.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. Blount, 1670. vindemiate (vin-de'mi-āt), v. i.; pret. and pp. vindemiated, ppr. vindemiating. [< L. vindemiatus, pp. of vindemiare, gather the vintage, < vindemia, gathering grapes, vintage: see vinde-

rindemia, gathering grapes, vintage: see vindemial.] To gather the vintage. [Rave.]

Now rindemiate, and take your bees towards the expira-tion of this month.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, August.

vindemiation (vin-dō-mi-ā'shon), n. [< vinde-miate + -ion.] The operation of gathering grapes. Bailey, 1727.

Vindemiatrix (vin-dō-mi-ā'triks), n. [NL., fem. of L. vindemiator, also provindemiator (tr. 1em. of L. tindemiator, also provide maior (1).

Gr. τριν ητηρ οτ προτριν ητηρ), a star which rises just before the vintage, lit. 'grape-gatherer, vintager,' (vindemiate, gather grapes: see vindemiate.] A star of the constellation Virgo (which con)

(which see).

vindicability (vin*di-ka-bil'i-ti), n. [<rindicable + -ity (see -bitty).] The quality of being vindicable, or the capability of support or justification. Clarke.

vindicable (vin'di-ka-bil), a. [< L. as if *vin-dicabilis, < rindicare, vindicate: see vindicate.]

That may be vindicated, justified, or supported; justifiable. [Bayes]

That may be vindicated, justified, or supported; justifiable. [Rare.] vindicate (vin'di-kāt), v. t.: pret. and pp. vindicate (vin'di-kāt), v. t.: pret. and pp. vindicated, ppr. vindicating. [Formerly also rendicate; \(\) L. vindicatus, pp. of vindicare, archaically also vindicere (sometimes written rendicare), assert a right to, lay claim to, claim, appropriate, defend; cf. vinder (vindic-), a claimant, vindicator, \(\) vin-, perhaps meaning 'desire,' the base of venia, favor, pernission, or else vim, acc. of vis, force (as it vim decare, 'assert authority,' a phrase not found: see vim), + dicare, proclaim, dicere, say: see diction. Hence ult. (\(\) L. vindicare\(\) E. renge, arenge, revenge, etc.] I. To assert a right to; lay claim to; claim. [Rare.] TRare.

His body so perteyneth vnto hym that none other, without his consent, may e rendicate therm any propretie.

Sir T. Elya, The Governour, it. 3.

Is thine clone the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of heaven shall randicate their grain.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 38.

2. To defend or support against an enemy; maintain the cause or rights of; deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; clear from censure, or the like; as, to *vindicate* an official.

He deserves much more That vindicates his country from a tyrant Than he that saves a citizen.

Than he that saves a citizen.

Massinger.

Atheists may fancy what they please, but God will Arise and Maintain his own Cause, and Vindicate his Honour in due time.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 96.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and rindicate them.

D. Webster, Remarks in Convention to Revise Const., 1821.

3. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; defend; justify.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
But vindicate the ways of God to man.

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 16.

We can only vindicate the fidelity of Sallust at the expense of his skill.

Macaulay, History.

4t. To avenge; punish; retaliate.

vindicatet (vin'di-kit), a. Vindicated.

He makes Velleius highly vindicate from this imputation.

Vindication (vin-di-kā'shon), n. [(L. rindicatio(n-), a. claiming, a defense. < vindicate, claim: see vindicate.] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated. (a) A justification against denial or censure, or against objections or necusations.

This is no vindication of her conduct.

Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, iv. 375.

It was now far too late in Clifford's life for the good pinion of society to be worth the trouble and anguish of formal vindication.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xxi.

It was now har foo little in thindra side for the good opinion of society to be worth the trouble and anguish of a formal rindication. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xxi. (b) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; xii. proving of anything to be true or just: as, the rindication of a title, claim, or right. (c) Defense from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise; maintenance of a cause against an assailant or enemy: as, the rindication of the rights of man; the rindication of liberties.

If one proud man injure or oppress an humble man, it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and vindication. Sir M. Hale, Humility.

vindicative (vin'di-kā-tiv or vin-dik'a-tiv), a. [< F. vindicatif; < ML. *vindicativus, < L. vindicare, vindicate: see vindicate. Cf. vindictive.]

1. Tending to vindicate.—27. Punitory.

God is angry without either perturbation or sin. His anger is in his nature, not by anthropopathy, but properly being his corrective justice, or his vindicative justice.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 267.

31. Vindictive; revengeful.

He in heat of action
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 107.

Not to appear *vindicative*, Or mindful of contempts, which I contemned, As done of impotence. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

vindicativeness! (vin'di-kā- or vin-dik'a-tiv-nes), n. Vindictiveness. vindicator (vin'di-kā-tor), n. [< LL. vindicator, an avenger. < L. vindicate, vindicate, avenge: see vindicate.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends.

A realous rindicator of Roman liberty.

Dryden, Orig and Prog. of Satire.

vindicatory (vin'di-kā-tō-ri), a. [\(\text{vindicate} \) + -ory.] 1. Tending to vindicate; justificatory. —2. Punitory; inflicting punishment; aveng-

Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather rendicatory than remuneratory, or to consist rather in punishments than in actual particular rewards. Blackstone, Com., Int., ii.

vindicatress (vin'di-kā-tres), n. [< vindicator

+ -cs.] A female vindicator.
vindictive (vin-dik'tiv), a. [Shortened from rindicative, after L. vindicta, vengeance, \(\sigma vindicate \) (vindicate; vindicate.] 1. Revengeful; given to revenge; indicating a revengeful spirit.

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischlevous, so end they unfortunate

Bacon, Revenge (ed. 1887).

2. Punitive; pertaining to or serving as punishment.

This doctrine of a death-bed repentance is inconsistent
... with all the vindictive and punitive parts of repennce.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 188. tance.

tance. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 1835. Vindictive damages. Same as exemplary damages (which see, under damage). Syn. 1, Vindictive is stronger than spitchil or resentful, and weaker than revengeful. vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-li), adv. In a vindictive manner; by way of revenge; revengefully. vindictiveness (vin-dik'tiv-nes), n. The state or character of being vindictive; revengeful

or character of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness. Vine (vin), n. [< ME. vine, vyne, vinyhe, vigne, < OF. vine, vigne, F. vigne, a vine, = Sp. viña = Pg. vinha, a vineyard, = It. vigna, a vine, < L. vinea, a vine (a grape-vine), also a vineyard, in milit. use a kind of pentice or mantlet, fem. of vincus, of or pertaining to wine, < vinum, wine: see vinc.] 1. A climbing plant with a woody stem, the fruit of which is known as the grape; a grape-vine; often called specifically grape; a grape-vine; often called specifically

the vine. It is of the genus Vitis, and of numerous species and varieties, the primary species ture. being the V. vinifora of the Old World. See vine-curculio (vīn'ker-kū"li-ō), n. 1. Ampelogrape and Vitis. See vine-gall.—2. Craponius

I have seen great trees covered with single vines, and those vines almost hid with the grapes.

Reverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 15.

2. Any plant with a long slender stem that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers: as, the hop-vine; the vines of melons.

The mock-cranberry's red-berried creeping vine.

The Century, XXVI. 643.

seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers: as, the hop-vine; the vines of melons.

The mock-cranberry's red-berried creeping vine.

The Century, XXVI. 63.

Alleghany vine, climbing fumitory, Adlumia cirrhoza.
—Harvey's vine. See Saropetatum.—India-rubber vine. See india-rubber.—Isle-of-Wight vine. See Tamus.—Mexican vine. Same as Madei-avine.—Milk vine. Gas ee Periploca. (b) A plant of Jamaica, Forsteronia faribunda of the Apocymacea, yielding an excellent caoutchouc.—Red-bead vine, Abrus precatorius. See Abrus.—Serub vine, an Australian plant of the genus Cassytha, especially C. melantha The species are leaf-less parasites with fillform or wiry twining stems resembling dodder. Though anomalous in habit, the genus iclassed in the Laurinear on account of the structure of the flowers.—Seven-year vine, a plant of the morning glory kind, Pomara tuberosa, widely diffused through the tropies. It has a very large tuber, and climbs to the top of high trees; the flowers are 2 inches long, bright-yellow. Also Spanish arbor-vine.—Sorrel vine. See orel-vine.—Spanish arbor-vine. Same as scen-year vine.—To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree. See ducel.—Vine bark-louse, a pull-inaria vitis, a large occid with large white egg-sec, common on the vine in Europe. (b) Applicatus were, a small, round, inconspicuous scale occurring on grape-canes in the United States; also, I vitis, a closely allied species occurring in Europe.—Vine cidarria, Same as vine inch-worm.—Vine colaspis, a leaf-beetle, Colaspis brun-aw, which feeds upon the foliage of the vine, and passes its larval state at the roots of the strawberry. Compare cut under Colaspis.—Vine fidia, a small brown leaf-beetle, Fidia longipes (vilicida of Walsh), which feeds on the jempes the proper seeds of the grape. Also called grape newbowern, vine cidaria, and rine measuring-worm. See cut under Cularia.—Vine leaf-fidial points of the vine, see fidia, of the grape-vine flipert guilder of the vine, see fidia, and rine measuring-worm. See cut under Cularia.—Vine leaf

vinea (vin'ē-ii), n. [L.: see rinc.] In Rom. antiq., a shed or gallery movable on wheels, serving to protect besiegers and to connect their

vineal† (vin'ē-al), a. [\lambda L. vinealis, of or pertaining to the vine, \lambda vinea, vine: see vine.]
Relating to or consisting of vines: as, vineal plantations. Sir T. Browne.

vine-black (vin'blak), n. Same as blue-black, 2. vine-borer (vin'bor'er), n. 1. One of the vine root-borers.—2. The red-shouldered sinoxylon. Sinoxylon basilarc.—3. Ampeloglypter sesostris.

See vine-gall, 1.
vine-bower (vin'bou'er), n. A species of Clematis or virgin's-bower, C. Viticella, of southern Europe, a handsome cultivated vine.

vine-clad (vīn'klad), a. Clad or covered with

All in an oriel on the summer side,

Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream,
They met.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

inæqualis, a small weevil which infests grapes.

Wreathed and Vined and Figured Columnes. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 21.

vine-disease (vīn'di-zēz"), n. Disease of the grape-vine, especially that due to the phylloxera. See grape-mildew, grape-rot, and cut unera. See yrap der Phylloxera.

der Phylloxera.

vine-dresser (vīn'dres"er), n. 1. One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.—

2. The larva of a sphingid moth, Ampelophaga (Darapsa or Everyx) myron. It cuts off the leaves of the vine in the United States, and also sometimes severs half-grown bunches of grapes.

vine-feeder (vīn'fē"der), n. Any insect which feeds upon the grape-vine. See the more distinctive names preceding and following this entry, and physics under rine.

entry, and phrases under vinc. vine-forester (vîn'for'es-ter), n. Same as for-

vine-fretter (vīn'fret"er), n. Any aphid or

vine-fretter (vin freter), n. Any apind or plant-louse which feeds on the grape-vine. vine-gall (vin'gàl), n. 1. The wound-gall, an elongated knot or swelling on the stem of the vine, made by the larva of Ampeloglypter sesostris, a curculio one eighth of an inch long, of a reddish-brown color, with a stout head half as long as its body. See cut under Ampeloglypter.

—2. Any one of the vine leaf-galls. See vine

—2. Any one of the vine leaf-galls. See vine leaf-gall, under vine. vinegar (vin'e-gir), n. [Early mod. E. also vineger; ⟨ ME. vinegre, ⟨ OF. vinaigre, vinegre, F. vinaigre (= Pr. Sp. Pg. vinagre = It. vinagro), lit. 'eager (i. e. sour) wine,' ⟨ vin, wine, + aigre, sour, acid: see wine and eager¹.]
1. Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by 1. Dilute and impure accette acta, obtained by the accetous fermentation. In wine-countries it is obtained from the acctous fermentation of interior wines, but clsewhere it is procured from an infusion of malt which has previously undergone the vinous fermentation, or from apple cider. Common and distilled vinegars are used in pharmacy for preparing many remedies, and externally in medicine, in the form of botions. The use of vinegar as a condiment is universal. It is likewise the anti-eptic ingredient in pickles.

Ill spend more in mustard and rinegar in a year than both you in beef. Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

2. Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper. Also used attributively to signify sour or crabbed.

nify sour or erables.

And other of such rinegar aspect
That they II not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 54.

3. In phar., a solution of a medicinal substance in acetic acid, or vinegar; acetum.—Aromatic vinegar. See aromatic.—Beer vinegar. See beerl.—Beet-root vinegar. See beet-root.—Flowers of vinegar. See phorer, fermentation, 2, and vinegar-plant.—Mother of vinegar, See mother? 2, fermentation, 2, vinegar-plant.—Pyrollgneous vinegar, wood-vinegar.—Raddcal vinegar.—Same as glacial acetic acid. See acetic acid, under acetic.—Raspberry vinegar. See raspberry.—Thieves' vinegar. See theft.—Tollet vinegar. Vinegar of lead, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.—Vinegar of oplum. Same as black-drop.—Vinegar of the four thleves. See thieves' vinegar.—Wood-vinegar, an impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood. Also called paradigneous acid or vinegar.
Vinegar (vin'ē-gir'), v. t. [< vinegar, n.] 1. To make into vinegar, or make sour like vinegar. 3. In phar., a solution of a medicinal substance

Hoping that he hath vinegared his senses As he was bid. B. Jonson. (Imp. Dict.)

2. To apply vinegar to; pour vinegar over; also, to mix with vinegar.

The landlady . . . proceeded to vinegar the forehead, beat the hands, titillate the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt.

Dickens, Pickwick, x.

vinegar-cruet(vin'ē-gär-krö"et), n. A glass bottle for holding vinegar; especially, one of the bottles of a caster.

vinegar-eel (vin'egiir-el), n. A free-living nematoid worm of the family Anguillulidae, as Anguillula accti-glutinis (or Leptodera oxy-phila), and other species found commonly in

vinegar, sour paste, etc. See Anguillulidæ, and

vinegar som passe, etc. See Anyammuc, and eut under Nematoidea.
vinegarette (vin ē-ga-ret'), n. [< vinegar + -ette, after vinaigrette.] A vinaigrette.

And at parting I gave my dear Harry A beautiful vinegarette! Thackcray, The Almack's Adieu.

Also vine-veevil.

vined (vind), a. [\(\sigma\) in e + -ed^2.] Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine-leaves.

Vined (vind), a. [\(\sigma\) vine + -ed^2.] Having leaves vinegar-fly (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vinegar-fly (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vinegar-fly (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vined (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vined (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vined (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vined (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vined (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly, n. One of several dipterous insects of the family \(Drosophilid\) vined (vin'\(\bar{c}\)-gir-fly (which are attracted by fermentation, and preserved fruit. They belong mainly to the genus Drosophila. vinegarish (vin'ē-gär-ish), a. [< vinegar + -ish¹.] Like vinegar; hence, sour; sharp.

Her temper may be vinegarish.

The Rover, New York, 1844. vinegar-maker (vin'ē-gār-mā"kèr), n. The whip-tailed scorpion: translating its West Indian name rinaigrier. See Thelyphonus, and cut under Pedinalni.

winegar-plant (vin'ē-giir-plant), n. The mi-croscopic schizomycetous fungus, Micrococcus (Mycoderma) aceti, which produces acetous fermentation. It oxidizes the alcohol in alcoholic liquids, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the anaërobiotic form, which produces a mucilaginous mass known as mother of rinegar, and the acrobiotic form, called the flowers of vinegar. See fermentation, 2.

vinegar-tree (vin'ē-gir-trē), n. The stag-horn sumac, Rhus typhina, the acid fruit of which has

been used to add sourness to vinegar. vinegary (vin'ē-gār-i), a. Having the charac-ter of vinegar; hence, sour: crabbed.

Altogether, the honeymoon which follows the opening of a new administration has a vinegary flavor.

The American, III. 99.

vinegar-yard (vin'ē-gir-yard), n. A yard where vinegar is made and kept. Simmonds. vineger, n. An obsolete spelling of rinegar.

vineger, n. An obsolete spering of caegar.
vinegerone (vin*ē-ge-rō'ne), n. [A corrupt
form, \(\) vinegar.] The whip-tailed scorpion,
Thelyphonus giganteus: so called on account of
the strong vinegar-like odor of an acid secretion noticeable when the creature is alarmed. Also called rinaigrier and rinegar-maker. See cut under Pedinalpi. [West Indies and Florida.] vine-grub (vin'grub), n. Any grub infesting the vine.

vine-hopper (vin'hop"er), n. See leaf-hopper vine-land (vin'land), n. Land on which vines

are cultivated.

There are in Hungary upwards of 1,000,000 acres of vine-land. Encyc. Brit , XXIV. 610.

vine-leek (vîn'lek), n. See leek.
vine-louse (vîn'lous), n. 1. The grape-phylloxera. See Phylloxera.—2. Siphonophora viticola,
a brown plant-louse found commonly on grapevines in the United States, preferably clustering on the young shoots and on the under sides
of young lower sometimes infecting the young

of young leaves, sometimes infesting the young fruit-clusters.

or young leaves, sometimes infesting the young fruit-clusters.

vine-maple (vin'mil'dū), n. See maple¹.

vine-mildew (vin'mil'dū), n. See grape-mildew, Ordium, grape-rot.

vine-pest (vin'pest), n. Same as phylloxera, 2. See cuts under oak-pest and Phylloxera.

vine-plume (vin'plöm), n. A handsome plumemoth, Oryptilus periscelidaetylus. Its larva fastens together the young terminal leaves of grape-shoots, and feeds upon the parenchyma and the young buncles of blossom. The moth is yellowish-hown with a metallic luster. See cut under plume-moth.

vine-puller (vin'pul'ér), n. A machine for pulling up vines, etc. It consists of a truck-frame on which is suspended a pair of double-grip pincers. E. II. Knight.

viner¹+ (vi'ner), n. [(OF. vingnier = Sp. viñero = Pg. vinhero, one who takes care of a vineyard, = It. vignajo, (ML. venearius, a vine-dresser, 4. Lt. vinearius, of or belonging to vines, 4. L. vinea, a vine: see vine. Cf. vintner.] 1. A trimmer of vines.—2. A member of the Vintners' nea, a vine: see vine. Cf. vintner.] 1. A trimmer of vines.—2. A member of the Vintners' Company. Marvell.
viner'2, n. [ME., also vynere, < OF. *vinere, vinerie, a place where wine is made or sold, < vin, wine: see wine, and cf. vine, vinery.] A vinevard

yard.

And alle aboute theise Dyches and Vunces is the grete Gardyn, fulle of wylde Bestes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 216.

Vine-rake (vīn'rāk), n. In agri., a horse-hoe or -rake having a plow-beam and two curved forks or narrow shares. It is used for cultivating sweet potatoes and other vines, and for gathering the vines together preparatory to digging. It is practically a two-share horse-hoe. E.H. Knight.

vinery (vi'ner-i), n.; pl. vineries (-iz). [\(\zeta\) vine + -cry.] 1\(\text{t}\). A vineyard.—2. A greenhouse



Vinegar-eel (Leptodera oxyphila) enlarged about 40 times.

for the cultivation of grapes. -3. Vines collectively.

very.
Overgrown with masses of vinery.
The Century, XXVI. 729. vine-slug (vīn'slug), n. The larva of the vine saw-fly (which see, under vine).

vine-tie (vīn'tī), n. A stout grass, Ampelodesmutenax, of the Mediterranean region.

vinetta (vi-net'ii), n'. [It.] A diminutive of vineta.

vinette (vi-net'), n. Wine of barberries, used in finishing some kinds of leather. Heyl, Import Dutie

Wherein enery man had his Vineyard and Garden according to his degree, wherewith to maintain his family in time of siege.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

Vineyarding (vin'yard-ing), n. [\(\sin \) ineyard + \(\frac{-ing1}{n}\)] The care or cultivation of a vineyard. [Rare.]

Profits of vineyarding in California.

The Congregationalist, May 19, 1870. vineyardist (vin'yard-ist), n. [(vineyard + -ist.] One who cultivates grapes.

Vineyardists began to ask themselves why they should be satisfied with this Mission grape. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 257.

vingt-et-un (vant'ā-un'), n. [F., twenty-one: vingt, < L. viginti, twenty; et, < L. et, and; un, < L. unus, one.] A popular game at cards, played by any number of persons with the full page. played by any number of persons with the full pack. The cards are reckoned according to the number of the pips on them, conteared being considered as ten, and the are as either one or eleven, as the holder may elect. The object is to get as near as possible to the number twenty-one without exceeding it. Also ringtem.

Vinic (vī'nik), a. [<a href="Left: Left: Left:

ing; viticulture.

viniculturist (vin-i-kul'tūr-ist), n. [< riniculture + -ist.] One who practises viniculture.

The harvesting of the grape crop is the period of anxiety for the viniculturist. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX, 327.

vinifacteur (vin'i-fak-ter), n. [F., < L. vinum wine. + factor, a maker: see wine and factor. Any apparatus, or piece of apparatus, for mak-

ing wine.

viniferous (vi-nif'e-rus), a. [\lambda L. vinifer, wine-bearing, \lambda vinum, wine, + ferre = E. bear!]

Yielding or producing wine, as a country.

vinification (vin"-fi-ka'shon), n. [= Sp. vinification, \lambda L. vinum, wine, +-fication-, \lambda facere, make, do.] The conversion of a saccharine solution into except the saccharine solution. lution into an alcoholic or vinous one by fermentation. [Rare.]

Why do we add yeast to our wort? This practice is unknown in the art of vinification.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 3.

unknown in the art of vinification.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 3.

Vinificator (vin'i-fi-kā-tor), n. [\lambda L. vinum, wine, +-ficator, \land facere, make, do.] A French apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapors which escape from liquids during vinous fermentation. It is a copical cap surrounded by a reservoir of cold water. The vapors from the tun are condensed and run back down the sides of the cap into the fermenting-tun. E. H. Knight.

Vinipotet, n. [\lambda L. vinum, wine, + potare, drink: see polation.] A wine-bibber. Blount, 1670.

Vinnyt (vin'i), a. [See vinewed, finewed, fennyl.] Moldy; musty. Malone.

Vinolencet, n. Same as vinolency. Bailey.

Vinolencet, vin'ō-len-si), n. [As vinolent(t) +-cy.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing. Bailey.

Vinolent (vin'ō-lent), a. [\lambda ME. vinolent, \lambda OF. vinolent = Sp. Pg. It. vinolento, \lambda L. vinolentus, drunk, full of wine, \lambda vinum, wine: see wine.]

1. Full of wine.

Al vinolent as botel in the spence.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1, 223.

In wommen vinolent is no defence. Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 467.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 467. Vinometer (vī-nom'e-ter), n. [< L. vinum, wine, + Gr. µέτρον, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine. vin ordinaire (vañ ôr-dē-nār'). [F:: vin, wine; ordinaire, ordinairy, common: see wine and ordinaire, ordinaire, low-priced wine such as is almost universally drunk mixed with water throughout the larger part of France, and to a less extent in other countries of southern Europe. It is usually understood to be a red wine. In Europe. It is usually understood to be a red winc. In France it is very commonly supplied without extra charge at table d'hôte meals.

vinewt (vin'ū), n. [(vinewed.] Moldiness. vine santo (vē'nō san'tō). [It.: vino, wine; santo (vin'ūd), a. See finewed.

vinewedt (vin'ūd-nes), n. The state or quality of being vinewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness. Bailey.

vine-weevil (vin'wē'vl), n. Same as vine-curculio, 2.

vinewort (vīn'wērt), n. A plant of the order litacea. Lindley.

vineyard (vin'yūd), n. [Formerly also vinyard; (ME. vynezerde; (vine + yard²; substituted for the earlier vineyard, q. v.] A plantation of grape-vines; literally, an inclosure or vard for vines.

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vinewort (vīn'wēru), n. [= F. vinosité = Sp. vinosita(1); h. [= F. vinosité = Sp. vinosita(1); h. [= F. vinosité = Sp. vinosité = Vinosité pertaining to wine or its manufacture.—2. In zoöl., wine-colored; vinaceous.—3. Caused by wine.

And softly thro' a vinous mist My college friendships glimmer. Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Vinous fermentation, the fermentation by which must becomes wine, as distinguished from acetic fermentation.—Vinous hydromel, liquor, etc. See the nouns. wint (vint), v. t. [{ vintage, assumed to be formed from a verb *vint + -age.}] To make or prepare, as wine.

I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was vinted after it had lain here a couple of years. Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

vintage (vin'tāj), n. [Altered, by association with vintuer, from ME. vindage, vendage, < OF. rendange, vindange, F. vendange, < L. vindemia, a gathering of grapes, vintage: see vindemial.]

1. The gathering of the grapes; the season of grape-gathering; the grape-harvest. Blount.

The vintage time . . . is in September.

Coryat, (rudities, I. 40.

2. The annual product of the grape-harvest, with especial reference to the wine obtained.

The aptient mythology seems to us like a vintage ill pressed and trud.

Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Int.

A sound wine, Colonel, and I should think of a genuine rintage.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

The so-called vintage class, which are the finest wines of a good year kept separate and shipped as the produce of that particular year.

Energe. Brit., XXIV. 608.

Wine in general. [Rare.]

Whom they with meats and vintage of the best And milk and minstrel melody entertain'd. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

vintaget (vin'tāj), v. t. [< vintage, n.] To crop or gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be rintaged or cropped by private suitors.

vintager (vin'tāj-er), n. [$\langle vintage + -cr^1 \rangle$] One concerned in the vintage, especially a person gathering the grape-harvest.

Turn ye as a rintager to his basket. Jer. vi. 9. (tr. of Septuagint version). At this season of the year the vintagers are joyous and negligent. Lander, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornella. Vintiner (vin'ti-név), n. [COF. vintenier, vingtenier, vingt, twenty, C.L. viginti, twenty: see twenty.] The commander of a twenty. See twenty, n., 3.

twenty, n., 3.

vintner (vint'ner), n. [\langle ME. vyntner, vintener, vyntenere, vyntyner, corrupted from the earlier vineter, viniter, \langle OF, vinetier, vinotier, F. vinetier = Sp. vinatero = Pg. vinhatero, \langle ML. vinetarius, vinitarius, a wine-dealer, \langle L. vinetum, a vineyard, \langle vinun, wine: see wine.] One who deals in wine, spirits, etc., especially at wholesale. or on a large scale. sale, or on a large scale.

Men of experience deale
To their best profilt; & it were as good
That he should be a gainer as the brood
Of cut-throat vintners
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

The Vintners drink Carouses of Joy that he [the Attorney-General] is gone.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 17. ney-General is gone.

vintnery (vint'ner-i), n. [< vintner + -y3 (cf. vintry).] The trade or occupation of a vintner.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

vintry (vin'tri), n.; pl. vintries (-triz). [< ME. viniterie, < OF. *vineterie, < vinetier, vintner:

see vintner.] A storehouse for wire. [Apparently a term applied in the quotation to one especial establishment of the sort.]

In this neighbourhood was the great house called the Vintrie, with vast wine-vaults beneath.

Pennant, London, II. 466.

vinum (vi'num), n. [NL., \langle L. vinum, wine: see wine.] In phar., a solution of a medicinal substance in wine; also, wine. viny (vi'ni), a. [\langle vine + -y^1.] 1. Of or per-

taining to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines.

Baim's viny coast. Thomson, Liberty, i.

The pastures fair
High-hung of viny Neufchâtel.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2†. Vine-like; clasping or clinging like vines.

These unfortunate lovers . . . were then possessed with mutual sleep, yet not forgetting with viny embracements to give any eye a perfect model of affection.

Str P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

vinyl (vi'nil), n. [(L. rinun, wine, +-yl]] The compound univalent radical CH₂CH, which appears characteristic of many ethylene derivatives.—Vinyl browide tives.—Vinyl bromide. Same as ethylene bromide, a

potent cardiac poison.

viol¹ (vi'ol), n. [Formerly also violl, viall, voyall, voyol; = D. vool = G. viol (also viola, < lt.) = Sw. Dan. fiol, < OF. viole, violle = Pr. viola, viula = Sp. Pg. It. viola, a viol; prob. = OHG. fidula = AS. *fithele, E. fidule (see fiddle), < ML. vitula, vidula, a viol, appar. so called from its liveliness (cf. vitula pocosa, 'the merry viol'), being prob. < L. vitulari, celebrate a festival, keep holiday, prob. orig. sacrifice a calf, < viulus, a calf: see vcal. Cf. fiddle, prob. a doublet of viol. Honco violin¹, violoncello, etc.] 1. A musical instrument with strings, essentially not greatly different from the lute and the guitar, except that the strings are sounded by means of a bow drawn across them, not by plucking them musical instrument with strings, essentially not greatly different from the lute and the guitar, except that the strings are sounded by means of a bow drawn across them, not by plucking them with the fingers. The viol is the typical representative of a very large, varied, and widely distributed class of instruments, of which in modern music the violin is the chief member. The type includes the following characteristics: a hollow resonance-box or body, made up of a front or belly (which is pierced with one or two sound-holes of varying shape), a back (both front and back being flat or only slightly arched), and sides of various contour according to the particular variety and the period; within the body an internal system of braces, including a sound-post, to withstand the strain of the strings and to give the tone greater sonority: a more or less elongated neck, often with a special finger-board in front, and surmounted by a head, part of which serves as a pey-box; several strings, mostly of gut, fastened at the bottom either to the body directly or to a tail-piece, stretched thence over a bridge and over the finger-board and neck, and fastened at the top to pegs by which their tension and tune can be adjusted; and a bove for sounding the strings, consisting of a stick or back of wood and a large number of hose-hairs whose friction is augmented by the application of the family in shape, size, number and tuning of strings, and method of manipulation are very numerous and apparently important; but the essential similarity between all the varieties is greater than is commonly thought. The historic genesis of the typical idea of the viol is disputed. By some its origin is asserted to be found in the gradual development, with the addition of sounding by means of a bow, of the ancient lyre into the monochord and the vielle, with various incidental modifications in shape and adjustment. By some its precursor is thought to be the Oriental rebab, or some similar instrument. Transplanted into southern Europe, and modified

What did he doe with her brest bone? . . . He made him a viall to play thereupon. The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II.

The worst can sing or play his part o' th' Violls, And act his part too in a comedy.

Brome, Antipodes, i. 5.

2t. A large rope formerly used in purchasing an 27. A large rope formerly used in purchasing an anchor: same as messenger, 4. It was made to lead through one or more blocks before it was brought to the capstan, thus giving additional power.—Bass viol, either one of the larger of the medieval viols (see def. 1), or the modern violoncello.—Chest or consort of viols. See chest1.—Division viol. Same as viola da gamba.—Viol d'amore. See viola d'amore, under viola1. Above all for its sweetnesse and novelty, the riol d'amore of 5 wyre-strings plaid on with a bow, being but an ordinary violin, play'd on lyre way. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 20, 1679. Viol2t, n. An obsolete form of vial. Viola [vē-ō'lia or vi'ō-lia), n. [v It. viola, a viol: see viol.] 1. Same as viol.—2. Specifically, in

see viol.] 1. Same as viol.—2. Specifically, in modern usage, the large violin, properly the alto violin, though generally called the tenor, in size about one seventh larger than the violin. It is provided with four strings tuned in fifths, thus: A, D, G, and C (next below middle C), the two lower strings being wound with silver wire. The viola was probably the first member of the modern string quartet to be developed. Its tone is not so brilliant or varied as that of the violin, though susceptible of a peculiar pathetic quality under the hand of a good player, while in concerted music it is highly effective. Music for the viola is usually written in the alto clef. Also called alto, tenor, bratsche, quint, and taille.—Viola bastarda, a bass viol, or viola da gamba, mounted with sympathetic strings like a viola d'amore; a barytone. See barytone, n., 1 (b).

The original viola da gamba when so strung came to be

The original viola da gamba when so strung came to be called the viola bastarda.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 244.

kae avision or solo bass viol, usually known by its Ital-ian name of viola da gamba. The division or solo

gamba. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. [243.



Viola da Gamba. (From Harl. MS)

(b) In organ-building, a stop with metal pipes of narrow scale and carson the sides of the mouths, giving tones of a penetrating, string-like quality.—Vlota d'amore, a kind of bass viol, common in the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, having usually seven ordinary gut strings with from seven to fourteen (or even twenty-four) supplementary strings of metal under the finger-board which sound sympathetically. The gut strings were usually timed thus; D, A, F2, D, A, E2, D (next below middle C). The sympathetic strings, if few, were tuned diatonically in the scale of D, or, if many, chromatically. The tone of the instrument was highly attractive, but the practical difficulties entailed by the numerous sympathetic tones were great, and prevented its use in the orchestra. Also called violet, and sometimes English violet.

Instruments which show these innovations are the quinton, the lyre, and the riola d amore.

Energe. Brit., XXIV. 213.

Instruments which show these innovations are the quinton, the lyre, and the reola d annore.

Energe. Britt., XXIV. 213.

Viola da spalla. Same as riola da braccio.—Viola dl bordone. Same as barytone, 1 (b).—Viola dl fagotto. Same as viola bastarda — Viola pomposa, a species of viola da gamba, invented by J. 8. Bach, having five strings, tuned thus. E. A. D. G. C (the second below middle C).

Viola² (vi¹o-lij). n. [NL. (Rivinus, 1699, carlier in Brunfels, 1530), C. L. viola, violet: see reolet.]

A genus of plants, type of the order Violarna and tribe Violex, including the pansics and violets. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, these and the lower petal both prolonged at the base, the latter into a spur or see and by an ovoid or globose three-valved capsule with roundish seeds. Over 250 species have been enumerated, perlaps to be reduced to 150. They are herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, persistent stipules, and avillary peduncles. The north temperate species are typically, as in V odorata, delicate plants of moist shady banks, with rounded crenate leaves on long angular stalks, solitary nodding violet-colored flowers, five orange yellow anthers forming a central cone, and ovate capsules which open clastically into three boat-like persistent horizontal valves. The stipules are usually conspicuous, often large and leaf-like, in V. tricolor, the pansy, deeply pinnatifid and often larger than the leaves. (see first cut under leaf.) The leaves are of various forms, as cordate, arrow-shaped, lanceolate, to violous, fequently penciled with dark-blue or purple lines. In some species they are of several colors, as in V. birlora, the twin-flowered violet, a savicole species with brilliant golden-yellow flowers, found from the Populata, van. bioclor, the pansy-violet, or velve violet, and in V. tricolor, which in its wild state, the heart's-case, combines purple, yellow, and blue. Many species are dimorphous in their flowers, producing through summer minute apetalous ones which are more fer

mata, in which the long-stalked leaves are clustered at the top of a thick fleshy rhizome, which also bears the numerous distinct leafless scapes; and the leafy-stemmed species, as V. canina and V. striata, with spreading or somewhat erect stems bearing numerous leaves, usually on shorter petioles (see cut under violet). Several species produce long runners, as V. Otanda, the sweet white violet; V. Canadansis, the largest, reaches sometimes 2 feet high; and V. pedata, the largest flowered, has the flowers sometimes nearly 2 inches across. The 13 Californian species are chiefly leafy-stemmed, show, quite local, and peculiar in their yellow flowers with purple veins and brown backs; V. peduradata, the common species, grows in clustered colonies, with flowers often an inch and a half across; V. peduradata of the Mendoclno forests is remarkable for its purple spots. V. Langsdorfüi is abundant on the Aleutian Islands, and the genus extends north to Kotzebue Sound. The British species are 6, of which V. odorata, also occurring from central Europe to Sweden, Siberia, and Cashmere, is the sweet or English violet, often doubled, and called tea-violet in cultivation; and V. canina is the dog- or hedge-violet, withant odor, but graceful in form, imparting much of the beauty of spring to English mountain districts. There are 64 species in Europe, over 20 in China, of which V. Patrinii is the most common, and 11 in the nountains of India. In the southern hemisphere, where the species are usually shrubby, there are over 30 in the mountains of South America, elsewhere few, 4 in Australia, of which the chief is V. hederaca, 2 in New Zealand, and 2 in Cape Colony. Five peculiar species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, of which V. pohosta produces a woody stem sometimes 5 feet high, and V. helioscopia a large snow-white waxy flower sometimes 2 luches across. A few somewhite shrubiy species occur northward, as V. arborezenz, the tree-violet, V. scandens of Peru is a climbing and V. argunta a twining shrub; V. decambers of Cape Colo

see riolate.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. Bailey.
violably (vī'ō-lạ-bli), adr. In a violable man-

Violaceæ (vi-ō-lā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1829), fem. pl. of L. riolaceus, of a violet, of a violet color: see violaceous.] Same as Viola-

violaceous (vi-ō-lā'shius), a. [< L. violaceus, of a violet color, < viola, a violet: sec violet.]

1. Of a violet color; purple or purplish; blue with a tinge of red.

Red, sometimes violaceous.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 77.

2. Of, resembling, or pertaining to the Fiolaz. 01, resembling, or pertaining to the Holdriew (Violacew).—Violaceous plantain-eater, Muserphaga violacea, a turakoo of West Africa from the Cameroons to Senegambia, 174 Inches long, having the general plumage violet-blue, washed with a greenish gloss on some



Violaceous Plantain eater (Musefhaga violacea).

parts; the quills and crown crimson; a bare scarlet patch about the eye, below this a white stripe; the bill orange-red, fading to yellow on the frontal half; the eyes brown; the feet black; and the head not crested. The only other species of the genus, M. rossa, is rather larger, crested, without any white stripe, and has the bare circumorbital area edged with violet-blue. It inhabits equatorial Africa. M. violacea was so named by Isert in 1789, when the genus was instituted, and is the touraco riolet on masqui of Levallant, 1806; M. rossa was named by Gould in 1831. violaceously (vi-ō-lār'shius-li), adr. With a violet color. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 336. violaniline (vi-ō-lan'i-lin), n. [{ L. viola, violet, + E. aniline.] Same as nigrosine. Compare induline. Violarieæ (vi-ō-lā-rī'ō-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < Violaria, for Viola, +-cæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series Thalamistoræ and colort Parietales. It is characterized by flowers usually with five petals, five sepals, and as many perfect stamens; by anthers nearly or quite connate around the pisth, introrsely dehiscent, and commonly with an appendaged connective; and by a one-celled ovary, commonly with three placentre and a me-

dium-sized embryo in fleshy albumen. There are over 270 species, belonging to 25 genera, classed in 4 tribes, of which the types are Viola, Pappayvola, Alsodeia, and Sauvagesia, the last being aberrant in the presence of staminodes. With the exception of the genus Viola, they consist chiefly of tropical shrubs with deciduous stipules, sometimes small trees, and mostly with but few species in each genus. They usually bear alternate simple entire or toothed leaves, and avillary flowers which are solitary, or form racemose or panieled cymes, followed by capsules which are commonly loculicidal. Their roots often have emetic properties, and in South America many species, especially of Ionialium, are used as substitutes for ipecananha. Torder is largely American: two genera, Viola and Ionialium, occur within the United States. Also Violaceæ. Violascent (vī-ō-las'ent), a. A variant of violescent.

violaster† (vī-ō-las'tèr), n. [ME. violastre, < OF. violastre, F. violâtre, of a violet color, purplish, < viole, violet: see violet.] See the quotation.

There ben also Dyamandes in Ynde, that ben clept Vio-lastres (for here colour is liche Vyolet, or more browne than the Violettes), that ben fulle harde and fulle precyous. Mandeville, Travels, p. 160.

violate (vi'ō-lūt), v. t.; pret. and pp. violated, ppr. violating. [< L. violatus, pp. of violare (> It. violare = Sp. Pg. violar = F. violer), treat with violence, whether bodily or mental, < vis, strength, power, force, violence: see vim, violent.] 1. To treat roughly or injuriously; handle so as to harm or hurt; do violence to; out-

Of men conspiring to uphold their state
By worse than hostile deeds; riolating the ends
For which our country is a name so dear.

Millon, S. A., 1. 893.

2. To break in upon; interrupt; disturb.

The dark forests which once clothed those shores had een riolated by the savage hand of cultivation.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

3. To desecrate; dishonor; treat with irreverence; profane, or meddle with profanely.

; profitte, or include with profittely.

Experience, manhood, honour, ne'er before
Did violate so itself. Shak, A. and C., iii. 10. 24.

Oft have they violated

The temple, off the law, with foul affronts.

Millon, P. R., iii. 100.

4. To infringe; transgress, as a contract, law, promise, or the like, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, etc., or by neglect or non-fulfilment: as, to rinlate confidence.

Thou makest the vestal riolate her oath.

Shak., Lucrece, 1. 883.

The condition was riolated, and she again precipitated to Pluto's regions.

Bacon, Physical Fables, iii.
Those Danes who were rettl'd among the Last-Angles, creted with new hopes, riolated the peace which they had sworn to Alfred.

Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

5. To ravish; deflower by force; commit rape

The Sahins riolated Charms Obscur'd the Glory of his rising Arms. Prior, Carmen Seculare.

Prior, Carmen Seculare.

Violation (vi-ō-lā'shon), n. [< F. violation = Sp. violacion = Pg. violação = It. violacione, < L. violatio(n-), an injury, a profanation, < violate, violate: see violate.]

1. The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred or venerable things: as, the violation of a church: infringement: transgression. riolation of a church; infringement; transgression; non-observance: as, a riolation of law.

We are knit together as a body in a most stricte & sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the violation whereof we make great consciences.

Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 33.

They (the Spartans) commenced the Peloponnesian war in riolation of their engagements with Athens; they abandoned it in riolation of their engagements with their allies.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Ravishment; rape.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand Of hot and forcing violation.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 21.

violative (vī'ō-lā-tiv), a. [< riolate + -ire.] Violating; tending to or causing violation. Violative of a vested legal right.

Andrews, Manual of the Constitution, p. 211.

Andrews, Manual of the Constitution, p. 211.
violator (vi'ō-lā-tor), n. [= F. violateur = Pr. violatir, violador = Sp. Pg. violador = It. violatore, < L. violator, one who does violence, < violare, violate: see violate.] 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs: as, a violator of repose.—2. One who infringes or transgresses: as, a violator of law.—3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence: as, a violator of sacred things.—4. A ravisher.

An hyperite a virgingialator

An hypocrite, a virgin-riolator. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 41.

Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of rufflan violators!

Tennyson, Bondicea.

viol-block (vi'ol-blok), n. A single block or snatch-block, large enough to reeve a small hawser; any large snatch-block.

violet, v. t. [< OF. violer, < L. violare, violate: see riolate.] To violate.

Violeæ (vi-o'lē-ō, n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < Fiola² + -ex.] A tribe of plants, of the order Violariex, characterized by an irregular corolla with the lower petal unlike the others. It includes 8 genera, of which Ionidium and Viola (the type) are large and widely distributed; of the others, inclusiva and Corynostalis each include 3 climbing and Noisettia 3 shrubby species, all of tropical America; 2 others are American and 1 Folynesian.

violence (vi'ō-lens), n. [< ME, violence, < OF. violence, F. violence = Sp. Pg. violencia = It. violence, < L. violentia, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity, < violentia, vehement, torcible: see violent; force; vehemence; intensity.

To be imprisoned in the viewless winds, and beautable to the second of the second of the control of the plants with the enterprise and the control of the second of the plants with the enterprise of the control of the plants with the p

To be imprisoned in the viewless winds, And blown with restless riolence round about. Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 125.

The riolence of the lake is so great that it will carry away both man and beast that commeth within it.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 89.

Disturb'd and torn With violence of this conflict. Millon, P. L., iv. 995.

2. Highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity; vehemence; eagerness.

Mark me with what violence she first loved the Moor, but for bragging and telling her fautastical lies.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1, 224.

3. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; violation. See the phrases below.

4. Unjust or unwarranted exertion of power; unjust force; force employed against rights, laws, liberty, or the like; outrage; injury; hurt; attack; assault.

urt; attack; assume To prevent the tyrant's violence. Shak, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4, 29. Fig. Master Morose, that you will use this violence to a man of the church!

B. Joneon, Epicome, ili. 2.

5. Rayishment; rape.—6. In law: (a) Any wrongful act of one person, whereby either he or his instrument of wrong-doing is brought into contact with the limbs or body of another person. Robinson. (b) The overcoming or preventing of resistance by exciting fear through display of force. (c) The unlawful use of physical force .- To do violence ont, to attack; murder.

But, as it seems, did violence on herself.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3, 264.

To do violence to or unto, to outrage: force: injure He said unto them, Do violence to no man. Luke iii. 14.

They have done riolence unto her tomb, Not granting rest unto her in the grave. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Multa, v. 2.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Passion, fury, flerceness, wildness, rage, boisterousness.
violence; (vi'o-lens), v. t. [< violence, v.] 1.
To do violence to; assault; injure.

Mrs. Filz. It may beget some favour like excuse, Though none like reason.
Wit. No, my tuneful mistress?
Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;
Nor nature, riolenced in both of these.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

2. To bring by violence; compel.

Like our late misman'd high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were riolene'd by ambition and malice. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 6i. violency (vi'o-len-si), n. [As riolenee (see -cy).] Same as riolenee. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Consciouse III ii. 2

Same as violence. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. ii. 3.
violent (vi'ō-lent). a. and n. [< ME. violent, vyolent, < OF. violent, F. violent = Sp. Pg. It. violents, < Ch. violents, venemont, forcible, < vio. strength, power, force: see vim.] I. a. 1. Characterized by strong and sudden physical force; impetuous; furious.

Our fortunes lie a bleeding by your rash And violent onset. Lust's Dominion, iv. 2. Violent fires soon burn ont themselves.
Shak., Rich. 11., ii. 1. 34.

2. Produced, effected, or continued by force; accompanied by extraneous or unnatural force;

No violent state can be perpetual.

Truly I don't Care to discourage a young Man—he has violent Death in his Face; but I hope no Danger of langing.

Congreve, Love for Love, il. 7.

3. Acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; characterized by force or violence unlawfully exercised; rough; outrageous; not authorized.

Then laid they violent hands upon him; next Himself imprisoned, and his goods asseized. Marlowe, Edw. II., i. 2.

We would give much to use violent thefts.

Shak., T. and C., v. 3, 21.

When with a violent hand you made me yours, I curs'd the doer, Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

4. Vehement mentally, or springing from such vehemence; fierce; passionate; furious.

Let down your anger! Is not this our sovereign?
The head of mercy and of law? who dares, then,
But rebels scorning law, appear thus violent?

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

His Love, however violent it might appear, was still founded in Reason.

Addison, Spectator, No. 346.

Indeed, my Dear, you'll tear another Fan, if you don't mitigate those violent Airs.

Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 11.

5. In general, intense in any respects extreme:

5. In general, intense in any respect; extreme: as, a riolent contrast; especially, of pain, acute.

Discreet maistris seyn that the feuere agu comounly is causid of a uyotent reed coler adust, and of blood adust, and of blak coler adust.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

It was the violentest Fit of Contagion that ever was for the Time in this Island. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24.

The king's whole army, encamped along the sides of this river, were taken with violent sickness after eating the fish caught in it. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 235.

Rouge, if too riolent, by a natural law of color causes the planes of the cheeks to recede from the planes of the other and whiter portions of the face, thus producing a look of age and of gauntness. The Century, XXXV, 539.

6. Compelled; compulsory; not voluntary.

All risient marriages engender hatred betwixt the married.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 207.

ried. Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1877), p. 297.

Lase would recant
Vows made in pain, as violent and void.

Millon, P. L., iv. 97.

Violent motiont, See motion.—Violent power. See
power!.—Violent profits, in Scots law, the penalty due
on a tenant's forcibly or unwarrantably retaining possession after he ought to have removed. = Syn. 1. Turbulent,
boisterous.— 5. Poignant, exquisite.

II. † n. Oufe acting with violence.

Such violents held but tells became but held by force.

Such violents shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.

Decay of Christian Piety, p. 53. (Latham.)

violent; (vi'o-lent), v. [< violent, a.] I. trans. To urge with violence.

I find not the least appearance that his former adversa-ries violented any thing against him under that queen. Fuller, Worthies, III. 510.

II. intrans. To act or work with violence; be

This grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste, And rioleut th in a sense as strong As that which causeth. Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 4.

violently (vi'o-lent-li), adv. In a violent manner; by violence; by force; forcibly; vehemently; outrageously.

They must not deny that there is to be found in nature another agent able to analyse compound bodies less violentlu, and both more genuinely and more universally, than the fire.

Boyle, Works, I. 486.

than the fire.

The king, at the head of the cavalry, fell so suddenly and so riolently upon them that he broke through the van-guard commanded by Melea Christos, and put them to flight before his foot could come up.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 393.

During the siege of Valenciennes by the allied armies in June, 1703, the weather, which had been remarkably hot and dry, became violently rainy after the canonianding commenced.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 385.

Violer; (vi'01-èr), n. [< viol + -er1.] One skilled in playing on the viol; also, a violinist.

To the Frenche violer for his quarters paye, 12li 10s.

Prince Henry's Book of Payments (1609). (Nares.)

One . . . stabs a rioler . . . because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle.

Fountainhall, Decisions of the Lords of Council and [Session, I. 361. (Jamieson.)

[Session, I. 361. (Jamieson.)
violescent (vī-ō-les'ent), a. [< L. riola, a violet, a purple color (see violet!), + -escent.] Tending to a violet color.
violet! (vi'ō-let), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also violette: < ME. violet, vyolet, vialet, vyalett, riolette; < OF. riolette, t., violet, m., F. violette = Sp. Pg. rioleta = It. rioletta, dim. of L. viola (It. Sp. Pg. viola, OF. viole, a violet, a dim. form, akin to Gr. iov (*riov), a violet, I. n. 1. A plant of the genus Viola, or one of its flowers; also, one of a few plants of other genera. See Viola, compound names below, and cut in next column. column.

Daisies pied and violets blue. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 904. 2. A general class of colors, of which the violet-flower is a highly chromatic example. In the spectrum the violet extends from h to II, covering all the upper part of the spectrum ordinarily visible. This color can be produced by a slight admixture of red to blue; and colors somewhat more red than the upper part of the spectrum are called violet. But the sensation of violet is produced by a pure blue whose chroma has been diminished while its luminosity has been increased. Thus, blue and violet are the same color, though the sensations are different. A mere increase of flumination may cause a violet blue to appear violet, with a diminution of apparent chroma. This color, called violet or blue according to the 2. A general class of colors, of which the violet-



1, Stemmed Violet (Viola tricolor, var. arvensis): St, stem. 2. Stemless Violet (Viola palmata, var. cucullata): S, scape.

quality of the sensation it excites, is one of the three fundamental colors of Young's theory. It is nearly complementary to the color of brightness, so that deep shades generally appear by contrast of a violet tinge; and the light of a rainy day, and still more of a sudden tempest, has a violet appearance. Even the pure yellow of the spectrum, so recueed as to be barely visible, looks violet beside the same light in great intensity.

3. Any one of the many different small blue or violet butterflies of Lycana, Polyommatus, and allied genera.—Acid violet, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium sait of di-methyl-osculline trisulphone neid. It is applicable to word and sile.—Ant. Wide segitate of the eastern half of the United States, much resembling the common blue violet, except in the form of its leaves.—Bird's-foot violet, a low stemless species, Viola pedata, of the same region, having pedately divided leaves, and fine large light-blue or whitist flowers, yellow-eyed with the stamens. A variety is the pansy violet.—Calathian violet, the marsh-gentian, Gentiana Pneumonanthe. According to Gerard, the true plant was a Campanula. Britlen and Holland.—Canada, violet, Viola Canadensis, a species common northward and in the mountains of eastern North America, having an upright stem a foot or two high, and white petals purplish beneath.—Common or early blue violet, Viola palmata, especially in the variety cucullata, very common in moist ground in Nonth America. The leaves are more or less palmately lobed, or in the variety only create. The size and shape of the leaves are variable, as also the color of the petals, which are deep-or pale-blue, or purple, or sometimes white or variegated.—Corn-violet. See Specularia.—Grystal violet. See crystal.—Damask violet. Same as dames-stotet.—Dog-tooth violet, a plant of the genus Erythronium. The yellow dog-tooth violet is genus and shape of the leaves are variable, as also the color of the petals, which are deep-or pale-blue or many colored week-seen laying the deep-

Luropean species. Vida calearata, allied to the homed viole and having large purple flowers, which in the Alps some times form the two color.—Stemlless violets, that class of violets in which the stem does not rise above the ground, the flowers being borne on gapes. See cut above.—Stemmed violets, that class of violets which have a leafy stem and usually large stipules. See cut above.—Sweet violet, a favorite sweet-seented violet, Vida adorata, rative in Europe and Asiatic Russla: in America often called Linglish violet. It is a stemless species with bluish-purple or white flowers, cultivated in many varieties, single and double, and produced in large quantities for the market, idelling also a perfumers' oil. A continuously blooming variety is much grown about Paris. The Neapolitan is a well-known variety with double light-blue flowers, now surpassed by the "Marie Louise." The flowers of the "czar" are very large and sweet; those of the "queen-of-violets," white and very large; etc.—Tongue-violet. See Schueiggeria.—Tooth-violet. Same as coral-viol. Tree-violet, Viola arborsecane, a shrubly species with erect branching stems, growing from crevices of rocks in the western Mediterranean region.—Tricolored violet, the pansy, Viola tricolor.—Trinity violet, the spiderwort, Tradescantia Virginica, from its blue of the produced violet. See pansy violet, above.—Violet family, the plant-order Violarica.—Violet-powder, starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris-powder or other perfume; used for nursery and other purposes. (See also bog-riolet, hedge-violet, horse-violet, methyl-violet, teateriolet, wood-violet.)

II. a. Having the color of violet, a deep blue tinged with red.—Violet bee, a European carpenter-bee.

II. a. Having the color of violet, a deep blue they with red.—Violet bee, a European carpenter-bee, Xylocopa violacea. See cut under carpenter-bee.—Violet carmine, a brilliant bluish-purple pigment obtained from the roots of the alkante, Alkanna (Anchusa) tinctoria. It is little used, as it changes color rapidly on exposure—Violet land-orab, the West Indian crab Gecarcinus ruricola.—Violet quartz, amethyst.—Violet sapphire, schorl, etc. See the nouns.—Violet tanager, Euphonia violacea, partly of the color said.
violet² (vi'ō-let), n. [< It. viola, a viol.] A viola d'amore. Sometimes called English violat.

violet-blindness (vī'ō-let-blind"nes),

violet-blindness (vī'ō-let-blīnd"nes), n. A form of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish violet.
violet-blue (vī'ō-let-blō), n. See blue.
violet-cress (vī'ō-let-kres), n. A Spanish eruciferous plant, Ionopsidium (Cochlearia) acaule.
violet-ear, violet-ears (vī'ō-let-kr, -ōrz), n. A humming-bird of the genus Petasophora. Six species are described, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, as P. anais and P. cyanotis. They are rather large lummers, 44 to 5 inches long, with metallic-blue earcoverts (whence the name).
violet-shell (vī'ō-let-shel), n. A gastropod of the family lunthinidæ. See cut under lanthina.
violet-snail (vī'ō-let-snail), n. Same as violet-

violet-snail (vī'o-let-snal), n. Same as violet-

violet-tip (vi'ō-let-tip), n. A handsome American butterfly, Polygonia interrogationis, whose

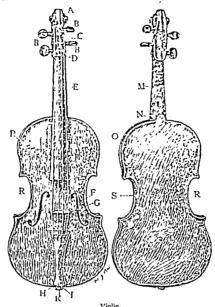


Violet tip (Fol) gonia interrogationis), right (Female, about natural size.)

wings are reddish with brown mottlings and violet tips. Its larva feeds on hop, elm, and nettle. S. H. Scudder.

violet tips. Its larva feeds on hop, elm, and nettle. S. H. Scudder.
violet-wood (vī'ō-let-wūd), n. 1. Same as king-nood.—2. See myall.—3. The wood of a leguminous tree of Guiana, Copaijera bracteata.
violin¹ (vī-ō-lin¹), n. [= Sp. violin = Pg. violino = G. rioline = Sw. Dan. violin, { It. violino, dim. of riola, a viol: see viol¹. Cf. F. violon, a violin.] 1. The modern form of the smaller medieval viola da braccio. The violin group of instruments is distinguished from the true viols especially by having the back slightly arched like the belly, and by the number and tuning of the strings. It is probable that the change from the viol model was first made in the tenor viol, or viola, and thence transferred to the smaller size, or violino. The true violin, both large and small, began to be made about the middle of the six teenth century, particularly in the North Italian towns of Cremona and Brescia. The greatest refinement of shape and construction was attained about 1700 by Stradivai, and has never since been surpassed. In its most approved form, the violin is further distinguished from the viol by a comparative thinness between belly and back, by sides or ribs of a peculiar shape, by bouts (indentations in the sides to facilitate the use of the bow) between double corners, by a finely adjusted correlation of position between the bridge, the sound-post, and the f-shaped sound-holes, by the complete independence of the neck from the body, by a peg-box with transverse pegs, and by a daintily

carved scroll for a head. Four strings are used, tuned thus: E, A, D, and G (next below middle C), of which the lowest is wound with silver wire, while the others are of gut. The first string is often called the *chanterelle*. In



R. R., bouts; S. waist. Inside the violinhas and blocks, end-pin block, and four corner blocks), twelve hoop-limings, a bass bar, and a sound-poet.

the construction of the instrument maple and pine, very carefully selected, are the chief components. The minutest details of wood, model, jointing, varnish, etc., are important, so that a really fine instrument is an elaborate work of art. The bow by which the violin is sounded has also been gradually refined in shape, so as to present the utmost strength, clasticity, and lightness (see bow?, 3 (a)). In actual use the violin is held nearly horizontally by the player's extended left arm, the lower part of the body being supported on his left collar-bone. The first position of his left hand is so close to the nut that the pressure of the first finger on any one of the strings will raise it a whole step, etc. The second position, or half shift, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the first position. The third position, or whole shift, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the second position. (See position, 4 (c), and shift, 2). Eleven different positions are iccognized, so that the compass of the instrument, which in the first position extends only to two octaves and a major third, reaches by means of other positions to nearly four octaves. Harmonics are producible by lightly touching a string at one of its nodes, so that the available compass is still longer. The tone of the violin is more capable of expression than that of any other instrument: hence it holds the leading position in the modern orchestra, the central section of which is made up of the first and second violins, the violns, and the violoncellos, all of which are essentially violins in model. It is also a favorite instrument for solos, both with and without accompanient. While the pitch of the tones used is determined by the stopping of the strings with the left hand, their force and quality—that is, their expressiveness—depends on the method of howi

Sharp *violins* proclaim Their jealous pangs and desperation. Dryden, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, st. 5.

A player on the violin; a violinist: as, the 2. A player on the violin; a violinist: as, the first violin of an orchestra.—Key-stop violin. See key-stop.—Keyed violin. See key-stop.—Keyed violin. See key-stop.—Keyed violin. See key-stop.—Three-quarter violin. See as violin piccolo.—Violin clef, in musical notation, a G clef on the second line of pason, in organ-building, a diapason of unusually the narrow scale and string-like tone.—Violin-players of cramp or palsy, an occupation-neurosis of violin-players, similar to writers' cramp (which see, under writer). Violin² (vi²o-lin), n. [
Viola² + in² | An emetic substance contained in all parts of the sweet-scented violet. Viola odorata. It has not sweet-scented violet, Viola odorata. It has not been obtained pure, and is perhaps identical with emetin from ipecacuanha.

violina (vē-ō-lē'nii), n. [(violin¹.] In organ-building, a stop having narrow metal pipes, and thin, incisive, string-like quality. It is usually of four-feet tone.

violin-bow (vī-ō-lin'bō), n. A bow for sound-

ing a violin.

violine (vi'ō-lin), n. [⟨ L. viola, a violet color, +-inc².] A blue precipitate obtained by treat-

ing aniline with sulphuric acid and peroxid of

lead; same as maurc.
violinette (vi'ō-li-net'), n. [< violin + -ettc.]

violinette (vi'ō-li-net'), n. [{ violin + -cttc.}]
Same either as violino piccolo or as kitō.
violinist (vi-ō-lin'ist), n. [= G. Sw. Dan. violinist = Sp. Pg. It. violinista; as violin + -ist.
Cf. F. violonistc.] A performer on the violin.
violino (vē-ō-lō'nō), n. [It.: see violin¹.] Same
as violin.—Violino piccolo, a small or miniature violin,
differing from the klt in being of the same proportions
as the violin; a three-quarter fiddle. Such violins were
once used for children's practice. They were usually tuned
a third higher than the violin.
violin-niagno (viō-ō-lin'niann'ō), n. Same as harviolin-niagno (viō-ō-lin'niann'ō), n. Same as har-

violin-piano (vī-o-lin'pi-an'o), n. Same as har-

monichord,
violist (vi'ol-ist), n. [= D. violist; as viol +
-ist.] 1. Ä performer on the viol.

He [Kenelm Digby] was a violinist, and the two former violists.

Life of A, Wood, Feb. 12, 1655-9.

2. A performer on the viola.

violoncellist (vē'ō-lon-chel'ist or vī'ō-lon-sel'-ist), n. [= It. violoncellista; as violoncello + -ist.] A performer on the violoncello. Often abbreviated to cellist, 'cellist.

violoncello (vē'ō-lon-chel'ō or vī'ō-lon-sel'ō), n. [It., dim. of violonc, q. v.] 1. The modern form of the medieval viola da gamba. Itis properly a bass violin rather than a small violone, as its name suggests, since its form is that of the violin rather than of the true viol. Its size is about double that of the violin. It began to be popular for concerted music early in the seventeenth century, and for solo use about a century late. Its four strings are tuned thus: A, D, G, C (the second below middle C), the third and fourth being silver strings. In playing, the violoncello is rested vertically by means of a wooden peg or standard on the floor between the player's knees. The method of playing is otherwise very similar to that of the violin, including the same special effects. The tone is very sonorous and expressive, combining the advantages of the violin tone with the breadth of a tenor compass. The bow used is similar to that for the violin, but larger. In modern music the violoncello stands next in importance, among the stringed instruments, to the violin, both as a member of the orchestra and as a solo instrument. Commonly abbreviated cello, 'cello.

2. In organ-huilding, a pedal stop of eight-feet

2. In organ-building, a pedal stop of eight-feet

cetto, cetto.

2. In organ-building, a pedal stop of eight-feet tone, having metal pipes of narrow scale and a very string-like quality.—Violoncello piccolo, a small or miniature violoncello, having the same proportions and tuning. It was used especially for solos.

Violone (vē-ō-lō'ne), n. [= F. violon (dim.), a violin, \langle It. violone, aug. of viola, a viol: see viol.] 1. The largest of the medieval viols; a double-bass viol. It was originally a very large viol as gamba, sometimes provided with six strings, but usually with only three or four. The three-stringed form was tuned thus: G, D, A (the third below middle C), which is the tuning of the modern three-stringed double-bass, with which the violone is nearly identical.

2. In organ-building, a pedal stop of sixteenfect tone, resembling the violoncello.

Violous† (vī'ō-lus), a. [\langle viol(ent) + -ons.] Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Gil. Where's your son?

Gil. Where 's your son?
Fra. He shall be hang'd in flots;
The dogs shall cat him in Lent; there's cats' meat
And dogs' meat enough about him. . . .
Gil. You are so violous!
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

viparious (vī-pā'ri-us), a. [Irreg. (L. vita, life, or vivus, alive, + parere, produce. Cf. viper and viviparous.] Life-producing or life-renewing. [Rare.]

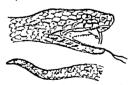
A cat the most viparious is limited to nine lives.

Bulwer, Caxtons, xii. 2.

Buluer, Caxtons, xil. 2.

viper (vi'per), n. [{ OF. vipere, F. vipere (also OF. wivre, F. givre) = Sp. vibra = Pg. vibra = It. vipera, { L. vipera, a viper, adder, serpent, contr. for *vivipara, fem. of an adj. found in LL. as viviparas, bringing forth alive (applied to some fish, as distinguished from oviparous fish), { vivus, alive, + parere, bring forth. Cf. virel and wiver, wivern, from the same source. See weever.] 1. A venomous snake of the family Viperi.

the family Viperi-die: originally and especially applied the only serpent of this kind occurring in the greater part of Europe, Vipera communis or



Head and Tail of Common Viper (Pe Itas berus), with erect fangs.

pera communs or tas terus, with erect fangs. Pelias berus. This is the only poisonous reptile which is found in Great Britain, and there it is neither very common nor very dangerous. There are several genera and many species of vipers properly so called, all Old World, chiefly of warm countries, all poisonous, and most of them very dangerous if not fatal; they are known indifferently as vipers, asps, or adders. See Viperidir, and cuts under adder, Cerastes, and daboya.

venomous serpent except a rattlesnake; a viperine; a cobriform and not crotaliform serpent, as a cobra, asp, or adder; also, loosely, any serpent that is venomous, or supposed to be so; a dangerous, repulsive, or ugly posed to be so; a dangerous, repulsive, or ugly snake. In the United States the name is commonly but erroneously applied to various spotted snakes, especially to some supposed to be venomous, but in fact innocuous: as, the water-wiper, Ancistrodon piscivorus, the water-moccasin, poisonous; the blowing-wiper and black riper, Heterodon pistyrhinos and H. niger, both harmless, the ath of formidable and repulsive aspect. See cuts under asp, cobra-de-capello, copperhead, moccasin, and pit-viper.

3. In her., a scripent used as a bearing. Some writers avoid the word serpent and use viper instead, there being no difference in the representations.

4. One who or that which is mischievous or malicipant.

malignant.

Where is that riper? bring the villain forth.

Shak., Othello v. 2. 285.

Thou painted viper!
Benst that thou art!
Shelley, The Couci, i. 3.

Black viper. See def. 2.—Blowing-viper. Same as hepnownale. [U.S.]—Horned viper, any serpent of the gous Creates.—Indian viper, the Russellian snake. See cut under daboua.—Pit viper. See pit-viper.—Plumed viper, a pulf-adder. See Cotto.—Red viper. Fine as copperhead, I.—Viper's dance, St. Vitus's dance. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]—Water-viper. See def. 2.—Vellow viper. See pilon.

Vipera (vi'pe-rii), n. [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. vipera, a viper: see viper.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the Fiperiale. Formerly it was applied with little discrimination to a great number of venomous viviparons species and others. It is now restricted to a small genus of the family Viperide, of which the common viper of Europe (V. a-pa, V. communis or Pelias berus) is the type, having the unost ges two-nwed and the nostrib between two plates. Also called Pelias. See Viperider, and cuts under adder and viper.

Viperess (vi'per-es), n. [< viper + -css.] A female viper.

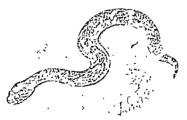
Would we fain'd, but hear Pontia confess, My Sons I would have poyson'd: Viperess! Stapplton, tr. of Juvenal (ed. 1660), vi. 670.

viper-fish (vi'per-fish), n. A fish of the family Chaubodontida and genus Chauhodus, specifi-cally C. sloani. This is a deep-sea fish of Mediter-ranean and Atlantic waters, a foot long, greenish above, blackish bolow, silvery on the sides, with about thirty phosphorescent spots in a row from the chin to the ven-

viper-gourd (vî'pêr-gord), n. Same as snake-

yourd. See goard.

Viperidæ (vi-per'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Vipera + -idæ.] The vipers; one of four families into which the suborder Viperina or Salenoglypha, of the order Ophidia, is divided, distinguished from the Crotalidæ by the absence of a pit between the control of the terms. tween the eye and the nostrils, and from the At-ractaspidida and Causida by the presence of a postfrontal bone in connection with ungrooved fangs. All the Viperida are venomous, and nearly all inhabit the Old World only. According to the latest view of the family, it includes "genera: Vipera, of which Pelias a synonym; Indoia (see daboya); Cerastes, the horned vipers; Edis (with which Echidna is synonymous); Clotho,



Plumed Viper, or Puff adder (Clotho arietant), one of the Viferida.

the plumed vipers, or puff-adders, as C. arietans of Africa; Echr of Merrem, called Taxicon by Gray; and Atheris of Cope, also called Pacilostokus. In the two latter the unostegies are single-rowed; in the rest, two-rowed. The generic distinctions of the first five are slight, chiefly resting upon the formation of the plates about the nostrils. See also cuts cited under viper, 1.

Viperiform (vi'pe-ri-form), a. [< L. vipera, a viper, + forma, form.] Having the form or structure of a viper; allied or belonging to the vipers: correlated with cobriform and crotaliform.

Viperina (vī-pe-rī'nii), n. pl. [NL., \ L. vipera, a viper, + -inā².] 14. A general name of venomous serpents: distinguished from Colubrina. Also called Nocua, Thanatophidia, Venenosa.— . More exactly, one of two suborders of Ophidia, containing venomous serpents related to the viper. It corresponds to the modern suborder Solenoglypha, as distinguished from Proteroglypha, though of less exact definition than either of these. See cut under ratilesande, and cuts cited under viper, 2.

Viperine (vi'pe-rin), a. and n. ['L. viperinus, of or like a viper, < vipera, a viper, serpent:

see viper.] I. a. Resembling or related to the viper; of or pertaining to the Viperina, especially in the narrower sense: broadly distinguished from colubrine, more strictly continguished from colubrine, more strictly contrasted with crotaline.—Viperine snake, (a) Any member of the Viperina. (b) A harmless colubrine serpent of Europe, Tropidonotus viperine, colored much like the true viper. See cut under snake.

II. n. A member of the Viperina; a viper. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 198.
viperish (vi'pėr-ish), a. [< viper + -ish1.]
Like a viper; somewhat viperous; malignant; ugly: as, a viperish old woman.
viperling (vi'pėr-ling), n. [< viper + -ling1.] A young or small viper.
viperoid (vi'pe-roid), a. [< viper + -oid.] Viperine in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the Viperoidea.
Viperoidea, Viperoides (vī-pe-roi'dē-ii, -dēz),

viperoidea, Viperoides (vī-pe-roi'dē-ii, -dēz), n. pl. [NL.: see riperoid.] Same as Viperi-na, 1.

viperous (vī'pėr-us), a. [< viper + -ous.] Having the qualities of a viper; viperish; venomous; malignant; spiteful: chiefly said of mental qualities, or used figuratively.

Which, though it repeopled the world, yet is it least beholding to her riperous offspring.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

Mr. Chubb cast a suspicious and viperous glance at Felix, who felt that he had been a simpleton for his pains.

George Eliat, Felix Holt, xi.

viperously (vî'per-us-li), adv. In a viperous manner; like a viper.

Hauing spoken as maliciouslie & viperouslie as he might of Wikliffes life. Holinshed, Richard II., an. 1377. viper's-bugloss (vi'perz-bū"glos), n. See Echium.

viper's-grass (vī'pērz-gràs), n. See Scorzoncra. viper-wine (yī'pēr-wīn), n. See the quotation.

When his [Sir Robert Cotton's] abilities decayed, he drank sack in which snakes were dissolved, being commonly called riper-wine, to restore nature.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 112, note.

viraginian (vir-ā-jin'i-an), a. [(I. rirago (-ain-), a bold woman, + -ian.] Having the (-qin-), a bold woman, + -ian.] qualities of a virago; termagant.

qualities of a virago; termagant.

The remembrance of his old conversation among the viraginian trollops. Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

Viraginity (vir-ā-jin'i-ti), n. [{ L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -itj.] The qualities of a virago. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

Viraginous (vi-raj'i-nus), a. [{ L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -ons.] Same as viraginian.

A man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described [riding the stang], so that he may be supposed to represent. In the henpecked friend. ... He is carried through the whole hamalet, with a view of exposing or shaming the riraginous lady.

Brackett, Gloss. of North Country Words, p. 206.

Virago (vi-or vi-raygo), n. [{ L. virago, a bold

virago (vi- or vi-rā'gō), n. [(L. virago, a bold woman, a man-like woman, an Amazon, (vir, man: see virile.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

She . . . procedeth like a Virago stoutly and cherefully to the fire, where the corps of her husbande was burnte, castinge her selfe into the same fyre.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-

"To arms, to arms!" the flere e virago cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 37.

Hence-2. A bold, impudent, turbulent wo-

man; a termagant: now the usual meaning.

When I distress her so again, may I lose her forever! and be linked listead to some antique virage, whose gnawing passions, and long heatded spleen, shall make me curse my folly.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

as, [cap.] [NL. (A. Newton, 1871).] A genus of Analine: so called because the female has a peculiarity of the windpipe usually found only in male ducks. The species is F. punctata (or castanea) of Australin.

virago-sleevet (vi-rā'gō-slēv), n. A full sleeve worn by women about the middle of the seventeenth continue.

teenth century. Virchow-Robin lymph-spaces. The spaces be-tween the adventitia and the inner coats of the

tween the adventina and the inner coats of the cerebral vessels.

vire4 (vēr), n. [{ ME. vyre, < OF. vire = Pr. Sp. Pg. vira, a crossbow-bolt; cf. dim. Sp. virote, It. verretta, veretta, a spear; prob. a contraction of Sp. vibora = Pg. ribora, a viper, = OF. *vivre, also vivre () E. viver), F. givre, a serpent, viper, also an arrow, < L. vipera, a viper: see viper and viver. The supposed contraction may have been due to association with OF. virer, turn.]

1. A bolt for a crossbow, feathered spirally 1. A bolt for a crossbow, feathered spirally so as to rotate in its flight. Also vireton.

The head of a vire or veron, a heavy arrow which was discharged from a large cross-bow.

H. S. Cuming, Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass., XI. 143.

2. In her., same as annulet. Cussans.

In the street the flower-girls cry; In the street the water-carts ply; And a fluter, with features a-wry, Plays fltfully, "Soots, wha hae"—And the throat of that fluter is dry; Good bye to the Town!—good-bye!

And over the roof-tops nigh Come a waft like a dream of the May, —etc.

The next paragraph closing with:

paragraph closing with: Hurrah! for the sea and the sky! A. Dobson, July.]

Of swich matere made he many layes, Songes, compleintes, roundels, virelayes. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 220.

Virelay. Round, Freeman's Song. Cotarave, 1611. Virelay, a roundelay, Country-ballad, or Freemans song.

Blount, 1670.

And then the band of flutes began to play, To which a lady sung a virelay.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 365.

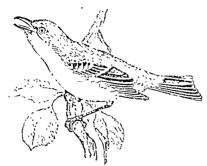
virent (vi'rent), a. [(L. viren(t-)s, ppr. of virere, be green, fresh, or vigorous. Cf. virid, verd, verdant, etc.] Green; verdant; fresh.

verd, verdant, etc.] Green; verdant; fresh.

In these, yet fresh and virent, they carve out the figures of men and women.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Vireo (vir'ē-ō), n. [NI.., < L. vireo, a kind of bird, a greenfinch.] 1. A genus of small greenish oscine or singing passerine birds of America, the type of the family Vireonida, and including most of the species of that family; the greenlets. See Vireonida, and cuts under greenlet and solitary.—2. [I. c.] A greenlet; any bird of the family Vireonida, especially of the genus Vireo.—Arizona vireo, the gray vireo. the greenlets. See Vireonidæ, and cuts under greenlet and solitary.—2. [I. c.] A greenlet any bird of the family Vireonidæ, especially of the genus Vireo. —Arlzona vireo, the gray vireo. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgray, 1874.—Bell's vireo, V. belli, a very small greenlet of the United States from Illinois westward, and south into Mexico, discovered by Audubon on the upper Missouri, and named by him in 1844 after John Bell, a New York taxidermist.—Black-capped or black-headed vireo, V. airicapillus, a rare and remarkable greenlet found from Texas to Mazatlan and southward, first described by Dr. S. W Woodhouse in 1852 from specimens he procured on the San Pedro river. It has the cap jet-black, unlike any other vireo.—Black-whiskered vireo, one of the mustached greenlets, V. barbatulus, of Florida and the West Indies. See whip-tom-kelly.—Blue-headed vireo, the solitary vireo, whose cap is somewhat bluish, in contrast with the greenish of the other upper parts.—Cassin's vireo, the western variety of the solitary vireo. Xantus, 1859.—Gray vireo, V. vicinor, an isolated species discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1861.—Hatfou's vireo, V. hutloni, a relative of the white-eye, found in California and Mexico. Cassin, 1851.—Lead-colored vireo, the plumbeous vireo. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874.—Least vireo, V. pusillus, a very small greenlet discovered by Coues in 1864 in Arizona, and related to the gray and Bell's vireos.—Mustached vireo, one of several of the larger species which have maxillary streaks, especially the black-whiskered, or whip-tom-kelly.—Philadelphia vireo, the brotherly-love greenlet, discovered by Cones in the order-billed section of the large vireos, but in coloration is almost identical with the warbling vireo. It inhabits eastern parts of North America, north to Iludson's Bay, and extends to Guatemala in winter. It is more abundant in the Mississippi watershed than where originally found.—Plumbeous vireo, V. plumbeus, of the solitary greenlet, but is much duller in color; the length is 6 inches.—Red-e eastern United States, west regularly to the great plains and sometimes beyond, breeds in all its United States range, and winters from the Southern States to the West Indies and Guatemala. It abounds in shrubbery and tangle, is vivacious and sprightly, has a medley of voluble



White-eved Vireo (Fireo noveloracensis'

wantested theo of the horizontalitis.

notes, and hangs its nest in a low bush. Scraps of newspaper usually enter into this fabric, whence the white-eye was nicknamed "the politician" by Wilson. This is one of the longest- and best-known of its family, and was known to the earlier ornithologists as the green flucatcher (Pennant), hanning flucatcher (Latham), green irren (Bartram), etc. White-eyed vireos, like Maryland yellow threats and summer yellow birds, are among the most frequent fosterparents of the cowbird. Also called thite-gued greendet.—Yellow-green vireo, V. flavoriridis, a near relative of the redeye and whip-tom-kelly, but yellower, of Mexico and over the United States border.—Yellow-throated vireo. See pellow-throated.

Vireonida (vir-écon (i-de)) n. nl. [NL. (Lie-Vireonidae] (Vireonidae)]

vireo. See yettor-turouted. Vireonidæ (vir-ç-on'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Vi-reo(n-) + -ulæ.] A family of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, related to the Lanudæ oscine passerine birds, related to the Lanudae or shrikes; the vireos or greenlets. They have a heoked bill, netal histles, ten primarles, centellate tarsi, and toes coherent at the base. They are all small birds, under incheslong of simple and mostly greenish coloration, and are confined to America, where they are migratory in the northern parts. The generaare live, specially characteristic of North America, containing some 30 species in its several sections, with Laletes, Cuclarhis, Hylophalus viredamus, and Necollos, and probably Dulus and Phanic contains. No beregonus is a Mexican type; Lochurn is peculiar to Jamilea. The Freemide are remarkable in possessing either ten, or apparently only nine primaries in closely telated forms, owing to the variable development of the spurious first primary, which is sometime quite rudimentary. The species of Virco are insectivorous, and inhabit woodland and shrubbery, have an errue st and voluble often highly includious song, weave pensile nests and lay spotted eggs. See the phrase cause sunder Virco, and other ton left. Hylophalus, redens, seldary, Virco, and where ton left.

Vireoninæ (vir ē-ō-m'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Vi-reo(n-) + -mw.] The Vireonidæ rated as a sub $reo(n_r) + -inx$.] The family of Landar.

vireonine (vir'e-ô-nin), a. Of or pertaining to the Virconida, resembling or related to a virco.

The usual Virconine style of architecture and closely-matted cup swing pensile from a forked twig nearly hemispherical in contour, and rather birge for the size of the bird Coner, Birds of Colorado Valley, 1, 523.

Vireosylvia (vir'e-o-sil'vi-a), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), (Vireo + Sylvia, q. v.)] A genus of vireos, or section of Vireo, including the larger greenlets with comparatively slender bill, as the common red-eyed virco, the blackwhiskered vireo, the whip-tom-kelly, and others. See cut under greenlet, virescence (vi-res'ens), n. [$\langle virescen(t) \pm -cc. \rangle$]

1. Greenness; viridescence.—2. In bot., the abnormal assumption of a green color by organs normally bright-colored, as when the petals of a flower retain their characteristic form. but become green.

 $\mathbf{virescent}(\mathbf{vi-res'ent}), a. \ [\leq \mathbf{L}. \ rirescen(t-)s, \ \mathrm{ppr}.$ of virescere, grow green, inceptive of virere, be green; see virent.] Greenish; slightly green; turning or becoming green.

viretont (vir'e-ton), n. [OF, vireton, dim. of vire,

viretont (vir'e-ton), n. [OF, vireton, dim. of vire, a crossbow-bolt; see vire 1.] Same as vire 1, 1. virga (vér'gā), n.; pl. virga (-jè). [NL, ⟨ L, virga, a rod.] The penis.
virgal (vér'gāl), n. [⟨ L, virga, a rod, twig, + -al.] Made of twigs.
virgaloo, n. Same as virgouleuse.
virgarius (vér-gā'ri-us), n.; pl. virgari (-i). [ML, ⟨ L, virga, a rod; see verge 1, virgate 2.] The holder of a virgate or yard-land. See yard-land, virgate¹ (vér'gāt), a. [⟨ L, virgatus, made of twigs, striped, resembling a rod, ⟨ virga, a rod, twig: see verge¹.] Having the shape of a ward-gate stem; a virgate polyp.

or rot, steady, stringht, and every a variety gate stem; a virgate polyp. virgate² (vér'gāt), n. [⟨ L. virga, a rod, in LL. a measure of land (like E. rod, pole, or perch); see verge¹. Cf. virgate¹.] A measure of surface (corresponding to the ML. terra virgata,

measured land). Different areas have been so called, without much uniformity. Compare quotation under holding, 3 (a).

The half-virgate or bovate [corresponds] with the possession of a single ox. Secbohn, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 65. virgated (ver'ga-ted), a. [< virgate1 + -ed2.]

virget, virgert. Old spellings of verge1, verger1 Virgilia (vėr-jil'i-ii), n. [NL. (Lamarek, 1793), so called in honor of Virgil (Publius *Virgilius* so called in honor of Virgil (Publius Firgilius Maro), the Roman poet, with ref. to the botanical interest of his "Georgies."] A genus of leguminous troes of the tribe Sophorez. It is characterized by papillonaceous rose-purple flowers with a broad banner-petal, falcate wines, and connate keel-petals, and by a sessile ovary which becomes a corlaceous, wingless, flattened two-valved ped. The only species, V. Capensis, is an evergreen tree of Cape Colony, from 15 to 30 teet high, cultivated under the name Cape Virgilia; it bears plunate leaves with small leaflet, and handsome flowers in short terminal racenes. V. lutea, the American yellow-wood, is now referred to Cladrastis.

Virgilian (vèr-jil'i-an), a. [Also Vergilian; (L. Virgilius (prop. Vergilius) (see def.) + -an.]

1. Of or pertaining to Virgil (Publius Virgilius Maro), the greatest Roman epic poet (70-19 Ib. C.): as, the Virgilian poems.—2. Resembling the style of Virgil.

the style of Virgil.

Same as rivacte1.

The young candidate for academical honours was no longer required to write Ovidian epistics or Virgilian pastorals.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., Hist. E

virgin (vêr'jin), n. and a. [\ ME. virgine, verginc, ⟨OF, virginc, vernacularly vierge, F, vierge = Sp. virgen = Pg. virgem = It. verginc, ⟨ L. virgo (virgin-), a maid, virgin, girl or woman (in eecl. writers also of males), as adj. unwedded, fresh, unused; root uncertain.] I. n. 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden of inviolate chastity; a pure maid. Gen. xxiv. 16.

Sure there is a power
In that great name of togon that binds fast
All rude uncivil bloods, all appetites
That break their confines.

Pletcher, 1 aithful Shepherdess, 1, 1.

The december to which women are obliged made these rights stiffe their resonances to far as not to break into open violences. Stele, Spectator, No. 80.

2. A man who has preserved his chastity.

These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are tir, no. Rev. xlv. 1.

They love the white rose of virginity;
I have been myself a rigin.
Transon, Harold, iii. 1.

3. One who professes perpetual virginity; especially, in the early church, one of a class or or-der of women who were vowed to lifelong contimence,-4f. The state of virginity.

St. Jerom affirms that to be continent in the state of widowhood is harder than to keep our rigin pure. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), L. 90.

5. A parthenogenetic insect, as an aphid; a female insect which lays eggs which hatch, though there has been no feeundation for some generations by the male.—6. Any female animal which has not had young, or has not copulated.—7, [cap.] The zodiacal sign or the constellation Virgo. See Largo.

stellation Virgo. See Lorgo.

When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous days Themeon, Autumn, 1, 23.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary. See debot. English virgins. See Institute of the like of Virgin Mary. Espousals of the Blessed Virgin. See epochation!—Institute of the Blessed Virgin. See epochation!—Institute of the Blessed Virgin. See institute. Little office of the Blessed Virgin. See institute. Little office of the Blessed Virgin Mary. See institute, order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary. See presentation!—Purification of St. Mary the Virgin. See projection. Servants of the Holy Virgin. See Servate.—The Virgin, or the Blessed Virgin, the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ.

This Image (that we have conceived) of a beautiful fig-

gin Mary, the mother of Christ.

This image (that we have conceived) of a beautiful figure with a pleasant expression cannot but have the tendency of afterwards hading us to think of the Virgin as present when she is not actually present, or as pleased with us when she is not actually pleased.

Rustin, Lectures on Art, § 50.

Virgin Mary's cowsilp, honeysuckle, milkdrons, popular names of the lungwort, Pulmonaria oficinalis. It has spotted leaves, owing according to a wide-spread tradition, to drops of the Virgin Mary's mit, a tropical mut or bean cast asher on the western coasts of the British Isles, and popularly considered an anulet against the evil eye. Also called snake's en — Virgin Mary's thistle, properly, the milk-thiste, Sighum (Cardaus) Marianum; referred by Halliwell to the blessed thistle, Centaurea (Caicus) benedicta. Britten and Holland.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a maid or virgin; being a virgin; befitting a virgin; chaste; pure; maidenly; indicating modesty.

pure; maidenly; indicating modesty.

Rosed over with the rirgin crimson of modesty.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

The Day shall come that Men shall see the King of all living Things, and a Firgin Lady of the World shall hold him in her Lap.

Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

The rirgin captives, with disorder'd charms (Won by his own, or by Patroclus's arms), Rush'd from the tents with cries; and, gath'ring round, Beat their white breasts, and fainted on the ground.

Pope, Iliad, xviii. 33.

2. Unsullied; undefiled: as, virgin snow; virgin minds.

The virgin Lillie, and the Primrose trew.

Spenser, Prothalamion, 1. 32.

Pardon, goddess of the night, Those that slew thy virgin knight, Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 13.

Shak., Much Auo, v. o. 10.
As Phæbus steals his subtil Ray
Through virgin Crystal. J. Beaumont, Psyche, il. 110.
Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
Alone is in the virgin air.
Bryant, Yellow Violet.

3. Untouched; not meddled with; unused; un-

3. Untouched; not meadred with; armsed, artried; fresh; new; unalloyed: as, virgin soil.

Tell him the valour that he shew'd against me
This day, the rirgin valour, and true fire,
Deserves even from an enemy this courtesy.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Vierge escu, a right shield, or a white shield, without any devices, such as was borne by the tyros in chivalry who had not performed any memorable action.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 14, note.

Convictions existed in him by divine right; they were tirgin, unwrought, the brute metal of decision.

R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

It is impossible to produce, and at the same time to obtain an account of, what may be called a rirgin sensation, such as may be conceived to be the impression of an infant mind, if indeed even this may be supposed to exist pure from all accretions of transmitted association.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 38.

The Sterra Madres in Mexico are still virgin of sportsmen and skin-hunters. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. S78. 4. In zoöl., parthenogenetic, as an insect; of or pertaining to parthenogenesis: as, virgin reproduction. See agamogenesis.—Virgin birth or generation, parthenogenesis.—Virgin clay, in industrial arts, as glass-making and pottery, elay that has never been molded or fired, as distinguished from the ground substance of old ware, which is often mixed with it.—Virgin honey. See honen.—Virgin mercury, native mercury. See mercury.—Virgin oil. See dire-oil.—Virgin parchment. See parchment.—Virgin scammony, 2.—Virgin seel, a deceptive name given to articles made merely of good cast-iron.—Virgin stock. See Mee'l, 26 (b)—Virgin swarm, a swarm of bees from a swarm of the same season. Hallicell.
Virgin (vér'iin), r. i. [Crirain, n.] To play the 4. In zoöl., parthenogenetic, as an insect; of

virgin (ver'jin), v. i. [Cvirgin, n.] To play the virgin; be or continue chaste; sometimes with indefinite it.

My true lip
Hath rirgin'd it e'er since. Shak., Cor., v. 3. 48.

virginal¹ (vier'jin-al), a. [C OF. rirginal, rirginal, F. rirginal = Sp. Pg. rirginal = It. rerginale, C L. rirginalis, maidenly, C rirginalis, a maiden; see rirgin.] 1. Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as, rirginal reserve.

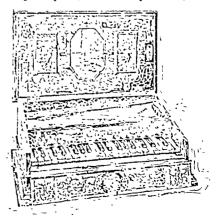
With mildnesse reginall. Spenser, F. Q., H. ix. 20. The riginal palms of your daughters.

Shak., Cor., v. 2, 45.

"Bertha in the Lane" is treasured by the poet's admirers for its rigginal pathos—the sacred revelation of a dying maiden's heart.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 129. 2. In zoöl., virgin; parthenogenetic: as, the

rirginal reproduction of plant-lice. virginal² (vér'jin-al), n. [Early mod. E. vir-ginall; said to be so called because "common-ly played by young ladies or virgins"; \(\sum_{virgin}\) virginal² att, a.] A spinet, or small harpsichord (which



Virginal used by Queen Elizabeth, now in South Kensington
Museum, London.

see), usually quadrangular in shape and without legs, very popular in England in the sixteenth Virginia reel, silk, snakeroot, etc. See reci3, and seventeenth centuries. The word is much used otc. in the plural, and also in the phrase a pair of virginials Virginia's warbler. See warbler. Virginia titmouse.

Have you played over all your old lessons o' the virginals? Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Trudence took them into a dining-room, where stood a pair of excellent virginals; so she played upon them, and turned what she had showed them into this excellent sonz.

Bunyan, Pligrim's Progress, it.

song.

1 observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in but there was a pair of Virginal's in it.

Pepys, Diary, 11, 442.

He sent me to the boarding school; there I learned to duce and sing, to play on the bass viol, vir, mads, spinet,

and guitar.

J. Arlim., Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 23. virginal² (vir'jin-al), v. i.; pret. and pp. virginalind, rurginallind, ppr. virginaling, virginalling, [< virginal², n.] To finger, as on a virginal; pat or tap with the fingers.

Still rirginalling Upon his palm. Shak., W. T., i. 2, 125.

Virginale (ver-ji-nā'lē), n. [ML., neut. of L. rirginalis, virginal: see rirginali.] A book of prayers and hymns to the Virgin Mary.

virginally (ver'jin-al-i), adv. In the manner

Young ladies, dancing rirginally by themselves. C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 101.

virgin-born (ver'jin-born), a. 1, Born of the Virgin: an epithet applied to Jesus Christ by Milton.—2. In zoöl., born from an unfecumdated female by a process of internal gemmation, as a plant-louse.

Such blessed state the noble flowr should miss
Of Virgin-head.
Sulveter, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, H., Eden.

virginhood (ver'jin-hud), n. [\(\circ\) virgin + \(\cho\) virginity; maidenhood.

Virginia (ver-jin'i-i), n. [Short for Virginia to-hacen, tobacco from the State of Virginia, earbacco, tobacco from the State of Virginia, earlier a colony, and a general name for the region of the New World between New England and New York and the Spanish possessions: so named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, called "the Virgin queen," the name Virginia being supposed to be derived from L. virgo (virgin-), a virgin, but being prop. C L. Virginia, a fem. name, fem. of Virginius, prop. Verginius, the name of a Roman gens.] A favorite commercial brand of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia.

Rolls of the best Virginia. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviil.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. See resolution.

resolution.

Virginia coupon cases. See case1.

Virginia creeper. An American vine, Ampelopsis (Parthenocissus) quinquefolia. Also known as recolline and American ivy, and as five leafed ivy, in view of the five leaflets of its palmately compound leaf, distinguishing it from the poison-ivy, which has three leaflets. See cut under ercept.

Virginia fence. See snake fence, under fence. Virginian (vér-jin'i-an), a. and n. [(Virginia (see Virginia) + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Virginia, a colony, and after 1776 one of the Southern States of the United States, lying south of Maryland.

On their heads high sprig'd feathers, compast in Coro-

On their heads high sprig'd feathers, compast in Coronets, like the Virginan Princes they presented.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

nets, like the Virgiman Trinces they presented.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.
Virginian cedar, the red or pencil cedar, Juniperus Virginian a cedar, the red or pencil cedar, Juniperus Virginian.
See juniper.—Virginian colin, partridge, or quail, the common bob-white of North America, Origin or Colinus virginianus. See cut under quail.—Virginian cowslip. See cowlip—Virginian creepor. Same as Virginia creeper.—Virginian date-plum, the common persimmon, Diospuros Virginiana.—Virginian deer, the common deer of North America; the canacou, Cariacus virginianus. See vehitelait, and cut under Cariacus.—Virginian deer, the hoavy pea, Tephensia Virginiana.—Virginian hemp. See hemp.—Virginian juniper. Same as Virginian nebengar.—Virginian polos, See Sida, 1.—Virginian nightingale. Same as cardinal-bird.—Virginian pine. See pine!.—Virginian poke, the common pokeweed.—Virginian rail, kallus virginianus. See Rallus.—Virginian raspberry.—Virginian redbird, the Virginian nightingale. See Cardinalis.—Virginian sarasaparilla, wild sarsaparilla. See Cardinalis.—Virginian sarasaparilla, wild sarsaparilla. See Cardinalis.—Virginian sarasaparilla, wild sarsaparilla. See Cardinalis.—Virginian sulfa for similar purposes as hemp.
Compare Virginia silk, under silk.—Virginian sunac, tobacco, trumpet-flower. See the nouns.—Virginian thorn. Same as Washington thorn (which see, under thorn!).—Virginian thyme. See Pigenanthemm.—Virginian whose-robin. See twee-robin.

virginia's warbler. See warbler.

Virginia's warbler. See warbler.

Virginia titmouse. Same as yellow-rumped warbler (a) (which see, under warbler).

Virginia willow. See willow!

virginity (ver-jin'i-ti), n. [< ME. virginite, verginite, verginite, < OF. virginite, verginite, F. virginité = Sp. virginidad = Pg. rirginidade = It. verginità, < L. virginita(t-)s, maidenhood, < virgo (virgin-), maiden: see virgin.] The state of being a virgin; virginhood; chastity; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man; the unmarried life; celibaey.

Whanne saugh ve evere in any manere age

Whanne saugh ye evere in any manere age
That hye God defended matiage
By expres word? I pray you telleth me;
Or where comanded he virginite?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 62.

In Christianity scarcely any other single circumstance has contributed so much to the attraction of the faith as the ascription of virginity to its female ideal.

Lecky, Europ. Morals**, I.111.

virgin-knot (ver'jin-not), n. Maidenly chas-fity: in allusion to the girdle worn by Greek and Roman marriageable virgins, which, upon

marriage, was unloosed. If then dost break her *virgin-knot* before All sanctimonious ceremonies may With full and holy rite be minister'd. Shak, Tempest, iv. 1. 15.

virginly (vér', in-li), a. [\(\text{virgin} + \text{-ly1.} \] Pure; unspotted; chaste.

To bee the enclosure and tabernacle of the virginly chastitee.

J. Udall, On Luke xxiv.

virginheadt (ver'jin-hed), n. [(virgin+-head.] virginly (ver'jin-li), adv. [(virgin+-ly².] In a Virginhoed; virginity.

A violet vision: there to stay — fair fate Forever virginly inviolate. The Atlantic, LXVII. 407.

virgin's-bower (ver'jinz-bou"er), n. A name of several species of Clematis, primarily the European C. Vitalba, the traveler's-joy, also called old-man's-heard, and sometimes heage-vine, maiden's-honesty, smokewood. The common American virgin's-hower is C. Virgimana, like the last a finely



Flowering Branch of Virgin's bower (Clematis Virginiana), a, the fruit

climbing and festooning plant, but with the flowers less white The native virgio's bower of Australia is C. microphylla.

She had hops and virgin's bower trained up the side of the house. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

the house.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

Sweet or sweet-scented virgin's-bower, Clematis
Flammula, of southern Europe, having very fragrant flowers. It is an acrid plant; the leaves are sometimes used as
a rubefactent in rheumatism — Upright virgin's-bower, Clematis recta (C. erecta), of southern Europe, a very
acrid plant acting as a diarctic and disphoretic, sometimes applied internally, and externally for ulcers.

Virgin-worship (ver'jin-wer"ship), n. Adoration of the Virgin Mary. See Mariolatry.

Virgo (ver'go), n. [NL., < L. virgo, maiden:
see virgin.] An ancient constellation and sign
of the zodine. The figure represents a winged woman

see virgin.] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodine. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called Vindemiatrix, or by the Greeks Protrygeter—that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed, 2100 L.C., this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about Angust 20th, or, since there is some evidence it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodine. Virgo appears in the Exyptian zodiacs without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Accadian is called the "Errand of Istar." The symbol of the zodiacal sign is 10, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica. See cut in next column.

viridian

The Constellation Virgo

virgouleuse, virgoleuse, n. [(F. Virgoulée, a village near Limoges, in France.] A kind of pear. Also called white doyenné, and by other names

names.

Virgularia (ver-gū-lā'ri-ii), n. [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), < L. virgula, a little rod (see virgule), + -aria.] The typical genus of the family Virgulariidæ,

having the pinne very short, as V. mirabilis.

having the pinne very short, as V. mirabilis.

Virgulariidæ (ver gū-lā-rī'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Virgularia + -ldæ.] A family of pennatulaceous aleyonarian polyps, typified by the genus Virgularia; the sen-rods. They are related to the sea-pens, but are of long, slender, virgulate form. The rachts includes a stender axial rod, and the polypites are set in transverse rows or clusters on each side of nearly the whole length of the polypidom. Virgulate (ver gū-lāt), a. [< L. virgula, a little rod, + -atc¹.] Rod-shapod.

Virgule (ver gūl), n. [< F. rirgule, a comma, a little rod, < L. virgula, a little rod, dim. of virga, a rod; see verge¹.] 1. A little rod; a twig.—2. A comma. Hallam, Lit. Hist. of Europe, i. 8.

twig.-2. A comma. Hallam, Lit. Hist. of Europe, i. 8. [Rare.

Virgulian (vér-gū'li-an), n. [So named from the abun-

dance of Exogyra virgula rachis.

which it contains; < virgula (see virgulo) +
-tan.] In gcol., one of the subdivisions of the
Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the
French geologists. It is the highest but one of four
substages recognized in the Kimmeridgian of central
France.

virgultum (vér-gul'tum), n. [NL., < L. virgultum, a bush, contr. < *virguletum, < virgula, a little twig: see virgule.] A small twig; a

virial (vir'i-al), n. [After G. virial (Clausius, 1870), L. vis (vir-), force: see vim, vis³.] The sum of the attractions between all the pairs of particles of a system, each multiplied by the distance between the pair.—Theorem of the virial, the proposition that when a system of particles is in stationary motion its mean kinetic energy is equal to its virial.

ary motion its mean kinetic energy is equal to its virial.

virid (vir'id), a. [\langle L. rividis, green, \langle virere, be green. Cf. rerd, vert, verdant, etc., from the same source.] Green; verdant. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xii. 94. (Narcs.) [Rare.]

viridescence (vir-i-des'ens), n. [\langle viridescen(t) + -ce.] The state or property of being viridescent or greenish.

viridescent (vir-i-des'ent), a. [\langle LL. viridescen(t-)s, ppr. of viridescere, be green, \langle L. viridis, green: see rivid. Cf. virescent.] Slightly green: greenish. green; greenish

viridian (vi-rid'i-an), n. [< L. viridis, green, + -an.] Same as Veronese green (which see, under green1).



Virgularia mirabilis.

a, terminal portion of polypidom (two thirds natural size), bearing the polypites; b, section (twice natural size), showing three clusters of polypites to the construction of the cons

viridigenous (vir-i-dij'e-nus), a. [(L. viridis, viridigenous (vir-i-di) e-nus), a. [C.L. viridis, green, + -genus, producing: see -genous.] Producing viridity; in zool, specifying contain microscopic vegetable organisms which, when swallowed as food by such mollusks as the oyster and clam, impart a green tinge to the

diesh.

viridine (vir'i-din), n. [< viridc (see def.) +
-ine².] An alkaloid, supposed to be the same
as jervine, obtained from Veratrum viridc.

viridite (vir'i-dit), n. [< L. viridis, green, +
-ite².] In lithel, the name given by Vogelsang

to certain minute greenish-colored scaly, fila-mentary, or granular bodies frequently seen in microscopic sections of more or less altered rocks, especially such as contain hornblende,

rocks, especially such as contain hornblende, augite, and olivin. They are too small to have their exact nature distinctly made out, but probably generally belong to the chlorite or serpentine families. viridity (vi-rid'i-ri), n. [\(\L. viridita(t-)\s, \) greenness, verdure, \(\lambda viridis, \) green: see virid, verd.]

1. Greenness; verdure; the state of having the color of fresh vegetation.

This defication of their trees amongst other things, besides their age and perennial viridity . . .

Evelyn, Sylva, iv. § 13.

2. In zoöl., specifically, the greenness acquired by certain mollusks after feeding on viridigenous organisms; greening, as of the oyster. riridness (vir'id-nes), n. Greenness; viridity.

viridness (vir'id-nes), n. Greenness; viridity.
virile (vir'id or vi'ril), a. [COF. (and F.) viril
= Sp. Pg. viril = It. virile, CL. viriles, of a man, = Sp. Pg. rivit = 11, virit, \(\cap \)1. virits, of a man, manly, \(\cap vir, \) a man, a hero, = Gr. ipως (for Fipω), a hero (see hero), = Skt. vira, a hero, heroic, = Zend vira, a hero, = Lith, wyra, a man, = lr. far = Goth, warr = OS. OHG, wer, a man (see wer1, werguld, werwolf, etc.); root unknown. From L. vir are also ult. E. virility, virage, virtue, etc., and the second element in duumvir, triumver, december, etc.] 1. Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; belonging to the male sex; hence, pertaining to procreation: as, the rirde power.

Lattle Rawdon was grown almost too big for black velvet n w, and was of a size and age belitting him for the assumption of the virile jacket and pantaloons. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

2. Masculine; not feminine or puerile; hence, vironryt, n. [< riron + -ry.] Environment. masterful; strong; forceful.

Nor was his fabrique raised by soft and limber stud, but

sturdy and rivile H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 92. Only the *cirile* and heroic can fully satisfy her own na-ire, and master it for good or evil.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 407.

The men [of Greece] were essentially ririle, yet not rude; the women as essentially feminine, yet not weak.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII, 714.

Virile member (membrum virile), the penis. = Syn. Man-

virilescence (vir-i-les'ens), n. [\Cirilescen(t) The state of the aged female in which she assumes some of the characteristics of the male. (Dunglison.) It is no uncommon condition of fowls which are sterile, or those which

have ceased to lay. virilescent (vir-i-les'ent), a. [$\langle L. virilis, vir$ ile, \pm -escent.] Assuming some characteristics of the male, as a female: as when a hen past laying acquires a plumage like that of the cock, and tries to crow.

virilia (vi-ril'i-ä), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of virilis, virile: see virile.] The male organs of genera-

virility (vi- or vī-ril'i-ti), n. [\(\) F. virilit\(\) = Sp. virilit\(\) dade = It. virilit\(\), \(\) L. virilita(t-)s, manhood, < ririlis, manly: see virile.] 1. Manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man, and acquired the power of procreation.—2. The power of procreation.

We may infer, therefore, that sexual power and high sexual characters go hand in hand, and that in proportion to the advance toward organic perfection virility increases.

Amer. Nat., Nov., 1890, p. 1030.

3. Character or conduct of man, or belitting a man; masculine action or aspect; hence, strength; vigor.

Yet could they never observe and keep the *virility* of visage and lyonlike look of his (Alexander's).

Holland, tr. of Flutarch, p. 1038.

A country gentlewoman pretty much famed for this ri-rility of behaviour in party disputes. Addison, Freeholder, No. 26.

The result some day to be reached will be normal liberty, political vitality and vigor, civil virility.

W. Wilson, State, § 1195.

viripotent (vi-rip'o-tent), a. [< L. viripoten(t-)s, fit for a husband, marriageable, \(\vec{v}ir\), man, husband, + potens, able, having power: see potent.] Fit for a husband; marriageable.

Which was the cause wherefore he would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor viripolent or mariable.

Holinshed, Hen. II., an. 1177.

viritoot, n. An unexplained word found in the following passage:

What eyleth yow? Som gay gerl, God it woot, Hath brought yow thus upon the viritoot. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 584.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 584. [The word is variously spelled viritoot, vyritote, veritote, verytrot, merytot. Compare it with the word viritrate.] Viritratet, n. An opprobrious term, as yet not satisfactorily explained, found in the following passage:

This someoneur clappeth at the wydowes gate:
"Com out," quod he, "thou olde virytrate."
Chaucer, Frian's Tale, 1. 284.

[The MSS, read virytrate, viritrate, veritrate, verue rate, viritate, verilate, verila

virolait, n. Same as virclan

virolait, n. Same as virolay.
virola-tallow (vir'ō-lii-tal"ō), n. A concrete fat from the seeds of Myristica (Virola) sebifera.
virole (vi-rōl'), n. [{ OF. virol, virole, also vireule, virocule, F. virole, a ring, ferrule, < ML. virola, a ring, bracelet, equiv. to L. viriola, a bracelet, dim. of viria, a bracelet, armlet: see ferrule², which is a doublet of virole.] A circlet or little hoop of iron put round the end of a cance a knifo-handle suit the like; a ferrule: a cane, a knife-handle, and the like; a ferrule; hence, in her., a hoop or ring; one of the rings surrounding a trumpet or horn. Some writers apply it especially to the funnel-shaped opening at the larger end.

virolé (vir-ō-lā'), a. In her., same as veruled. viroled (vi-rōld'), a. [< virole + -cd².] Same

viront, n. [ME. viroun, also contr. vyrnc, later verne, early mod. E. fearne (Cotgrave), & OF. viron, for environ, around, about, vironner, surround; see environ. A circuit. Halliwell.

Vyrne or sercle (cerkyll, P). Girus, ambitus, circulus, Prompt. Parc., p. 510.

Her streaming rayes have pierced the cloudle skies, And made heatins traitors blush to see their shame; Cleared the world of her black rirenties, And with pale feare doth all their treason tame, C. Tourneur, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 85.

virose (vi'ros), a. [(L. virosus, poisonous, foul, (virus: seevirus.] 1. Full of virus; virulent; poisonous: as, the virose sting of some

spiders.—2. In bot., emitting a fetid odor.
virous (vi'rus), a. [\(\) L. virovus, poisonous;
seo virosc.] Possessing poisonous properties;
charged with virus.

virtu ("virti"), n. [Also vertu; = It. virtu, ver-tu, virtue, excellence, a love of the fine arts: see virtue.] A word used chiefly in the phrase article of virtu, an object interesting for precious material, fine or curious workmanship, antiquity, rarity, or the like, such as gems, medals, enamels, etc.: usually an object of some quality of art which appeals to faney or to a

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view, To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virti*, *Goldsmith*, Haunch of Venlson.

His shop was a perfect infirmary for decayed articles of rirtu from all the houses for miles around. Cracked china, lame tea-pots, broken shoe-buckles, tickety tongs, and decrepit fire-irons, all stood in melancholy proximity, awaiting Sam's happy hours of inspiration.

H. B. Store, Oldtown, p. 34.

virtual (vėr'tū-nl), a. [= F. virtuel = Sp. Pg. rirtual = It. virtuale, < ML. virtualis (Duns Scotus), < L. virtus, strength, virtue: see virtue.] 1. Existing in effect, power, or virtue, but not actually: opposed to real, actual, formal, immediate, literal.

mal, immediate, literal.

Shall this distinction be called real? I answer, it is not properly real actual in the sense in which that is commonly called real actual which is a difference between things and in act, for in one person there is no difference of things on account of the divine simplicity. And as it is not real actual, so it is not real potential, for nothing is there in power which is not in act. But it can be called . . . a virtual difference, because that which has such a distinction in itself has not thing and thing, but is one thing having virtually or eminently, as it were, two realities, for to either reality, as it is in that thing, beings the property which is in such reality as though it were a distinct thing; for so this reality distinguishes and that does not distinguish, as though this were one thing and that another.

Dans Scotus, Opus Oxoniense (trans.), I. ii. 7.

[This passage is given as affording perhaps the earliest

[This passage is given as affording perhaps the earliest example of the word in Latin.]

Love not the heavenly spirits and how their love Express they? by looks only? or do they mix Irradiance, virtual or immediate touch? Millon, P. L., viii. 617.

But America is virtually represented. What? does the electrick force of virtual representation more easily pass over the Atlantick than pervade Wales, which lies in your immediate neighbourhood, or than Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation that is actual and palpable?

Burke, Conciliation with America.

Attributes a few chapters to the virtual compiler of the whole.

D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, p. 73.

2. Pertaining to a real force or virtue; potential.

Fomented by his virtual power. Milton, P. L., xi. 339. We have no nitre of our own virtual enough to whiten Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 198.

The resurrection of the just is attributed to his resurrection as the *virtual* and immediate cause thereof.

Sir M. Hale, Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

3. In mech., as usually understood, possible and infinitesimal: but this meaning seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the original phrase virtual velocity, first used by John Bernoulli, January 26th, 1717, which was not clearly defined as a volocity at all, but rather as an infinitesimal displacement of the not clearly defined as a velocity at all, but rather as an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force resolved in the direction of that force. The principle of virtual velocities is that, if a body is in equilibrium, the sum of all the forces each multipled by the virtual velocity of its point of application is, for every possible infinitesimal displacement of the body, equal to zero. The epithet appears to have been derived from an older statement that when, by means of any machine, two weights are hought into equilibrium, the velocities are inversely as the weights; so that virtual would here mean practical, as in def. 1.—Virtualcoefficient. See conficient.—Virtual cognition (notitia virtualis), the implicit existence in the mind of a concept as part of another, without special attention to this secondary concept. The term is due to Duns Secous.—Virtual difference. See difference.—Virtual displacement, an infinitesimal arbitrary displacement, essentially the same as a virtual velocity.—Virtual focus, in optics, a point at which the lines of a pencil of rays would meet if sufficiently produced, although the rays themselves do not actually reach it. See focus, 1.—Virtual head. See head.—Virtual mage, in optics, an apparent image; an image which has no real existence. See under lens, mirror.—Virtual moment of a force. See moment.—Virtual monopoly. See monopoly.—Virtual quantity. Same as intensive quantity (which see, under intensive).—Virtual resistance. See resistance, 3.—Virtual velocity. See def. 3.

virtuality (ver-tū-al'i-ti), n. [= It. virtualità; as virtual + -tiy,] 1. The state or quality of being virtual or not actual.—21. Potentiality; potential existence.

potential existence.

In one grain of corn... there lieth dormant the virtuality of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred ears. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 2. Virtually (ver'tū-al-i), adv. In a virtual man-

ner; in principle, or in effect, if not in actuality.

They rirtually deprived the church of every power and privilege which, as a simple society, she had a claim to.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., Ded.

The Lords of Articles . . . were virtually nominated y himself; yet even the Lords of Articles proved refractory.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Weight, mobility, inertia, cohesion are universally recognized—are virtually, if not scientifically, understood to be essential attributes of matter.

II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 507.

Though it was obvious that the war north of the Alps was rirtually over, yet Prussia was still pouring troops into Austrian territory.

E. Diccy, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

virtuate: (vėr'tū-āt), v. t. [< virtue + -ate2.] To make efficacious.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being ssimilated to the innate heat and radical moisture, or at least virtuated with a power of generating the said essentials.

virtue (vėr'tū), n. [Early mod. E. also vertue; ⟨ ME. vertu (pl. vertues, vertus, vertus, vertous, vertuis), ⟨ OF. vertu, F. vertu = Sp. virtud = Pg. virtude = It. vertu, virtu, ⟨ L. virtus (virtut), the qualities of a man, strength, courage, by the proper conscituent that the light bravery, capacity, worth, manliness, applied to physical and intellectual excellence; also of moral excellence, virtue, morality; \(\circ\) vir, mansee virile.] 1. Manly spirit; bravery; valor; daring; courage.

And so much vertu was in Leodogan and his men that thei made hem remove and forsake place. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

Pindar many times prayecth highly victories of small moment, matters rather of sport than vertue.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetric.

You are brave captains,
Most valiant men; go up yourselves; use virtue;
See what will come on 't. Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.

2. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of vice.

He daub'd his vice with show of rirtue.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 29.

If Virtue be to itself no small Reward, and Vice in a great measure its own Ponishment, we have a solid ground to go upon.

Shaftesbury, Moralists, ii. § 3.

go upon.

Shaftesbury, Moraniste, H. S. C.

To do good for its own sake is virtue, to do it for some ulterior end or object, nJt itself good, is never virtue; and never to act but for the sake of an end, other than doing well and right, is the mark of vice.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 56.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 56.

Hutcheson who is the very founder in modern times of the doctrine of "a moral sense," and who has defended the disinterested character of rirtue more powerfully than perhaps any other meralist, resolved all virtue into benevolence, or the pursuit of the happiness of others; but he maintained that the excellence and obligation of benevolence are revealed to us by "a moral sense."

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 4.

3. A particular moral excellence: as, the virtuc of temperance or of charity.

For, if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. Shak, M. for M., i. 1. 34.
Being a Prince so full of Virtues, . . . he [the Black
Prince] left no Place for any Vice.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 127.

The virtues of a private Christian are patience, obedience, submission, and the like; but those of a magistrate, or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity as well as justice.

Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Great faults, therefore, may grow out of great virtues in xcess.

De Quincey, Style, i.

5. Any good quality, merit, or admirable fac-

The times which followed the Restoration peculiarly require that unsparing impartiality which is his [Hallam's] most distinguishing virtue.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The virtue of books is to be readable, and of orators to be interesting.

Emerson, Eloquence.

6. An inherent power; a property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; po-tency; efficacy; influence, especially active in-fluence, and often medicinal efficacy.

Zif zou lyke to knowe the Vertues of the Dyamand (as men may fynde in the Lipidarye, that many men knowen neght), I schalle telle zou. Mandeville, Travels, p. 159.

nogill), I schalle telle zou. Mandeville, Travels, p. 159.
This Salomon was wise and knew the vertues of stones and trees, and so hee knew the course of the starres.

Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. Ixxxvi.

I see there's virtue in my heavenly words.

Marlowe, Faustus, i. 3.

Jesus, immediately knowing that virtue had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes?

Mark v. 30.

Your If is the only peace-maker; much virtue in If.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 108.

By virtue of, in virtue of, by or through the power, force, efficacy, or authority of.

By vertu of the auctorite that he hath of the chirche.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

The king then assumed the power in virtue of his pre-ogative. D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818. rogative. D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818. Cardinal virtues. See cardinal.—Material virtues, See moral.—Theological virtues, the three virtues faith, hope, and charity.—The seven chief or principal virtues. See secon.—To make a virtue of necessity, to do as if from inclination or sense of duty what has to be done by compulsion.

However, we were forced to make a virtue of necessity, and humour him, for it was neither time nor place to be angry with the Indians, all our lives lying in their hand.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 13.

=Syn. 2. Morals, Ethics, etc. (see morality); probity, integrity, rectitude, worth.
virtued (ver'tūd), a. [{virtue + -ed².] Endued with power or virtue; efficacious.

But hath the virtu'd steel a pow'r to move?
Or can the untouch'd needle point alike?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

In eneric decree and sort of men vertue is commendable, but not enally; not onely because mens estates are vnegall, but for that also vertue it selfe is not in enery respect of egall value and estimation.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

Virtuefy (vèr'tū-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. virtue-fid, ppr. virtuefying. [c virtue + -fy.] To give virtue to; impart the quality of virtue to. [Rure.]

It is this which virtuefies emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary.

Chalmers, Constitution of Man, ii. (Encyc. Dict.)

virtueless (ver'tū-les), a. [< virtue + -less.] Destitute of virtue, potency, or efficacy; worth-

And these digressive things
Are such as you may well endure, since (being deriv'd from kings,
And kings not poor nor virtueless) you cannot hold me base,
Nor scorn my words, which oft, though true, in mean men meet disgrace.

Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 107.

meet disgrace.

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.

Fairfax.

On the right hand of one of the marines of Salvator, in the Pitti palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise, which is thoroughly good, and very like Turner; the rest of the picture, as the one opposite to it, utterly virtueless.

Rushin, Mod. Painters, II. v. I.**

virtue-prooft (ver'ţū-prof), a. Irresistible in

She needed, virtue-proof; no thought infirm Alter'd her cheek.

Wirtuosa (vir-tō-ō'si), n.; pl. virtuoso (-se).

[It.: sec virtuoso.] The feminine of virtuoso.

A fine concert, in which La Diamantina, a famons virtuosa, played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically.

Gray, Letters, I. 76.

virtuose (vir-tō-ōs'), a. [< It. virtuoso: see virtuoso.] Same as virtuosic.

Mmc. Carreno is essentially a virtuose player, and it was in pieces by Liszt that she astonished her audience.

The Academy, May 17, 1890, p. 340.

4. Specifically, female purity; chastity.

Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an essay of her virtue.

Shak, M. for M., iii. 1. 164.

Hast. I believe the girl has virtue.

Mar. And if she has, I should be the last man in the Mar. And if she has, I should be the last ma

Of late we have had only fugitive pieces of the romantic, and even virtuosic, schools.

The Academy, April 13, 1889, p. 261.

virtuosity (vir-tö-os'i-ti), n. [< rirtuoso + -ity.] 1. Lovers of the elegant arts collectively; the virtuosi.

It was Zum Grunen Ganse, . . . where all the *l'irtu-osity* and nearly all the *Intellect* of the place assembled of an evening.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

2. In the fine arts, exceptional skill; highly cultivated dexterity; thorough control of technic. Virtuosity is really a condition to the highest artistic success, since it means a complete mastery of the materials and processes at the artist's disposal; but, inasmuch as the ready use of materials and processes is often in itself wonderful to the percipient, virtuosity is often erroneously cultivated and applauded for its own sake. The term is especially applied to music.

In this [inlaid work], as in the later work of most styles of art, mechanical virtuosity... was beginning to usurp the place of originality and purity of design.

G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 44.

This gave to both performers a legitimate opportunity of displaying their virtuosity.

The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

touched my clothes:

Your If is the only peace-maker; much virtue lies

These I can cure, such secret virtue lies
In herbs applied by a virgin's hand.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

7. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.
The virtues are often represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers!
Hear my decree.

Millon, P. L., v. 601.

Millon, P. L., v. 601.

A sites in whiche

Sites in whiche elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.; one having special knowledge or skill in antiqui-ties, curiosities, and the like.

The Italians call a man a virtuoso who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them.

Dryden, On Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Our host . . . had been a Colonel in France; . . . was a true old blade, and had been a very curious virtuoso, as we found by a handsone collection of books, medals, . . and other antiquities. Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Nothing can be pleasanter than to see a circle of these virtueses about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and authenticalness of the several pieces that lie before them.

Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

If this virtuoso excels in one thing more than another, is in canes.

Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

His house, indeed, would not much attract the admiration of the virtuoso. He built it himself, and it is remarkable only for its plainness. Fielding, Amelia, iii. 12.

3. One who is a master of the mechanical part of a fine art, especially music, and who makes display of his dexterity. See virtuosity, 2.

The virtuoso afterwards exhibited his marvellous execution in solos by Paganini and Wieniawski.

The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 386.

The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 386.

Virtuosoship (vir-tö-ö'sō-ship), n. [< virtuoso + -ship.] The occupation or pursuits of a virtuoso. Bp. Hurd.

Virtuous (vèr'tū-us), a. [Early mod. E. also rertuous; < ME. vertuous, < OF. vertuous, vertueux. F. vertueux = Sp. Pg. It. virtuoso, virtuous, excellent, effective, efficacious, < LL. virtuosus, good, virtuous, < L. virtus, excellence, virtue: see virtue.] 1†. Having or exhibiting manly strength and courage; valorous; brave; gallant.

Neuertheles whan Merlin saugh the Saisnes so vertouse, he ascride the kynge Ban: "Sir, what do ye now? ye myght hate hem putte oute of the place longe seth, flor ye be moo peple be that oon half than thi be."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 595.

Must all men that are virtuous
Think suddenly to match themselves with me?
I conquer'd him, and bravely; did I not?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

2. Possessed of or exhibiting virtue; morally good; acting in conformity with right; discharging moral duties and obligations, and abstaining from immoral practices: as, a virtuous

A Man of excellent Parts of Body, and of no less Endowments of Mind; valiant and witty; to which if we might add vertious, he had been compleat.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

It is the interest of the world that vertious men should

attain to greatness, because it gives them the power of doing good.

Dryden, Amboyna, Ded.

ing good.

A virtuous mind cannot long esteem a base one.

Hamilton, To Miss Schuyler (Works, L. 187).

Indeed, as Aristotle says, our idea of a virtuous man includes the characteristic that he takes pleasure in doing virtuous actions.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 32.

3. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law: as, a virtuous deed; a virtuous life.

If what we call virtue be only virtuous because it is useful, it can only be virtuous when it is useful.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 45.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 45.

The beauty of a virtuous action may be explained as consisting in its relation to the virtuous character in which it has its source, or to the other acts of a virtuous life, or to the general condition of a virtuous state of society.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 67.

If there is any virtuous action performed at any time, that in it which constitutes it virtuous is the motive of universal love which is impelling force.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 570.

4. Chaste; pure; modest.

Mistress Ford, . . . the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 136.

Her beauty was beyond compare, She was both *virtuous* and fair *The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 218). 5†. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular or eminent properties or powers; po-

tent; effective. Ther has no man nowhere so vertuous; He was the beste beggere in his hous. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 251.

This prinytee is so vertuous that the vertu therof may not al be declarid.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Culling from C. ...

The virtuous sweets. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 10.

The ladies sought around
For virtuous herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice and cooling ointment made.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, 1. 418. =Syn. 2 and 3. Upright, exemplary, worthy, righteous.

See morality.
Virtuously (ver'tū-us-li), adv. In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; chastely; honorably.

The gods are my witnesses I desire to do virtuously.

Sir P. Sidney.

I knew you lov'd her, virtuously you lov'd her. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 2.

And I'll be your true servant,
Ever from this hour virtuently to love you,
Chastely and modestly to look upon you.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

virtuousness (vér'ţū-us-nes), n. [Early mod. E. also vertuousnes; < virtuous + -ness.] The state or character of being virtuous.

State or character of being virtuous.

Polemon . . . from thensforthe becam a Phi'er [philosopher] of singular gravitee, of incomparable sobrenes, of moste constante vertuousnes, and so contynued all his lift aftir.

Udall (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 6).

The love of Britomart, . . . the vertuousnes of Belphæbe.

Spenser, To Raleigh. Prefix to F. Q.

virulence (vir'ö-lens), n. [< F. virulence = Sp. Pg. virulence = St. virulenza, < LL. virulentia, an offensive odor, < L. virulentus, full of poison: see virulent.] The quality of being virulent, or charged with virus. (a) The quality or property of being extremely acrimonious or poisonous: as, the viru-

lence of the cobra's venom. (b) Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; rancor.

Among all sets of authors there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters—which indeed is very often too justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancour and virulence with which works of this nature generally abound.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

The virulence theologians will display towards those who differ from them will depend chiefly on the degree in which the dogmatic side of their system is developed.

Lecky, Rationalism, II. 30.

=Syn. (a) Poisonousness, venom, deadliness. (b) Asperty, Harshness. See aerimony.

Virulency† (vir v-len-si), n. [< rirulence (see

I rirulence (see cy).] Same as virulence.

ry).] Same as or accounting the virulency of their calumnies.

11. Jonson, Discoveries.

virulent (vir'ö-lent), a. [(F. virulent = Sp. Pg. It. virulento, (L. virulentus, full of poison, (virus, poison: see virus.] 1. Full of virus; extremely poisonous or venomous.

A contagious disorder, rendered more virulent by un-

Her elfin blood in madness ran, Her mouth foamed, and the grass, therewith besprent, Withered at dew so sweet and virulent. Keats, Lamia, i. 2. Due to the action of a virus: as, a rirulent in-oculation.—3. Very bitter or spiteful; malignant: as, a virulent invective; a virulent libel.

Bp. Fell, . . . in the Latin translation of Wood's "History of the University of Oxford," had converted culogium into the most virulent abuse.

I. D'Israeli, Quariels of Authors, p. 204.

He had a virulent teeling against the respectable shop-keeping class, and . . . nothing was likely to be more congenial to him than the gutting of retailers' shops.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xivi.

Virulent bubo, a suppurating bubo accompanying chancroid. =Syn. 3. Acrimonious, bitter. See acrimony. virulentedt (vir'ö-len-ted), a. [< rirulent + -cd².] Filled with poison.

For they say, certain spirits virulented from the inward humour, darted on the object convey a venom where they point and fix.

Feltham, Resolves, ii. 56.

Virulently (vir'o-lent-li), adv. In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter

snite or severity.

viruliferous (vir-6-lif'e-rus), a. [$\langle I_t, virul(en-tus), virulent, + ferre \equiv E, bear^1$.] Containing a specific virus.

virus (vi'rus), n. [= F. virus = Sp. virus = Pg. rivas, C.L. rivas, a slime, poison, slimy liquid, yenom, an offensive odor, a sharp taste, = Gr. ios (for *ξισω), poison, = Skt. risha, poison, = Ir, μ, poison.] 1. The contagium of an infectious disease; a poison produced in the body of one suffering from a contagious disease, and capable of exciting the same disease when introduced into another person by inoculation.

Virus differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process – a morbid poison.

Dunglism, Med. Dict.

Hence-2. Figuratively, that which causes a degraded mental or moral state; moral or in-tellectual poison; as, the rirus of sensuality.

Whilst the rirns of depravity exists in one part of the body politic, no other part can remain healthy.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

A Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

3. Figuratively, virulence; extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.—Attenuated virus, virus which has been reduced in potency by means of successive inoculations in animals or by culture—Humanized virus, vaccine virus modified by passage through a human being—Vaccine virus. Same as cancine.

ViB¹t, n. [ME. also visc. \(\text{OF}. vis. F. vis. \), look, face, \(\text{L}. visus, a look, vision; see visage. \) Vision; sight, any corresponding

sion; sight; appearance.

Thare-fore we may nighte hafe the ris of His lufe here in fulfilling. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

vis2t, n. An old spelling of visc1. vis³ (vis), n. (L. pl. rives, strength, force, energy, might, hostile force, violence, = Gr. i_c (orig. *Fig.), sinew, force. From this source are (orig. *F(r), sinew, force. From this source are ult. E. rim, rialate, roalent, etc.] Force. The term has been used in dynamics, but generally without definite meaning, embodying vague ideas dating from the seventeenth century.—The principle of vis viva, the principle that, when only positional forces are considered, any changes in the vis viva of a system depend only on the initial and final situations of the particles.—Vis conservatrix. Same as viv medicatrix naturx—Vis formativa, plastic force.—Vis inertize. (a) In mechanical suggrishments, etc.—Vis medicatrix naturx, in med, the remedial power of nature; the natural tendency of a patient oget well without medicine.—Vis mortua, dead force; a striving toward motion.—Vis motiva, moving force; the power of a moving body to produce mechanical effect.—Vis nervosa, nervous force; the peculiar power or property of nerves of conveying either motor or sensory impressions.—Vis primitiva, a certain original power which constitutes a hody, and makes it something more than a mere movable place.—Vis vitæ or vis vitalis,

vital force.—Vis viva, in older writers, the mass into the square of the velocity, or the measure of the mass multiplied by the square of that of the velocity: but recent writers frequently use the phrase to denote one half of the above quantity. The term was invented by Leibnitz. Also called active or living force.

Visage (viz'āj), n. [< ME. visage, < OF. (and F.) visage = Sp. visaje = Pg. visagem = OIt. visaggio, < ML. as if *visaticum, < L. visus, a look, vision, < videre, pp. visus, see: see vision, and ef. visi.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal: chiefly applied to human beings; hence, in general, appearance; aspect. ings; hence, in general, appearance; aspect.

Thei lyen alle in the Watre, saf the visage, for the gret hete that there is.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 163.

Of his visage children were aferd.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1, 628.

His visage was so marred, more than any man.

Isa. lif. 14. As he draws back from the door, an all-comprehensive benignity blazes from his visage. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

=Syn. Countenance, etc. See face1.
visaget (viz'āj), v. t. [< ME. visagen; < visage,
n.] 1. To face; confront; brave.

Al hadde man seyn a thyng with both hise eyen, Yit shut we wommen visage it hardily. Chaucer, Merchaut's Tale, 1, 1029.

2. To put a (certain) face upon; make (a thing) appear in a (certain) fashion.

But, Sir, my Lord was with the Kynge, and he resaged so the mater that alle the Kynges howshold was and is aferd ryght sore.

Paston Letters, I. 150.

visaged (viz'ājd), a. [⟨ risage + -cd².] Having a visage or countenance of a kind specified.

Arcite is gently visag'd.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

visardt, n. and v. An obsolete form of rizor. vis-a-vis (vēz'ā-vē'), adr. and a. [F.: ris, face, visago (\lambda L. risus, look); \(\delta\), to; ris, visage, face.] In a position facing one another; standing or sitting face to face. Vis-à-vis harpsichord. See

vis-à-vis (vēz'ä-vē'), n. [< ris-à-ris, adr.] 1. One who or that which is opposite to, or face to face with, another: used especially of one person who faces another in certain dances.

Miss Blanche was indeed the risa ris of Miss Laura, . . . and talked to her when they met during the quadrille evolutions.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvl.

2. A light carriage for two or four persons, who are seated facing each other; in general, any vehicle in which the seats are arranged so that the occupants sit face to face; specifically, same as sociable, 1.—3. A kind of couch: same as sociable, 3.

Could the stage be a large ris d-ris,
Reserved for the polished and great,
Where e tel happy lover might see
The nymph he adorest efter-facte,
H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xi.

viscacha, vizcacha (vis-, viz-kach'ii), n. [Also biscacha, bizcacha, vischacha, vishatcha, etc.; = F. viscaque, CAmer. Sp. viscacha, bizcacha, prob. of Peruv. origin.] A South American rodent mammal, of the family Chuchilluda and genus Lagostomus, L. trichodactylus, inhabiting the



Viscach v (Lagostomus tricholactylus),

pampas, and playing there the same part in the pampas, and palying there the same part in the fauna that is taken in North America by the prairie-dogs and other spermophiles. It is of stout form, and about 2 feet long; the colors are varied, especially on the face, giving a larlequin visage. It is horrows are so numerous as to constitute a danger to travel, especially at night, the holes heing so deep that a horse is almost certain to fall if he steps in one. The skins are valued for their fur. Alpine viscacha, Laqidium curieri. See Laqidium, and cut under rabbit-squirrel. Viscachera (vis-ka-chā'rij), n. [Amer. Sp., < viscachera (vis-ka-chā'rij), n. [Amer. Sp., < creachas, resembling a prairie-dog town.

Visceæ (vis'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < l'iscum +-cw.] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order Loranthacew. It is characterized by unisexual flowers with a simple perianth, the calyx without any conspleuous margin. It includes 13 genera (or all in the order but two), of which Viscum, the mistletoe, is the type; two of the others, Arceuthobium and Phoradendron, include the American nistietoes.

viscera, n. Plural of viscus.

viscerad (vis'e-rad), adv. [< viscera + -ad³.]

Toward the viscera; hemad; ventrad. fauna that is taken in North America by the

viscerimotor

visceral (vis'e-ral), a. [= F. visceral; as viscera + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to the viscera; having the character of a viscus; forming or containing viscera; interior or intestinal, ing or containing viscera; interior or intestinal, as a part or organ of the body; splanelnic; as, visceral anatomy; a visceral cavity; visceral disease; the visceral loop of the nerves of a mollusk; the visceral as distinguished from the reflected or parietal layer of a serous mem-

Love is of all other the inmost and most visceral affection; and therefore called by the apostle "Bowels of Love."

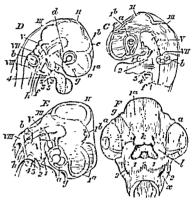
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xi.

To begin with, every sensation of the skin and every visceral sensation seems to derive from its topographic seat a peculiar shade of feeling, which it would not have in another place.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 155.

2. Belonging to or situated on that side of 2. Belonging to or studied on that side of the body of a vertebrate which contains the viscera of the thorax; abdominal; ventral or hemal, as distinguished from dorsal or neural.

—Visceral anatomy. Same as splanchnotony.—Visceral arches, certain folds or thickenings of the walls of the embryo in the region of the neck, extending transversely, and ultimately uniting in front in the middle line;



Head of Embryo Chick at third (O, fourth (D), fifth (E), and with (F) days of incubation, showing development of x, x, x, 4, 5, the waveral arches; C, D, F, side views, F, under view; H, III, second and third cerebral vesicles; x*, vesicle of cerebral hemisphere; x*, vesicle of third ventricle; Y, III, IIII, fifth, seventh, and eighth cranial nerves; a, eye; b, ear; d, infundibulum; c, pincal body; A, understrict; x, olfactory ordars; H, notochord; A, nisal process; vestal cerebral cerebral the mouth, in adaptive OI, is best seen in fig. F, bounded by A, X, and

Limitity process; x, fifst visceral cleft or sin. The mouth, in advance of t, is best seen in fig. F., bounded by E. L. and t.

branchfal, hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary arches, the last three persistent and modified into hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary parts, the first persistent only in branchfale vertebrates, where they become the gill-arches. Only a small part of the first branchial arch persists in higher vertebrates. In man it is found in the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See thyrohyoid, and cuts under cerebral and frontonasal.—Visceral aura, premonitory symptoms of an epileptic attack, consisting in sensations of various kinds referred to the abdominal region.—Visceral cavity, that cavity of the body which contains the viscera; the subvertebral or splanchine cavity; the body-cavity, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure; the cueloma.—Visceral clefts, plaryngeal slits see pharyngeal). See slit, n, 5.—Visceral crisis, violent spasmodle pain in one of the abdominal organs, occurring in locomotor ataxia.—Visceral hump, visceral dome, in mollusks, the heap of viscera which makes a prominence of the dorsal region: the cupola.—Visceral inversion. Same as transposition of the viscera. See transposition.—Visceral alminae. See tamina.—Visceral nervous system, the subvertebral or sympathetic system of nerves.—Visceral pleura. See pleural.—Visceral skeleton, the skeleton of the visceral arches.—Visceral slit. Same as visceral deft.—Visceral tube, the visceral of the empty, when it is comparable to the neural tube that contains the spinal cord.

visceralgia (vis-e-ral'ji-h), n. [(NL. riscera + Gr. a²) oc, pain.] Neuralgia of one of the abdominal viscera, especially the intestine; enteralgia.

teralgin.

viscerate (vis'e-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. viscerated, ppr. viscerating. [\(\chi\) viscera + -atc^2. Cf. L. visceratio(n-), a public distribution of flesh or meat.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

viscericardiac(vis'e-ri-kūr'di-ak), a. [\(\chi\) viscericardium +-ac.] Of or pertaining to the viscericardium; visceripericardial.

viscericardium; visceripericardial.

viscericardia(-\(\hat{a}\)). [NL., \(\chi\) L. viscera, viscera, errecurdia(-\(\hat{a}\)). [NL., \(\chi\) L. viscera, viscera, or peculiar pericardium of a cephalopod.

viscerimotor (vis'e-ri-mo"tor), a. [\(\chi\) L. viscera, viscera, + LL. motor, mover.] Innervating viscera, as a motor nerve; conveying motor influ-

cera, as a motor nerve; conveying motor influence to any viscus, as either a cerebrospinal or a sympathetic nerve. Also visceromotor.

visceromotor (vis'e-rō-mō"tor), a. Same as riscerimotor.

Viscera-motor nerves; seen to arise from both sympa-tic and lumbo-sacral plexus for distribution to the

p lvic viscera.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 103. visceropericardial (vis"e-rō-per-i-kār'di-al), a. Same as rescripericardial.

The ri corn-parient dial sac of the Dibranchs is very large also, and extends into the dorsal region.

Encyc. Brit., XVI, 677.

visceropleural (vis"e-rō-plö'ral), a. [\(\si\) L. viscera, viscera, + NL. pleura.] Same as pleurovisceral.

visceroskeletal (vis e-rō-skel e-tal), a. [< L. riscra, viscera, + NL. skelvton.] Pertaining to the visceral skeleton, or, more generally, to the framework of the body on the visceral side; hypaxial or subvertebral, as a part of the skele-ton; splanchnoskeletal.

ton; splanchnoskeletal.
viscid (vis'id), a. [< LL. viscidus, clammy, sticky, < L. viscum, bird-lime, anything sticky: see viscum.] Sticky; having a sticky or glutinous consistency; produced by or covered by a tenacious coating or secretion. Blown, 1670. viscidity (vi-sid'i-ti), n. [= F. viscidité; as viscid + -ity.] 1. The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. Arbuthnot, Aliments, i.—2. A glutinous concretion. [Rape.]

cretion. [Rare.] Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their stypticity. Floyer. (Johnson.)

viscin (vis'in), n. [< L. viscum, bird-lime, +
-in².] A sticky substance, one of the components of bird-lime, derived from mistletoe.

viscometer (vis-kom'e-ter), n. [< L. viscum, bird-lime, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] Same as

viscometer. viscometer. viscometry (vis-kom'e-tri), n. [As viscometer -ship.] The rank or dignity of a viscount. + -y³.] The measurement of the viscosity of viscounty (vī'koun-ti), n.; pl. viscounties (-tiz). liquids.

wiscosimeter (vis-kō-sim'e-ter), n. [Irreg. ⟨LL. riscosus, viscous, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of vari-

viscosimetrical (vis"kō-si-met'ri-kal), a. Same

viscosimetrica.
viscosity (vis-kos'i-ti), n.; pl. viscosities (-tiz).
[< F. viscosité = Sp. viscosidad = Pg. viscosidade = It. viscosità, < LL. as if *viscosita(t-)s, < viscosus. viscous: see viscous.]

1. The state or property of being viscous; the quality of flowing slowly, as pitch or castor-oil. Such liquids are commonly sticky, but this is no part of the viscosity.

Sub. And what's your mercury?
Facc. A very fugitive; he will be gone, sir.
Sub. How know you him?
Facc. By his viscosity,
His oleosity, and his suscitability.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, il. 1.

2. In physics, internal friction, a resistance to the motion of the molecules of a fluid body to the motion of the molecules of a fluid body among themselves: opposed to mobility. Thus, the viscosity of such liquids as pitch and syrup is very great as compared with that of a mobile liquid like alcohol. A slow continuous change of the shape of solids or semisolids under the action of gravity or external force is also, by extension of the name, called viscosity; as, the viscosity of ice. Viscosity is proportional to the relative velocity of strata at a unit distance. The viscosity of gases and vapors is due to the molecules shooting from one stratum to another carrying their vis viva with them. The viscosity of liquids arises from an entirely different cause, namely, from the mutual attractions of the molecules. Consequently, the viscosity of gases increases while that of liquids diminishes as the temperature is raised.

Attre is raised.

Hence, if we attempt to cause one stratum of gas to pass over another in parallel planes, we experience a resistance due to the interchange of molecules between the portions of gas separated by the plane. This is in some respects analogous to sliding friction between solid bodies, and is called by German writers the "friction" (Reibung), by Maxwell and others the "viscosity" of the gas.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 619.

The viscosity of liquids presents a certain analogy with the malleability of solids.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 45.

3. A glutinous or viscous body.

Drops of syrups, oil, and seminal viscosities.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity, kinetic coefficient of viscosity, also dynamic viscosity. See co-

efficient.—Magnetic viscosity, that property of a magnetic medium which causes changes of magnetization to lag behind the change of effective magnetomotive force. viscount (vi'kount), n. [Formerly vicount] (the s being a later insertion in imitation of the F.); \(\times \text{ME. vicounte, vicounte, } \text{Coonte, } \text{Coonte, vicounte, vicounte, vicounte, vicounte, vicounte, } \text{L. vice, in place of (see vice-), + comes, a companion: see count2.] 1. Formerly, an officer who acted as deputy of a count or earl in the management of the affairs of the county: the sheriff of a of the affairs of the county; the sheriff of a

Vicount, alias Viscount (vice-comes) cometh of the French, . . . and signifieth with us as much as sheriffe. Betweene which two words I find no difference, but that the one cometh from our conquerours the Normans, and the other from our annecstors the Saxons. Covell, 1637.

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank be-2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, sixth Baron Beaumont, by Henry VI., in 1440. In Great Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is by courtesy held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold. See cut under coronet.

A riscounts Eldest sonn is no Lord, nor no other of his sonns, nor none of his daughter[s] ladyes.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser,), i. 28.

viscountcy (vī'kount-si), n. [< viscount + -cy.]
The rank or dignity of a viscount.

The Barony of Dacre (not Dacres) and the Viscountcy of Howard of Morpeth were conferred by Oliver Cromwell on Charles Howard.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 446.

viscountess (vi'koun-tes), n. [〈 OF. vicom-tesse; as viscount + -ess.] 1. A peeress in rank next after a countess and before a baroness. The title is usually held by the wife of a viscount, but in Great Britain it may be inherited by a woman in her own right

2. A size of slate. See the quotation.

Viscountesses (18 \times 9). Encyc. Brit., XXII. 128.

[F. vicomité, ML. vicecomitatus, vicecomes, viscount: see viscount.] Same as viscountship.

The house of lords, for so the baronage may be now called, underwent under the Lancastrian kings none but personal changes, and such formal modifications as the institution of marquessates and viscounities.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., \$ 368.

Viscous (vis'kus), a. [=F. visqueux = Sp. Pg. It. viscoso, < LL. viscosus, sticky, < L. viscoum, viscus, bird-lime: see viscum.] 1. Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

In some [men] it is nature to be somewhat viscous and inwrapped, and not easy to turn.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, if.

My honeysuckles . . . being enveloped in a viscous substance, and loaded with black aphides.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, lxiv.

2. In physics, having the property of viscosity. See viscosity, 2.

When the very smallest stress, if continued long enough, will cause a constantly increasing change of form, the body must be regarded as a viscous fluid, however hard it may be.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 276.

Glacler ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a viscous substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 155.

really a viscous substance, resembling treacle, or honey, ortar, or law.

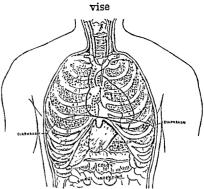
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 155.

Viscous fermentation. See fermentation, 2.

viscousness (vis kus-nes), n. The state of being viscous; viscosity.

Viscum (vis kum), n. [\(\) L. viscum, rarely viscous, mistletoe, bird-lime, = Gr. \(\) \

as the brain, heart, lung, liver, stomach, intestine, kidney, bladder, womb, etc.; especially, an abdominal viscus, as the intestine: in ordi-



Thoracic viscera, with some of the abdominal viscera, showing line of the diaphragin which separates them, and outline of heart, aorta, and superior caval vein, with reference to the surface of the thorax, 1-10, first to tenth mbs; A, M, P, T, indicate position of aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves of the heart, respectively.

nary language generally in the plural, meaning the bowels or entrails; the vitals.

the bowels or entrails; the vitals.

Mental states occasion also changes in the calibre of blood-vessels, or atteration in the heart-beats, or processes more subtle still, in glands and viscora.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., X. 5.

Thoracic viscera. See thoracic.—Transposition of the viscera. See transposition.

Visel, vice2 (vis), n. [C ME. vysc, vycc, vis, < OF. vis, viz, a serew, vise, winding stair, = It. vite, a vine, vise, < L. vitis, vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds,' < \psi vi, wind: see with^2, withy.] 1t. A serew. 'that which will, withy.] 1t. A screw.

His desk with a vice turning in it.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 164.

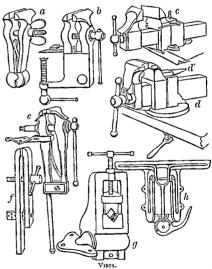
2t. The newel, or central shaft, of a winding

ise.
I ris and walkt, sought pace and pace,
Till I a winding staire found
And held the vice aye in my hond.
The Isle of Ladies, 1. 1312.

The Standard, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the Standard a vice with a chime.

Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in [Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 49.

3. A gripping or holding tool or appliance, fixed or portable, used to hold an object firmly in position while work is performed upon it. The vise is closely allied to the clamp; both have movable jaws that may be brought together to hold any object placed in position between the jaws. Vises are made in two parts,



vises. a, hand-vise; b, machinists' bench-vice; c, parallel vise; d, parallel vise, with small anvil a' in combination; c, black-smiths' vise; f, carpenters' vise; g, pipe-vise; h, saw-filers' vise.

penters' vise; K. pipe-vise; N. saw-ners' vise.

forming jaws either'joined together by a spring or a hingejoint or arranged to move upon slides or guides. The
jaws are moved by screws, levers, toggles, or ratchet and
pawls, one jaw being usually fixed firmly to the bench or
other support to which the vise is attached. Some forms
are made adjustable at any augle; others have patallel
motions, and are provided with swivels to adjust the jaws
to the shape of the objects to be held in them. Vises are
made of wood or metal, of many shapes, and supplied
with many convenient attachments. They receive various
names, descriptive of their use or method of construction, as bench-vise, saw-vise, sudden-grasp vise, parallel vise,
pipe-vise.

4. A tool for drawing rods of lead into the grooved rods called *cames* used for setting glass, especially in stained-glass windows.—5†. A grip or grasp.

6. The cock or tap of a vessel. Halliwell. [Prov.

Eng.]
vise¹, vice² (vīs), v. t. [⟨vise¹, n.] 1†. To screw;
force, as by a screw.

He swears...

As he had seen 't or been an instrument To vice you to 't. Shak., W. T., i. 2. 416.

To vice you to 't. Shak., W. T., i. 2. 416.

2. To press or squeeze with a vise, or as if with a vise; hold as if in a vise. De Quincey.

vise²t, n. Same as rese.

visé (vē-zā'), n. [< F. visé, pp. of viser, view, examine, inspect, < ML. *visare, freq. of L. videre, pp. visus, see: see vision.] An indorsement made upon a passport or the like by the proporty control of the constituted outbouter whether embraces. erly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, denoting that it has been examined and found correct. Also visa.

Particular rules follow in regard to riss of the commander giving the notice, which is to be put on the ship's register, and for which the captain of the vessel overhauted and visited shall give a receipt.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 463, App. iil.

The European door is closed, and remains closed until the native authorities may think proper to all x to the passport other visus and stamps, at sight of which frontier gendamnes will open the bars and set the captive free.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 188.

visé (vē-zā'), v. t. [(visé, n.] To put a visé ou; examine and indorse, as a passport. Also

Before he and his baggage can pass the guarded door that leads into the restaurant . . . he must satisfy the suave inspector that his passport is duly violatil.

Harper's May., LXXIX. 188.

Vise-bench (vis'bench), n. In carp., etc., a work-bench to which a vise is attached.

Vise-cap (vis'kap), n. A cap of metal or leather placed over the jaws of a vise to prevent injury of the surface of the work by its teeth. vise-clamp (vis'klamp), n. 1. A supplemental vise-jaw of such form as to hold work of unusual shape or material without injury.—2. A clamp by which a vise can be temporarily secured to a bench or other object.

a beach or other object.

a bench or other object.

viseman, viceman (vis'man), n.; pl. risemen, ricemen (-men). A man who works at a vise.

vise-press (vis'pres), n. A former name in Great Britain for the screw-press.

visert, viseret, visernt, n. Old forms of rizor.

Vishnu (vish'nö), n. [C Skt. Vishnu.] In later Hind. myth., the god who with the other two great gods, Brahma and Siva, forms the trimurt, or trinity: the Presserver considered by his



21. A thing which is visible.

The risibility [of the Holy Ghost] being on an effulgency of visible light. Quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 28.

An I but fist him once; an a' come but within my vice.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 24.

The cock or tap of a vessel. Halliwell. [Prov. lng.]

Sol, vice² (vīs), v. t. [< vise¹, n.] 1; To serew;

To sol, vice² (vīs), v. t. [< vise¹, n.] 1; To serew;

Sol, vice² (vīs), v. t. [< vise¹, n.] 1; To serew; open to sight.

Then the eighteth sone borne of Melusin, Thre eyes hauyng on in front aisible; Moche peple meruellyd and wonderd ther-in. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1269.

Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them.

Jefferson, Works, VIII. 69.

2. Apparent; open; conspicuous: as, a man with no risible means of support.

Though his actions were not visible.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 152.

The factions at court were greater, or more visible, than before.

Clarendon

3. In entom, noting parts which are not con-cealed by other parts, as the spiracles when they are not concealed under the hard parts of they are not concended under the hard parts of the integument: opposed to covered.—Visible church, in theel, the church of Christ on the earth; the whole body of professed believers in Christ.—Visible horizon, the line that bounds the sight. See horizon.—Visible means, means or resources which are apparent or ascertainable by others, so that the court or a creditor can ascertain that the person is responsible or reach his property.—Visible spectrum. See spectrum, 3.—Visible spectrum, and the property of the spectrum. See spectrum, and it is inventor, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech. The system is based on a penetrating analysis of the possible actions of the speech-organs, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate symbol.—Syn. Discernible, in sight, obvious, manifest, clear, distinct, evident, plain, patent, unmistakable.

II. n. That which is seen by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pull of the eye.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 263.

Go into thy room and enter into that spiritual communion which is beyond all visibles.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, ill.

visibleness (viz'i-bl-nes), n. The state or property of being visible; visibility, visibly (viz'i-bli), adv. In a visible manner; perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously; elective.

visie, vizie (viz'i), n. [Also vizy; & F. visée, aim, & visee, aim, sight at: see visée.] 1. A scrutinizing view or look.

Ye had best take a visic of him through the wicket before opening the gate.

Scott.

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot.

Logan took a rizy and tired, but his gun flashed in the can. Galt, Steam-Boat, p. 143. (Jamieron.)

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken. [Scotch in all uses.]

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken. [Scotch in all uses.] visiert, n. See rizir.

Visigoth (viz'i-goth), n. [\lambda LL.* Tisigothi, Visegothic, West Goths, \lambda visier, rise-, repr. Tent. west. + Gothi, Gothic, Goths.] An individual of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See Goth. The Visigoths founded monarchy which continued in sonthern France until 167 and in Spain until 711. Also called West Goth.

Visigothic (viz-i-goth'ik), a. [\lambda Tisigoth + \distance in \lambda \text{ord} \text{ ord} \text{ ord}

Faith here is turned into vision there.

Hammond, Practical Catechism, i. § 3.

2. The faculty that perceives the luminosity color, form, and relative size of objects; that sense whose organ is the eye; by extension, an analogous mental power. As noting one of the five special senses of the body, vision is correlated with olfaction, audition, gustation, and taction. See sight1.—3. That which is seen; or prophetic appearance; something seen in a dream, cestasy, trance, or the like; also, an imaginary appearance; an apparition; a phan-

There duelled the Holy Prophete Daniel; and there he saughe Visionnes of Hevene. Manderille, Travels, p. 42.

Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions. Joel II. 28.

visionary

Departing Year! 'twas on no earthly shore
My soul beheld thy vision!
Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, iv.

Far in the North, like a vision of sorrow,
Rise the white snow-drifts to topple and fall.
R. T. Cooke, September.

4. Anything unreal or imaginary; a mere creation of fancy; a fanciful view.

Visions of dominion and glory rose before him.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Visions of dominion and glory rose before him.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Are of vision, in astron., the are measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet previously concealed by his light becomes visible.—Axis of vision. See axis!.—Beatific vision, in theol. See beatific.—Binocular vision, vision effected by the cooperation of both eyes in such a way that the two impressions made upon the retime are perceived as one; steroescopic vision. It is by means chiefly of binocular vision that we are enabled to judge of the relative positions of objects.—Center of vision. Same as point of vision.—Ghromatic vision, a condition of sight in which objects appear to have a color they do not possess, or to have an iridescent border; chromatopsia.—Day-vision, a condition of sight in which vision is weakened or lost at night; night-blindness; hemeralopia.—Dichromic vision, a form of color-blindness in which there is perception of but two of the primary colors; dichromism. In this condition the perception of the invited of red is usually wanting.—Direct or central vision, the formation of the sight-image at the macula lucta.—Direct-vision spectroscope.—See spectroscope.—Double vision, the perception of two images of one and the same object; diplopia.—Erect vision. See creet.—Pield of vision. See field.—Indirect or peripheral vision, formation of the sight-image at some part of the retima other than the macula lucta.—Intuitive vision. Same as beatific vision.—Iridescent vision, a condition of sight in which objects appear to be bordered with alternating colors like those of the rainbow: a form of chromatopsia.—Limit of distinct vision. See Intuitive vision.

Same as beatific vision.—Iridescent vision, a condition of sight in which objects appear to be bordered with alternating colors like those of the rainbow: a form of chromatopsia.—Limit of distinct vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of a rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of rays refrac

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields Vision'd before. Southey, Joan of Are, viii.

Such guessing, visioning, dim perserutation of the momentous future!

Carlyle, Past and Present, il. 8. (Davies.)

2. To present in or as in a vision.

2. To present in or as in a vision.

It firnth may be risioned objectively by representatives and symbols, when the prophet becomes a seer, . . . risioned as out of the mind, . . now as actual water risioned and flowing clear.

E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel, The Heart of Christ, pp. [72, 20.

visional (vizh'on-al), a. [(vision + -al.] Of or pertaining to a vision; seen in a vision; hence, not real. Waterland.
visionally (vizh'on-al-i), adv. In a visional manner; in vision.

Visionally past, not eventually.

Trapp, On Rev. M. 14, quoted in Biblical Museum, V. visionariness (vizh'on-ā-ri-nes), n. The character of being visionary.

Dulness from absolute monotony, and risionariness from the aerial texture of the speculations. De Quincey, Style, iii.

visionary (vizh'on-ñ-ri), a. and n. [= F. visionadire = Sp. Fg. It. visionadire; as vision + -ary.] I. a. 1. Apt to behold visions; of powerful and foreseeing imagination; imaginative; in a had sense, apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims as if they were realities; given to indulging in day-dreams, reveries, fanciful theories, or the like.

No more these scenes my meditation aid, Or lull to rest the risionary maid. Pope, Lloisa to Abelard, 1, 162.

The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned Ills visionary brow. Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, if. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to visions; of the nature of a vision or a product of the imagination; imaginary; in a bad sense, having no real basis; not founded on fact or possibility; impracticable; impossible: as, a visionary scheme.

thle; impossible: as, a visionary second some things like visionary flights appear;
The spirit caught him up, the Lord knows where.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 656.

O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?
Why thy visionary Joys remove?
Congrere, Semele, il. 2.

Men come into business at first with risionary principles.

Jefferson, To Madison (Correspondence, II. 325).

That the project of peace should appear visionary to great numbers of sensible men . . . is very natural.

Emerson, War.

3. Appropriate to or characterized by the ap-

The visionary liour
When musing midnight reigns.
Thomson, Summer, 1, 556.

=Syn. 1. Imaginative, romantic.—2. Unreal, fancied, ideal, illusory, utopian, chimerical.

II. n.; pl. visionarics (-riz).

1. One who sees

visions; one who lives in the imagination.

To the Visionary seem

Her day-dreams truth, and truth a dream.

Scott, Rokeby, i. 30.

Aristophanes, so much of a scoffer and so little of a ri imary. Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus. 2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is given to idle and fanciful projects.

ject of education.

=Syn. Dre mer, enthusiast.
visioned (vizh'end), a. [(vision + -cd².] 1.
Having the power of seeing visions; hence, in-[Rare.]

Oh! not the risioned poet in his dreams . . . So bright, so fair, so wild a shape
Hath yet beheld. Shelley, Queen Mab, i. 2. Seen in a vision; formed by the fancy, or in a dream, trance, or the like; produced by a vi-

pectral.

My vision'd sight might yet prove true.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

The dream

Of dark magician in his risioned cave.

Shelley, Alastor.

She moves through fancy's resoned space.

Low II, fact or Fancy?

visionist (vizh'on-ist), n. [(vision + -ist.] One who sees, or believes that he sees, visions; a believer in visions: a visionary person.

We are so far from attaining any certain and real knowledge of incorportal beings (of an acquaintance with which these risionists so much boast) that we are not able to know any thing of corpored substances as abstract from their accidents. Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 66.
The trivinist has deeper thoughts and more concealed fediums than these rhapsodical phantoms.

I. D'Israeli, Amen, of Lit., I. 215.

Visionless (vizh'on-les). a. [< rision + -less.] Distitute of vision; sightless; blind.
visit (viz'it). r. [< ME. visitan, < OF. (and F.) tisitar = Sp. Pg. visitar = It. visitare, < L. visitare, see, go to see, visit, punish, freq. of visere, look at attentively, behold, < ridere, pp. visus, see; see vision.] I. trans. 1. To go or come to see (a person or thing) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, or duty; call upon; proceed to in order to view or look on. And by the waye we visuted some holy places.

And by the waye we rysyled some holy places,
Sir R. Guylforde, Pygrymage, p. 18.
At Ivons I ricitud the Reliques at the yle wher Sent
Anne lyes and longious.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

I was sick, and ye visited me. Mat. xxv. 36.

We will risit you at supper-time Shak., M. of V., ii, 2, 215.

His wife was the rich china-woman that the courtiers risited so often.

B. Jonson, Epicone, i. L. 2. To come or go to, in general; appear in or

Amana is more familiar, and entreth the Citie—yea, by help of art, in Conduits risiteth their prinate houses, Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

For me, in showers, in sweeping showers, the spring Visite the valley.

Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. To go or come to see for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; examine: inspect.

I may excite your princely contintions to risit the excellent treasure of your own mind.

Eacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

Achinet would not suffer the bales intended for the king of Abyesinia to be opened or visited, but left them in the hands of the ambassador.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 506,

4. To afflict; overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities.

Ere he by sickness had been visited.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 26.

Farc. The house, sir, has been vicited.

Love. What, with the plague?

Tis a house here
Where people of all sorts, that have been visited
With lunacies and folics, wait their cures.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

5. In Scriptural phraseology: (a) To send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of chastising or afflicting, or of comforting or consoling; judge.

Oh visit me with thy salvation. Therefore hast thou visited and destroyed them.
Isa. xxvi. 14.

(b) To inflict punishment for (guilt) or upon (a person).

I am persuaded that God has visited you with this pun-ishment for my ungodliness, J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children. Ex. xxxiv. 7.

Now will be remember their iniquity, and visit their sins.

II. intrans. To practise going to see others; keep up friendly intercourse by going to the houses of friends; make calls; stay with (another) as a guest.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, . . . and always risiting on Sundays.

Law, Serious Call, viii.

who is given to idle and fanciful projects.

Some cell'aftel writers of our country, who, with all the rearrisation of the subject of education.

W. Knox, Grammar Schools.

Sundays.

Visit (viz'it). n. [$\langle F. visite = Sp. Pg. It. visita$; from the verb.] 1. The act of visiting or going to see a person, place, or thing; a temporary residence in a locality or with some one Having the power of seeing visions; hence, in-

as a guest; at cant on a person of at a person.

I'm come to take my last farewell,

And pay my last risit to thee,

Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, HI. 295).

I'd sooner be visited by the Plague; for that only wou'd keep a man from Visits, and his Doors shut.

Wychertcy, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Visits

Visits
Like those of angels, short and far between.

Blair, The Grave, il. 589.

2. A formal or official call; a visitation.

2. A formal or official call; a visitation.

Periodical rivids were made by vassals to their suzerains, and by these to their higher suzerains—the kings.

II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.; § 379.

Domiciliary visit. See domiciliary.—Right of visit. Same as right of visitation. See viviation, 5.—Visit to the Blessed Sacrament, in Rom. Cath. usage, a daily visit to a church in order to engage in shent prayer before the sacrament: a practice common in religious houses.

Visitable (viz'-ta-bl), a. [< visit + -ablc.]

Liable or subject to be visited or inspected; admitting of visitation or inspection.

The next morning was set out graph, in order to see the

The next morning we set out again, in order to see the Sanctuaries and other risitable places upon Mount Olivet.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

All hospitals built since the reformation are visitable by the king or 'ord chancellor.

Aylife, Parergon.

visitant(viz'i-tant), a. and n. [(L. visitan(t-)s, ppr. of visitari, see; see visit.] I. a. Acting the part of a visitor; paying visits; visiting.

He knew the rocks which Angels haunt Upon the mountains visitant Wordsworth, Song at Peast of Brougham Castle.

II, n. 1. One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a faint of the come. the house of a friend; a visitor.

You have private risitants, my noble lady,
That in sweet numbers court your goodly virtues.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, 1. 2.
He has a rich wrought waistcoat to entertain his risitants in.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

tants in.

B. Jonson, Cyntinia's Reveis, ii. i.

The intellectual character of her extreme beauty...
and her unbounded benevolence, gave more the idea of
an angelic visitant than of a being belonging to this nether
world.

Scott, L. of L. M. (ed. 1830), Int.

His heart,
Where Fear sat thus, a cherished visitant.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

Wordstooth, Excursion, i.

2. In ornith., a migratory bird which comes to and stays in a place or region during a part of the year: opposed to resident: as, the snowy owl is a winter visitant from the north in the United States. Rare or irregular visitants are termed stragglers. See straggler, 2.—3. [cap.] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded at Anneey in Savoy by Francis de Sales and Mme. de Chantal in 1610. The order spread in valous countries, and has been efficient in the education of young glifs. The Visitants are also called Salesians, Order of the Visitanton, Yuns of the Visitation, etc. Visitation (VIZ-i-tū'shon), n. [< ME. visitacion + Pg. visitação = ft. visitazione, < LL. visitarion-t, a sight, appearance, visitation, punishment, < L. visitare, visit: see risit.] 1. The act of visiting, or paying a visit; a visit.

Therfore I made my visitacions

Therfore I made my risitaciouns
To vigilies and to processiouns.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 555.

The king of Sicilia means to pay Bohemia the visitation which he justly owes him.

Shak., W. T., i. 1. 7.

Which he place over him.

When a woman is delinered of a child, the man lyeth in, and keepeth his bed, with rividation of Gossips, the space of fortic dayes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

2. The object of a visit. [Rare.]

A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, and its laws and reg-

ulations are observed and executed, or the like; specifically (eccles.), such examination by a bishop of the churches in his diocese, with the added purpose of administering confirmation. The right of visitation attaches to metropolitans in their provinces, to bishops in their dioceses, and to archdeacons in certain cases.

The magistrates shall be more familiar and open each to other, and more frequent in visitations, and shall, in tenderness and love, admonish one another.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

4. A special dispensation from heaven, sometimes of divine favor, more usually of divine retribution; divine retributive affliction; hence, a similar incident of less importance, whether joyful or grievous.

We see that the most comfortable visitations which God hath sent men from above have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

What will ye do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation which shall come from far? Isa. x. 3.

These were bright visitations in a scholar's and a clerk's life.

Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation.

5. In international law, the act of a naval commander who visits or boards a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object. It does not include the claim or exercise of the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the right of visit or of visitation. 6. [cap.] A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth Luke i. 39), celebrated on July 2d in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches.—7. In zoöl., an extensive, irregular, or otherwise notable migration into a place or country; an irruption, incursion, or invasion: as, a visitation of lemmings, of the Bohemian waxwing southward, or of the sand-grouse from Asia into France or England.—8. In lær., an investigation by a high heraldic officer, usually one of the kings-at-arms, into the pedigrees, intermarriages, etc., of a family or the families of a district, with a view of ascertaining whether the arms borne by any person or persons living in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed. The king-at-arms was accompanded on such occasions by secretaries draftsme, etc. 5. In international law, the act of a naval comliving in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed. The king-at-arms was accompanied on such occasions by secretaries, draftsmen, etc. The latest visitation on record in England seems to have been between the years 1636 and 1700; but before that time they had ceased to be regularly held.—Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation. See visitant. 3.—Visitation, Order of the Visitation. See visitant. 3.—Visitation of the sick, an office of the Anglian Church, appointed to be used for the spiritual benefit of sick persons. Provision is made in the English Prayer-book for special confession and absolution of the sick person, while the American Prayer-book merely provides that the minister shall examine whether he repent him truly of his sins. Visitatorial (viz"i-tā-tō'rı-al), a. [< LL. visitatora, a visitor (< L. visitare, see), + -i-al.] Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation: as, visitatorial power; hence, pertaining to any authorized inspector or examination: as, a health officer's visitatorial work or authority. Also visitorial.

The enactment by which Elizabeth and her successors had been empowered to appoint commissioners with visitatorial authority over the Church was not only not revived, but was declared, with the utmost strength of language, to be completely abrogated.

All Activities

**All Activitie

visit-day (viz'it-da), n. A day on which callers are received.

On risit days she bears
To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs.

Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

Visite (vi-zet'), n. [F., visit: see risit.] An outer garment worn by women in the first half of

er garment worn by women in the first half of the nineteenth century, thin, made of silk or like material, and shaped to the person.

visiter (viz'i-tèr), n. [\langle visit + -cr\lambda. Cf. visitor.] Same as visitor.

His visitor observed the look, and proceeded. Dickens. visiting (viz'i-ting), n. [Verbal n. of visit, v.]

1. The act or practice of paying visits or making calls. Also used adjectively.

The husiness of the rile vers to get her developer was the control of the contr

The business of her life was to get her daughters married: its solace was visiting and news

"Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, i.

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

2. Prompting; influence.

object of a visit. [Rare.]

O flowers...

My carly visitation, and my last.

Milton, P. L., xl. 275.

romal or judicial visit paid periodically perior, superintending officer, or other ent authority, to a corporation, college, visiting-ant (viz'i-ting-ant), n. The driver-ant. or other house, for the purpose of existing control the manner in which the business into the manner in which the business that it is a control to the manner in which the business into the manner in which the business that is a control to the manner in which the business in the following and the control to the manner in which the business is a control to the manner in which the business in the following and the control to the manner in which the business in the following and the control to the manner in which the business is a control to the contro

The Bishop went and wrote his name down in the visiting-book at Gaunt House that very day.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, Iv.

visiting-card (viz'i-ting-kärd), n. A small card, bearing one's name, and sometimes an address, an official title, or the like, to be left in making calls or paying visits, or, upon occasion, to be sent as an act of courtesy or in acknowledgment of an attention.

visiting-day (viz'i-ting-da), n. A day on which one is at home to visitors.

He keeps a Visiting Day; you and I'll wait on him. C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

visitor (viz'i-tor), n. [Also visitor; $\langle F. visitour = Sp. Pg. visitador = It. visitatore, \langle LL. visitator, a visitor, protector, <math>\langle L. visitator, visit: see visit.$] 1. One who visits. Specifically—(3) One who comes or goes to see or stay with another, as in civility or friendship.

She hated having risitors in the house while her health was so indifferent.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxiii.

(b) A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed or executed.

I heare saie the *l'isitors* have taken this ordre, that every man shall professe the studie eyther of divinitie, law, or physick; and, in remembring thus well England abrode, thei have in myn opinion forgotten Cambrig It self.

Ascham. in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16.

seii. Ascham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16.

2. In zoöl., a visitant.=Syn. 1. (a) Visitor, Caller, Guest. Caller regards a person as coming to see another for a short interview of civility, formality, or friendship: as, she devoted the afternoon to receiving callers. Visitor regards the person as coming to see another, but making a longer stay than acaller and enjoying more of social intercourse. Guest regards the person as admitted to hospitality, and hence generally as welcome. (b) Inspector, examiner.

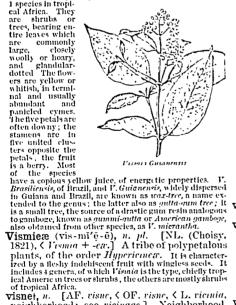
visitorial (viz-i-tō'ri-al), a. [< visitor + -i-al.]

The object of the church's faith is, in order of nature, before the church, . . . and therefore cannot be enlarged by the church, any more than the act of the rasic faculty can add visibility to the object.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 309.

Vismia (vis'mi-ii), n. [NL. (Vandelli, 1793), named from one Fisme, a botanist of Lisbon.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe Vismua in

A genus of plants, type of the tribe lismita in the order Hypericineae. It is characterized by a five celled ovary, with numerous ovules in each cell. There are about 27 species, natives of tropical America, with 1 species in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, bearing entire leaves which are commonly



real American references and the first and t See renuc1, 2 (a).

See Tenue', 2 (a).

Visnomy! (viz'nō-mi), n. [A corruption < physiognomy.] Face; countenance; visage.

I think it safer to sit closer, and so to cloud the sun of my visnomy that no eye discern it.

Chapman, May-Day, iii. 3.

Chapman, May-Day, iii. 3.

Vison (vī'son), n. [NL. (Brisson); origin unknown.] The name specifically given to the American mink by Brisson in 1756, and subsequently so used by most authors. The name was used absolutely by Buffon in 1765, and generically by J. E.

Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, 1. 311.

Visualize (viz'ū-al-iz), v.; pret. and pp. visualized, ppr. visualizing. [< visual + -izc.] I. trans. To make visual or visible; make that which is perceived by the mind only visible to the eye; externalize to the eye.

Gray in 1843. As a generic name it is equivalent to Lutreola, and includes semi-aquatic species of Putorius, of which the European and American minks are the best-known. As a specific term it is applicable only to the latter, Putorius (Lutreola) vison. See cut under mink.

vison-weasel (vī'son-wē"zl), n. Same as ri-

visor, visored, etc. See vizor, etc.

visory (vi'so-ri), a. [\langle L. visor (a doubtful word), a scout, lit. 'seer,' \langle videre, pp. visus, see: see rision.] Visual; having the power of vision.

But even the optic nerves and the visory spirits are corrupted.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 379.

[< Tamil vīsai, Telugu vīsc.] In viss (vis), n.

viss (vis), n. [C Tamil visai, Telugu visc.] In southern India and Burma, a weight equivalent to about 3 pounds 5 ounces.
vista (vis'ti), n. [Formerly also, erroneously, visto; C It. vista, sight, view, C visto, pp. of vedere, C L. videre, pp. visus, see: see vision.] 1.
A view or prospect, especially through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The tents are all ranged in a straight line: . . . and is there not a horrid uniformity in their infinite vista of canvas?

Sheridan (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

Is there not a north according to the camp, it is causes?

Terminal figures, columns of marble or granite porticoes, arches, are seen in the ristas of the wood paths.

Hauthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a vision; a view presented to the mind in prospect or in retrospect control to the mind in prospect or in retrospect of pleasure to

F. Galton, inquiries into the visualize.

Also spelled visualize.

Visualizer (viz'ū-nl-ī-zer), n. [(visualize+-cr1.])

One who visualizes. Also spelled visualizer.

Abnormally sensitive risualizers.

Abnormally sensitive risualizers.

Abnormally sensitive risualizers.

The camp, in or in the camp, in o by the imagination: as, a vista of pleasure to come; dim vistas of the past.

There is something exceedingly delusive in thus looking back through the long rista of departed years, and eatching a glimpse of the fairy realms of antiquity.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 138.

Prima vista. See prima. Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 138. vistaed (vis'tiid), a. [(rista + -cd².] Possessing or forming a vista or vistas. visto (vis'tō), n. Same as vista. [Erroneous.]

Then all beside each glade and risto
You'd see nymphs lying like Calisto.

Gay, To a Young Lady.

Visual (viz'ū-nl), a. [< OF. visual, visual, F. visual = Sp. Pg. visual = It. visuale, < LL. visuals, of sight, < L. visus, sight, < videre, pp. visus, see: see visl, visuge.] 1. Of or pertaining to sight; relating to vision; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; optic: as, the visual nerve.

No where so clear, sharpen'd his risual ray.

Milton, P. L., III. 620.

Visual perception sees a superficies, but it does not see a superficies as distinguished from a solld.

Hodgson, Time and Space, § 12.

2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on remail objects, the first time the boy saw a black object, if gave him great uneasiness. Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 115.

3. Resulting from the eye; produced by a look; as, risual influences.—Primary visual centers, the lateral corpus geniculatum; the pulvinar and the anterior corpus quadrigeminum, in cells of which the fibers of the optic tract originate.—Visual angle, the angle formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye.—Visual axis. See arisi.—Visual field, the extent of external world which is visible in any position of an eye.—Visual line. Same as visual axis.—Visual plane, the plane including the visual lines of the two eyes.—Visual point, in persp., a point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.—Visual purple, a pigment found in the retina: same as rhodopsin.—Visual rays, lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.—Visual white, the final product of the photochemical changes undergone by visual purple when exposed to the action of light.—Visual yellow, an intermediate stage of the passage of visual purple to visual white under the action of light.

Visualisation, visualise, etc. See visualization, visualise, etc. 3. Resulting from the eye; produced by a look:

visualisation, visualise, etc. See visualiza-

visuality (viz-ū-al'i-ti), n.; pl. visualities (-tiz). [CLL. risualita(t-)s, the faculty of sight, C visualis, of the sight: see risual. 1. The state or property of being visual.—2. A sight: a glimpse; a mental picture.

We have a pleasant visuality of an old summer after-noon in the Queen's Court two hundred years ago. Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 98.

visualization (viz u-ii-i-zii snon), n. [V tisualizet - action.] The act, process, or result of visualizing; the state of being visualized, as an optical image. Also spelled visualisation.

We have a problem of visualization—the mind is called upon to supply an optical image.

Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 311.

What is this Me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance— ome embodied, visualized Idea in the Lternal Mind? Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

Whatever may be the fate of these attempts to risualize the physics of the process, it will still remain true that to account for the phenomena of radiation and absorption we must take into consideration the shape, size, and complexity of the molecules by which the ether is disturbed.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 15.

turbed. Tyndatl, Radiation, § 15.

Most persons . . . are less able to visualise the features of intimate friends than those of persons of whom they have caught only a single glance.

F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 108.

II. intrans. To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

I find that a few persons can, by what they often describe as a kind of touch-sight, risualise at the same moment all round the image of a solid body.

F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 98.

F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 98. It is among uncivilised races that natural differences in the risualising faculty are most conspicuous. Many of them make carvings and rude illustrations, but only a few have the gift of carrying a picture in their mind's eye, fudring by the completeness and firmness of their designs, which show no trace of having been elaborated in that step-by-step manner which is characteristic of draughtsmen who are not natural artists.

F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 101.

Also spalled ricualises

visually (viz'ū-al-i), adv. In a visual manner; by sight; with reference to vision.

visually (viz'ū-nl-i), adv. In a visual manner; by sight; with reference to vision.

These spectral images have only a subjective existence, though risually they have all the vividness of presentment which belongs to realities.

Nature, XLI. 417.

Vitaceæ(vi-tā'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1835), ⟨Vitis + -accæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series Discifloræ and cohort Celastrales. It is also known as Ampelideæ (Kunth, 1821), or now as Ampelidaceæ (R. T. Lowe, 1857), and as the rine family—in each case from its type, Vitis vintera, the âmπelay with imbricated lobes, and valvate caducous petals with the stamens opposite them. There are about 435 species, of which 44 species, principally of Asia and Africa, forming the genus Leaa, are creet tropleal shrubs or small trees, with pinnate leaves without tendfils. The others, classed in 10 genera, and forming the tribe Ampelideæ, are shrubby tend il-bearing elimbers or vines, with a copious watery juice, round, angled, or irregular stems thickened at the nodes (rarely herbaceous or subterranean), their wood abounding in large dotted duets. They bear alternate or petioled leaves, which are simple, lobed, or digitately divided into three to five leadiest. The indorescence is paniculately cymose or racemose, rarely spicate, and is developed opposite the leaves; the peduncles end in simple or divided tendrils. The small flowers are commonly greenish or inconspicuous. The fruit is a roundish juley berry, commonly one-celled by obliteration of the two to five partitions, and containing two to five seeds. It is often large, sweet, and edible in Vitis and Cissus, or sometimes actid, astringent, or intensely acid. Three genera extend into the United States, Vitis, Cissus, and Ampelopsis. Ampelociesus, Parthenocissus, and Ternstimma also occur in tropleal America; the others are small genera of the Old World. Their leaves are astringent, and sometimes furnish domestic remedies, especially those of tropleal species of Cissus; another furnishes a blue dye; but the pr vitailet, vitaillet, n. Obsolete spellings of

rictual

rictual.

vital (vī'tal), a. [\langle ME. vital, \langle OF. (and F.) vital = Sp. Pg. vital = It. vitale, \langle L. vitalis, of or belonging to life, \langle vita, life, \langle viver, pp. victus, live, = Skt. \langle jire, \langle vite, Gr. \(\beta_{ioc}\), life. From the same root are ult. E. viv2, vivid, revice, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable: as, vital energies.

A raven's note,
Whose dismal tune bereft my rital powers.
Shak, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 41.
As for living creatures, it is certain their rital spirits are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter.
Bacon, Nat. Iiist., \$ 30.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life: as, vital air; vital blood.—3. Containing life; living.

Spirits that live throughout,

Vital in every part.

Milton, P. L., vi. 345. His vital presence? his corporeal mould?

Wordsworth, Laodamia.

She is very haughty,
For all her fragile air of gentleness;
With something vital in her, like those flowers
That on our desolate steppes outlast the year.
T. B. Aldrich, Pauline Pavlovna.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, essential to existence; indispensable.

He spoke, and rising hurl'd his forceful Dart, Which, driv'n by Pallas, pierc'd a vital Part, Pope, Iliad, v. 352.

A competence is vital to content. Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 506.

A knowledge of the law and a devotion to its principles are retal to a republic, and lie at the very foundation of its strength.

Slory, Misc. Writings, p. 512

5t. Capable of living; viable.

5t. Capable of living; viable.

Pythagoras, Hippocrates, ... and others ... affirming the birth of the seventh month to be vital.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Vital airt, an old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.—Vital capacity of the lungs. See capacity.—Vital center. Same as center of respiration (which see under respiration).—Vital Christianity. See Christianity (i.e.—Vital congruity, the mode of union of body and son' according to the English Platonists—Vital contractility, the power of contraction indecent in living mass ular base—Vital fluid, the name given by Schultze to a fairl in plants, found in certain vessels called by him relate. It is also termed later.—Vital force, the animating force in animals and plants. See the first quotation under relatility, 1—Vital functions. See function.—Vital-germ theory of contagion, the theory that contaginers discasses are due to the presence of perverted breplasts which are descended from others originally healthy.—Vital power, the ability to live, or continue alive; vitality.

The movement of the bioplasm is vital, occurs only during life, and is due to vital power—which vital power of this, the highest form of bioplasm in nature, is in fact the living I.

Beale, Dioplasm, p. 200,

the living I. Beale, Bioplasm, p 20%.

Vital principle, that principle upon which, when united with organized matter, the phenomena of life are supposed to depend. See ritality.—Vital sense, conesthesis.—Vitalisation, vitalise, etc. See ritalization, etc. vitalism (vi'tal-izm), n. [< rital + -ism.] In biol., the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital emirated. tions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces. vitalist (vi'tal-ist), n. [= F. vitalist; \lambda vital force as distinguished from the other forces operative upon animal and vegetable exercipes. orce as distinguished from the other forces operative upon animal and vegetable organisms. vitalistic (vi-ta-lis'tik), a. [\(\sint vitalist + -ic.)\)

1. Pertaining to or involving the theory of vitalism. Helmholtz, Popular Sci. Lectures (trans.), p. 383.—2. Noting the vital-germ theory of contagion (which see, under vital).

It was no easy thing for him to justify the study of fermentation on the lines suggested by what was called the vitalistic or germ theory.

Nature, XLIII. 482.

vitality (vī-tal'i-ti), n. [$\langle F. vitalite = Sp. vitalidad = Pg. vitalidadc = It. vitalità, <math>\langle L. vitalita = Sp. vitalidadc = It. vitalità, <math>\langle L. vitalita = Sp. vitalida = Sp. vitalidadc = It. vitalità, vitalisec vitalidadc = Vitalidadc =$

Undoubtedly a man of genius can out of his own superabundant vitality compel life into the most decrepit vocabulary.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. Manifestation of a capacity for enduring and performing certain functions: as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

No incredulity or neglect can destroy the innate vitality of truth.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

vitalization (vi*tal-i-zā'shon), n. [< vitalize + -ation.] The act or process of infusing the vital principle. Also spelled vitalisation.

vitalize (vī'tal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. vitalized, ppr. vitalizing. [\(\circ\) ital + -izc.] To give life to; render living; give an organic or vital character to. Also spelled vitalisc.

vitalizer (vi'tal-ī-zer), n. [< vitalize + -cr1.]
One who or that which vitalizes. Also spelled

vitaliser.
vitally (vī'tal-li), adv. 1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be vitally informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker.

Bentley. (Johnson.)

2. In a manner or degree essential to continued existence; essentially: as, vitally important.

existence; essentially: as, vitally important.

His attainment to a knowledge of God and this instant resistance of Sin are most intimately and vitally related.

Neither can advance beyond the other.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 95.

In the vitals; as affecting vital parts; mortally; fatally: as, the animal was vitally hit or hurt.

Vitals (vi'talz), n. pl. [Pl. of vital; short for vitals (vi'talz), n. pl. [Pl. of vital; short for vitals parts.]

I. The viscera necessary for vital processes; those interior parts or organs which are essential to life, as the brain, heart, lungs, and stomach: a vacue general term.

Vitellogene (vi-tel-\(\tilde{0}\)-\(\til lungs, and stomach: a vague general term.

A slight wound; Though it piere'd his body, it hath miss'd the vitals. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2. The part of any complex whole that is essential to its life or existence, or to a sound state: as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

A mortal disease was upon her vitals before Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon.

Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

vitascope (vī'ta-skōp), n. [⟨ L. vita, life, + Gr. σκοπείν, view.] An apparatus, based on the principle of the zoutrope, for projecting a great number of pictures of the same object in rapid succession upon a screen, thus producing the appearance of motion. Cinematograph, electroscope, Imagraphoscope, and veriscope are names applied to various machines essentially like the vitascope. vitascope.

The vitasope, a far more complicated and powerful structure (than the kinetoscope), takes this same ribbon a luch has been prepared by the kinetoscope, and coils it up on a disc at the top of the markine, from which it is pussed over a system of wheels and through a narrow, upright clamp-like contrivance that brings it down to a strong magnifying lens, behind which there is an electric burner of high capacity. The light from this carbon burner blazes fixed by through the translucent ribbon, and projects the images on the negatives there, blended, to a distant screen, with great clearness, for the benefit of the andience.

North Amer. Rev., CLXIII. 377.

Noth Amer. Rev., CLXIII. 377.

Vitativeness (vī-tā'tiv-nes), n. In phren., the love of life—a faculty assigned to a protuberance under the ear; also, the organ which is supposed to indicate the presence of this faculty. Vitellarian (vit-e-lā'ri-an), a. [< vitellarian ender the vitellarium; as, the vitellarian ducts. See cuts under germarium, Trematoda, and Cestoidea. Huxley. Vitellarium (vit-e-lā'ri-um), n.; pl. vitellaria (-i). [NL., < L. vitellus, yolk: see vitellus.] A special gland of the female generative apparatus of some worms, additional to the germarium

tus of some worms, additional to the germarium, in which gland an accessory vitelline substance is formed. See germarium, and cuts under Tre-mateda and Rhabdocala.

vitellary (vit e-lā-ri), n, and a. [$\langle L$, vitellus, yolk: see vitellus.] I, \uparrow n. The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

The vitellary or place of the yolk is very high.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

II. a. Same as vitelline.

The mtellary sac of the embryo. vitellicle (vi-tel'i-kl), n. [< NL. *vitelliculus, dim. of vitellus, yolk: see vitellus.] A yolk-sac; the vitelline or vitellary vesicle; the bag which hangs out of the belly of an embryo, in the higher animals called the umbilical vesicle.

see cuts under embryo and uterus.
vitelligenous (vit-e-lij'e-nus), a. [< L. ritellus, yolk, + -genus, producing: see -genous.] Producing yolk or vitellus: specifying those cells secreted by the ovarioles of certain insects, which are supposed to supply nutriment to the ova. Also vitellogenous. Huxley, Anat. Invert.,

+ -ation.] The act or process of infusing the vital principle. Also spelled vitalisation.

vitalize (vi'tal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. vitalized, ppr. vitalizing. [< vital + -izc.] To give life to; render living; give an organic or vital character to. Also spelled vitalise.

It appears that it [organic assimilation] is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also vitalizes the matter on which it acts.

Whencell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, iv. § 3.

vitalizer (vī'tal-ī-zer), n. [< vitalize + -erl.]

One who or that which vitalizes. Also spelled vitaliser.

yitalizer. colored like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow

colored like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow with a tinge of red.

Also vitellary.

Vitelline duct. See ductus vitellinus, under ductus, and cut under embryo — Vitelline membrane. See membrane.—Vitelline sac, the vitellice, or umbilical vesicle.

II. n. Yolk; the vitellus; the vitellary substance. See I., I. [Rare.]

Vitellogene (vi-tel'ō-jēn), n. [< L. vitellus, yolk, +-genus, producing.] The vitellarium.

Vitellogenous (vit-o-loj'o-nus), a. Same as vitelligenous.

squinado.

vitellus (vī-tel'us), n. [NL., < L. vitellus, a yolk, a transferred use of vitellus, a little ealf, dim. of vitulus, a calf: see veal.] The yolk of an egg; in the broadest sense, the protoplasm that which vitiates.

Amer. Jour. Philot., X. 315.

(b) A rendering invalid or illegal: as, the vitiation of a court. vitiator (vish'i-ā-tor), n. [< L. vitiator, < vitiator, < vitiator, < vitiator, vitiator, < vitiator, vitiator, < vitiator, vitiator, < vitiator, < vitiator, < vitiator, < vitiator, < vitiator, vitiator, < vitia

of an ovum: the germinative or formative pro-toplasmic contents of an ovum-cell, which is of an ovum: the germinative or formative protoplasmic contents of an ovum-cell, which is transformed into the body of the embryo, plus that substance, if any, which nourishes the mbryo during its germination and subsequent growth. Hence, in meroblastic ova, two kinds of vitelus are distinguished, the germ-yolk, or germinative vitelus proper, and the food yolk, the former forming and the latter nourishing the embryo.—Segmentation of the vitelus, See segmentation—Vitelus formative, food yolk. See tropholecithus.—Vitelus nutritivus, food yolk. See tropholecithus.—Vitelus nutritivus, food yolk. See tropholecithus.

Vitex (vi'teks), n. [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. viter, agnus enstus.] A genus of plants, of the order Verhenacew, type of the tribe Viticew. It is characterized by medium-sized flowers, the corolla with a short tube and very oblique five-cleft or two-lipped limb (its forward lobe larger), by four usually exserted stamens, and by a drupaceous fruit with a single four-celled nutlet. There are about 75 species, widely dispersed throughout warm regions, a few extending into temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe. They are trees or shrubs bearing opposite leaves, which are commonly composed of three to seven digitate entire or toothed thin or coriaceous leaflets. The flowers are white, blue, violet, or yellowish, and form cymes which are loose and widely forking, or short, dense, and sometimes almost contracted into a head. The ge-

dense, and some-times almost contracted into a head. The ge-nus is somewhat aromatic; sev-eral species are tender shrubs cultivated un-der glass. V. Agnus castus, a deciduous shrub from Sielly and



der glass. V. Agnus castus, a deciduous shrub from Sicily and the Mediterranean, is cultivated in many forms, as withvariegated leaves, etc, under the names chastetree, Abraham's balm, hemp-tree, monk's peppertree, and especially agnus castus (which see, under agnus). V. trifolia is known in India as wild pepper. V. pubescens (V. arborea) of the East Indies is an evergreen reaching 50 feet in height, known as tree-ritex. Many species produce a valuable wood, as V. Lignum-vite, the lignum-vite of Queensland, and V. capitata, the bois lézard of Trinidad, Guiana, and Brazil, or a durable building-timber, especially V. littoralis, the New Zealand teak or puriri, which is considered indestructible in water. The last is a large tree sometimes 5 feet in diameter, bearing spreading branches of dull-red hairy flowers an inch long. (See puriri, and New Zealand teak (under teak).) V. umbrosa of the West Indies is one of the trees known as boxwood or fiddlewood.

vitialt (vish'i-al.), a. [\(\) L. vitium, a fault, vice, \(\) +-al. \(\) Faulty; corrupt; vicious.

There is nothing on it [the earth] that is of it which is not become more vitial than vital.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 337.

vitiate (vish'i-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. vitiated, ppr. vitiating. [Formerly also viciate; < L. vitiatus, pp. of vitiare (> It. vizuare = Sp. Pg. viciar = F. viciar), make faulty, injure, spoil, corrupt, < vitium, a fault, imperfection: see vicel.] 1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; injure the quality or substance of; cause to be defective; impair; spoil; corrupt: as, a vitiated taste.

This beauteous Maid [Venice] hath been often attempted to be viciated.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 20.

Wholesome meats to a viliated stomack differ little or nothing from unwholesome. Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 16.

2. To cause to fail of effect, either in whole or 2. 10 cause to tail of effect, either in whole or in part; render invalid or of no effect; destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument or a transaction; divest of legal value or authority; invalidate: as, any undue influence exerted on a jury vitiates their verdict; fraud vitiates a contract; a court is vitiated by the presence of unqualified persons sitting as members of it sitting as members of it.

The least defect of self-possession vitiates, in my judgment, the entire relation [friendship].

Emerson, Friendship.

=Syn. 1. Pollute, Corrupt, etc (see taint1), debase, de-

vitiation (vish-i-ā'shon), n. [$\langle L. \ \iota itiatio(n-) \rangle$. violation, corruption, (viitare, corrupt, vitiate; see vitiate.] The act of vitiating, Specifically—(a) Impairment; corruption: as, viitation of the blood.

The strong viitation of the German idiom with English words and expressions.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 315.

You cannot say in your profession Plus non vitlat; plus is the worst vitiator and violator of the Muses.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

Viticeæ (vī-tis'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Schauer, 1848), \(Vitex (-ic-) + -ex. \] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order Verbenaceæ. It is characterized by an ultimately centrifugal cymose inforescence composed of opposite dichotomous cymes aggregated into a trichotomous, thyrsoid, pyramidal, or corymbose panicle, and by an ovary with the ovules laterally affixed, commonly at first imperfectly but soon perfectly fourcelled, drupaceous, and entire or four-lohed in fruit, usually puly or fleshy, the endocarp of four nutlets, or forming a single four-celled nutlet. It includes 18 genera, of which Vitex (the type), Sectoria, Prenna, Callicarpa, and Clerodendron are the chief. Gaussia of the Malay archipelago is exceptional in its usually five-celled ovary, and fruit with ten nutlets. The only member of the tribe within the United States is Callicarpa Americana, the French mulberry.

muleerry. viticide (vit'i-sīd), n. [< L. vitis, vine, + -cīda, < ccdere, kill.] That which injures or destroys the grape or vine; a vine-pest, as the phyllox-

era.

viticolous (vī-tik'ō-lus), a. [< L. vitis, the vine, + colerc, inhabit.] In bot, and zoōl, inhabiting or produced upon the vine, as very many parasitic and saprophytic fungi and vari-

many parasine and sapropartie range and carrous insects.

viticula (vi-tik'ū-lii), n.; pl. viticulæ (-lē).

[NL., dim. of L. vitis, vine: see Fitis.] In bot., a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

viticulose (vi-tik'ū-lōs), a. [< viticula + -osc.]

In bot., producing long, trailing, vine-like twigs or stems: sarmontaceous. or stems: sarmentaceous.

viticultural (vit-i-kul'iūr-al), a. [(viticulture + -al.] Of or pertaining to viticulture: as, viticultural implements or treatises.

Of the Austrian-Hungarian empire Hungary, from a reti-cultural point of view, forms by far the most important part. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 610.

viticulturalist (vit-i-kul 'tūr-al-ist), n. [\(\text{vuti-cultural} + -\text{-ist.}\) A viticulturist. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. xviii. 4. [Rare.] viticulture (vit'i-kul-tūr), n. [\(\xi\) F. viticulture, \(\xi\) Livis, vine, + cultura, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

viticulturist (vit-i-kul'iūr-ist), n. [< viticulture + -ist.] One whose business is viticulture; a grape-grower.

To aid in these researches, relations have already been opened with horticulturists and viliculturists.

Nature, XLIII. 33.

Vitifiora (vit-i-flō'rii), n. [NL. (Lench, 1-16), (L. rets, vine, + flos (flor-), flower.] A genus of chats: a strict synonym of Saxicola. Also

of chits: a strict synonym of Saricola. Also called (Enanthe.

Vitifiorinæ (vit' i-flō-iī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \ Vitiflorinæ + -inæ.] A subfamily of birds: synonymous with Saxicolinæ.

Vitiligo (vit-i-fl'gō), n. [NL., \ L. vitiligo, tet-

ter.] A loss of pigment in one or more circumscribed parts of the skin, with increase of pigment in the skin immediately about such patches. Also called acquired leucodermia or

ucopathia. vitiligoidea (vit"i-li-goi'dē-ii), n. [(L. rithigo, tetter, +-oiden.] A skin-diseaso characterized by yellowish patches or tubercles, situated usu-

ally on the eyelids; xanthoma.
vitilitigate (vit-i-lit'i-gat), v. v.; pret. and pp.
vitilityated ppr. vitilityating. [(L. vitilityatus, pp. of retilityare, quarrel disgracefully, calumiate, \(\cdot ritium, \) a fault, vice (see rece1), \(+ \) litigare, quarrel: see litigate. To contend in law litigiously, captiously, or vexatiously. Bailey,

vitilitigation (vit-i-lit-i-gá'shon), n. [< viti-httgate + -ton.] Voxatious or quarrelsome litigation.

It is a most toylsome taske to run the wild goose clase after a well-breath'd Opinionist, they delight in ritility gation.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 16,

I'll force you by inglit ratiocination
To leave your vitilityation.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ill 1202.

vitiosity (vish-i-os'i-ti), n.; pl. vitiosities (-tiz). [(L. vitiositie(t-)s, corruption, vice, (vitiosis, corrupt, vicious: see vicious.] The state of being vicious or vitiated; a corrupted state; depravation; a vicious property.

My untamed affections and confirmed viliosity makes me daily do worse. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42. Vitiosities whose newness and monstrosity of nature admits no name. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

vitiously, etc. Obsolete spellings of

vicious, etc. Vitis (vi'tis), n. [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Brunfels, 1530), \langle L. vilis, a vine, \langle viere (\sqrt{vi}), twist, wind: see withe, withy. Hence (\langle L. vilis) ult. E. vise¹.] A genus of plants, in-

cluding the grape, type of the order Fitaceæ or ampelialacera. It is characterized by polygamodiceious flowers, each with a cap of 5 coherent enducous petals. From Cissue, its topical representative, it is further distinguished by the content of thickneed (not subulable) stylended (not subulab



withe of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. The only other American species not found in the United States is V. Blancoti of the Sierra Madre. A few species are peculiar to Asia, 5 to Japan, China, and India, V. Amurensis to Siberia. The numerous tropical and south temperate species formerly ascribed to Vilis are now referred to Cisus, including 17 in Australia. Several in mountains of India and Java produce edible fruit; 3 extend within the southern United States, 2 in Texas—the shrub V. bipinnata (now Cissus stans) and the ornamental vine known as yerba deb brey, V. (C.) incisa—and 1 in Florida, V. (C.) sieyoides, for which see china-root and bastard bryony (under bryony).

vitleri, n. An obsolete spelling of victualer.

vitoe, n. [Tupi.] A South American nocturnal monkey of the genus Nyctipithecus, as N. felinus, the cia. See douroucouli.

vitrea¹, n. Pluval of vitreum.

vitrea² (vit'rē-ii), n. pl. [NL., neut, pl. of L. vitrus, of glass: see vitreous.] A term used for antique glass vessels or fragments of the same.

ration of glass vessels or fragments of the same. II. S. Caming, J. A. A., X. 192. vitrella (vi-trel'ii), n.; pl. vitrellæ (-6). [NL., < vitreum + dim.-ella.] Same as retinophora. Omnatidium consists of two corneagen cells, four vitrellæ, and seven retinular cells. Amer. Nat., XXIV. 356.

vitremitet, n. An unexplained word which occurs in the following lines:

She that helmed was in starke stoures, And wan by force tounes stronge and toures, Shal on hir heed now were a vitremyte. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1. 382.

[The early editions read autremite, the Six Texts and Tyrwhilt read as here, and the Harleian MS, has augutermyte. Skeat conjectures that it means a 'glass head-dress,' as contrasted with a helmet. Nothing as yet really satis-

contrasted with a helmet. Nothing as yet really satisfactory has been proposed.]
vitreodentinal (vit*rē-ē-den'ti-nal), a. [

ritreodentine + -al.] Of the character of vitreodentine; pertaining to vitreodentine.

vitreodentine (vit*rē-ē-den'tin), n. [< L. vitreus, of glass, + E. dentine.] A variety of dentine of particularly hard texture, as distinguished from osteodentine and vasodentine.

vitreo-alectric (vit*rē-ā-ā-lek'fujk), a. [< L. vi-

witreo-electric (vit*"rē-ō-ē-lek'trik), a. [< L. vi-tras, of glass, + E. electric.] Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or electricity similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass. vitreosity (vit-rē-os'i-ti), n. [< vitreous + -lty.]

nothing positive tierchiefs, or reteriners, similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass. vitreosity (vit-rē-os'i-ti), n. [\(\circ\) vitreous + -ity.] Vitreousness.

The pages bristle with "hard words," some of which are new to science. Vitreosity has an uncanny sound.

Nature, XLI. 40.

vitreous (vit'rē-us), a. and n. [Cf. F. vitreux and Sp. vitreo = Pg. It. vitreo; \(\chick\) L. vitreus, of glass, \(\chick\) vitron, glass, orig. "viditum. a transparent substance, \(\chick\) videre, see: see vision. (f. vitric, verre, etc.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from glass; resembling glass.—2.

Consisting of glass: as, a vitreous substance.—3. Resembling glass in some respects; glassy: thus, an object may be vitreous in its hardness, in its gloss, in its structure, etc. Specifically, in anal. and zool., vitriform; glassy: like glass—(a) in transparency, as a clear jelly may resemble glass; hyaloid; as, the ritreous body of humor of the eye; (b) in translucency, thinness, or smoothness; hyaline; as, a vitreous shell; (c) in hardness and brittleness; as, the vitreous tablets of the skull; (d) in mode of cleavage; cleanent; as, a vitreous fracture; (c) in chemical composition; silicious: as, a vitreous sponge.—Vitreous body of the eye, the pellucid gelatinous substance which fills about four fifths of the ball of the eye, behind the crystalline lens; the vitreous humor or lens. See cut under cpc!—Vitreous degeneration. Sance as hyaline degeneration (which see, under hyaline)—Vitreous electricity, electricity produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from research of the eye; correlated with crystalline lens.—Vitreous bumor of the eye, the vitreous mesochorus vitreous, a hymenopterous hyperparasite which was supposed to destroy the army-worm.—Vitreous humor of the eye, the vitreous mosaic, mosaic the tessere of which are of glass, especially in jewely for personal adornment, where it differs from enamel-work in the the pieces of glass are cut out cold and inhald like gens.—Vitreous bumor of the eye, the v



vitrescence (vi-tres'ens), n. [< vitrescen(t) + -ce.] The state of becoming glassy, or of grow-

ing to resemble glass. vitrescent (vi-tres'ent), a. [(L. vitrum, glass, +-event.] Turning into glass; tending to become glass.

vitrescible (vi-tres'i-bl), a. [= F. vitrescible; as vitresc(cut) + -ible.] Capable of becoming glassy, or of being turned into glass.

vitreum (vit'rē-um), n.: pl. vitrea (-\vec{n}). [NI neut. of L. ritreus, glassy: see ritreous.] The corpus vitreum, vitreous body, or vitreous humor of the eye. See cut under eyel. vitric (vit'rik), a. [\(\) L. vitrum, glass, \(+ \) -ic.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, glass or any

vitreous material.

vitries (vit'riks), n. [Pl. of vitree see ics.]

1. Glass and glassy materials in general.—2.
The study or history of glass and glass-manufacture. Compare ceramics.

racture. Compare ceramics.

vitrifaction (vit-ri-fak'shon), n. [\(\) L. vitrum, glass, \(+ \) fuerre, pp. factus, make, do: see fuetum. \]

1. The art or operation of turning into glass. \(-2 \). The act or process of becoming glass. vitrifacture (vit-ri-fak'tūr), n. [\(\) L. vitrum, glass, \(+ \) factura, a making: see facture. \]

The manufacture of glass.

vitrifiability (vit-ni-fi-a-bil'i-ti), n. [(vitrifia-ble+-ity (see-bility).] The property of being vitrifiable.

vitrifiable (vit'ri-fi-a-bl), a. [\lambda F. vitrifiable; as ritrify + -able.] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion: as, flint and alkalis are vitrifiable.—Vitrifiable col-

vitrificable (vit-rif'i-kq-bl), a. [\(\) vitrific(ate) + -able.] Same as ritrifiable. [Rare.] vitrificate (vit'ri-fi-kat'), v. t.; pret. and pp. vitrificate (vit'ri-fi-kat'), v. t.; pret. and pp. vitrificated, ppr. vitrificating. [\(\) NL. *vitrificatus, pp. of *vitrificare, vitrify: see vitrify.] To vitrify. [Rare.] vitrification (vit'ri-fi-kā'shon), n. [\(\) F. vitrification = Sp. vitrificacion = Pg. vitrificação = It. vitrificacione; as vitrificate + -ion.] Conversion into glass, or in general into a unaterial having a glassy or vitreous structure. Some minhaving a glassy or vitreous structure. Some min-crals and most rocks, when fused, are converted into a more or less perfect glass, or become vitrified. This is the eas- when the melted material cools rapidly; but if cooled slowly more or less complete devitrification takes place, and a lithoid structure is the result. See devitrifi-cation.

vitrified (vit'ri-fid), p.a. Converted into glass; hence, by extension, partially converted into glass, as having the exterior converted into a glass, as having the exterior converted into a glaze, or having the substance hard and glassy from exposure to heat: as, vitrified tiles.—Vitrified fort or vall, one of a type of early native defensive structures found in Scotland, France, etc., in which heavy walls of silicious stone have been exposed to fire, with the result that they have become to some extent vitrified. There has been much discussion as to whether this is an accidental result of the burning of wooden superstructures or of later structures built against the walls, or whether it is an effect sought purposely by the builders with the view of making the walls more solid. See vitrification.

jeation. vit'ri-form), a. [\lambda L. vitrum, glass, + forma, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; vitreous in appearance. vitrify (vit'ri-fi), v: pret. and pp. vitrified, ppr. vitrified, [\lambda F. vitrifier = Sp. Pg. vitrified = II. vitrificate. \lambda NL. vitrified \lambda \lambda L. vitrum, glass, + form \lambda \lam +-ficure, \(\) facere, make, do (see -fy).] I. trans. To convert into glass by the action of heat. See

glass.
II. intrans. To become glass; be converted into glass.

into glass.

Chanists make vessels of animal substances calcin'd, which will not ritrify in the fire.

Arbuthnot, Allments, iv. § 1.

Vitrina (vi-tri'nii), n. [NL. (Drapiez, 1801).

(L. ritrum, glass: see vitreous.] 1. The typical genus of l'itrinidæ, having a very thin, delicate, and transparent shell; glass-snails, as l'. pellucida. l'. limpida, etc.—2. [l.c.] A glass-snail of this genus.

vitrine (vit'rin), n. [(F. vitrine, (vitre, window-glass, L. vitron, glass.] A show-case; a case or inclosure of glass for the display of delicate articles, whether in a museum, a private house,

articles, whether in a museum, a private house, or a shop.

Many caskets and vases are in upright vitrines standing on the floor, while numerous larger works are in wall cases.

Athenaun, No. 3207, p. 480.

Vitrinidæ (vī-trin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Vitrina + -idæ.] A family of monotrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus Vitrina; the glass-snails. They have the shell heliciform, very thin, too small to contain the animal, and of a few rapidly enlarging whorls; the jaw rib-

less and smooth or striate, the teeth differentiated into a median tricuspid one, lateral ones bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginal ones aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. The species are numerous. Also Vitrininæ, as a subfamily of Limacidæ or of Helicidæ.

Vitrinoid (vit'ri-noid), a. [< Vitrina + -oid.]

Like a glass-snail; resembling the Vitrinidæ, or related to them.

Helicarion has a vitrinoid shell.

P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

vitriol (vit'ri-ol), n. [Formerly also vitriolt; < ME. vitriol, vitriole, < OF. (and F.) vitrol = Sp. Pg. It. vitriole = D. vitriol = G. Sw. Dan. vitriol, < ML. vitriolum, vitriol, neut. of vitriolus, var. of LL. vitreolus, of glass, glass, dim. of L. vitrevs, of glass: see vitreous.] Sulphuric acid, or one of many of its compounds, which in certain states have a glassy appearance.

Cered pokets, sal peter, ritriole. Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1, 255.

Cered pokets, sal peter, ritriole.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

Blue vitriol, copper vitriol, hydrous copper sulphate.
When found in nature, it is called chalcanthite or cyanosite.—Elixir of vitriol. See clivir.—Green vitriol. Same as copperas; in mineral., the species melanterite.—Lead vitriol. Sume as anglesite.—Nickel vitriol, hydrated nickel sulphate; in mineral., the species morenosite.—Oil of vitriol, concentrated sulphuric acid.—Red iron vitriol, in mineral., same as bottyogen.—Red vitriol. (a) A sulphate of cobalt; in mineral., the species biebers ite. Also called cobalt-vitriol. (b) Ferric sulphate; same as colochtar. Also called vitriol.—Salt of vitriol, zinc sulphate. Also called vitriol.—Salt of vitriol, zinc sulphate. White or zinc vitriol, hydrated zinc sulphate; in mineral., the species gostarite.

vitriolate (vit'ri-ō-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. vitriolated (vit'ri-ō-lāt), a. [{ vitriol + -ate2.}]

To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxid, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the suiphid of iron when vitriolated becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. Also ritriolize.

vitriolate (vit'ri-ō-lāt), a. [{ vitriolate, v.] Converted into a vitriol or a sulphate.

vitriolation (vit'ri-ō-lāt)shon), n. [{ vitriolate + -ion.}] The act or process of converting into a vitriol or a sulphate. Also vitriolization.

vitriolic (vit-ri-ol'ik), a. [= F. vitriolique = Sp. ritriolice = Pg. It. vitriolice, as vitriol + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to vitriol; having the properties of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

We were fain to have recourse to the rum, a horrid, vitriolic beverace, which burned our throats and stomachs

We were fain to have recourse to the rum, a horrid, vit-riolic beverage, which burned our throats and stomachs like melted lead. *E. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 166.

2. Biting; caustic; very severe or censorious. Sensitive to his vitrolic criticism.

O. W. Holmes, Account of the Composition of "The Last

Vitriolic acidt, an obsolete name for oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid.—Vitriolic ether, sulphuric ether.
vitrioline (vit'ri-ō-lin), a. [< vitriol + -ine1.]
Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

A spring of a vitrioline taste and odour. Fuller, Worthics, Yorkshire, III. 396.

The Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the Vitrioline Juice or Salt dissolved. Ray, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 198.

vitriolizable (vit'ri-ol-ī-za-bl), a. [\(\circ\) vitriolize + -able.] Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

vitriol. vitriolization (vit"ri-ol-i-zā'shon), n. [= F. vitriolization = Sp. vitriolizacion; as vitriolize + -ation.] Same as vitriolation. vitriolize (vit"ri-ol-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. vitriolized, ppr. vitriolizing. [= Sp. vitriolizar; as vitriol + -izc.] 1. Same as vitriolate.—2. To reside the property of the vitriolizar. poison or injure with vitriol.

The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive vitriolized himself.

Daily News (London), March 15, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

vitrioloust (vit'ri-ol-us), a. [< ritriol + -ous.]
Containing vitriol; vitriolie.
vitro-di-trina (vit'rō-di-trō'nÿ), n. [It.: ritro, glass; di, of; trina, lace, galloon.] Lacework glass, especially that in which the white threads gass, especially that in which the white threads are crossed at an angle forming lozenge-shaped compartments, every one of which, in some specimens, contains a small air-bubble. Compare reticulated glass, under glass. vitrophyre (vit'rō-fir), n. [< L. vitrum, glass, + (por)phyre (vit'rō-fir), porphyry.] The name given by Vogelsang to a subdivision of the porphyrite rocks in which the ground-mass consists are

rocks in which the ground-mass consists exclusively of a glassy magma. See gronophyre. vitrophyric (vit-rō-fir'ik), a. [(vitrophyre + -ic.] Consisting of, or having the characters of, vitrophyre. vitrophyre.

Among the pyroxenic rocks the most noticeable varie-es are the labradorite-andesites, the pyroxene-andesites of which both "trachytoid" and "vitrophyric" foun-ecur. Philos. Mag., XXIX. 283.

Vitruvian (vi-trö'vi-an), a. [< L. Fitruvius (see def.) + -an.] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollic, a Roman architect of the latter part of the first century B. C., the author of an important treatise on architecture, which, although its statements can be accepted only after careful criticism, preserves much that is valuable regarding Greek and Roman art.— Vitruvian scroll, an architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls, of



Vitruvian Scroll .- From Palazzo Pesaro, Venice.

fanciful and varied effect. It frequently occurs in friezes of the Composite order.

vitry (vit'ri), n. A fine kind of canvas, for

whire your ri, n. A nine kind of entrys, for making paulins and powder-cloths. Farrow, Mil. Energe., I. 361.

vitta (vit'\(\bar{a}\), n.; pl. vitt\(\epsilon\) (-\(\bar{e}\)). [NL., \lambda L. vitta, a band, a fillet, \lambda viere, bend or twist together, plait.] 1. A headband, fillet, or garland; specifically a second control of the cally, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a band or fillet used as a dec-

oration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, statues, and al-tars.—2. One of the infulæ or lappets of a miter. fulm or lappets of a miter.

—3. In bot, an oil-tube, or receptacle for oil, found in the fruits of most Umbelliferæ. They are longitudinal canals or tubes filled with an aromatic or peculiar secretion. Their usual position is in the intervals between the ridges of the fruit, where they occur singly or in groups. Their number, size, position, etc., are of great systematic value. See oil-tube.

4. In xool. a hand a street.

4. In zool., a band; a streak or stripe, as of color or tex-ture; a fascia.



vittate (vit'āt), a. [\langle L. vittatus, bound with a fillet, \langle vitta, a fillet: see vitta.] Provided with or having a vitta or vittæ; in bot., also, striped longitudinally.

striped longitudinally.
vittlet, n. An obsolete spelling of victual.
vitular (vit'ū-lär), a. [< L. vitulus, a calf: see
vcal.] Of or pertaining to, or connected with,
calves.—Vitular or vitulary apoplexy, apoplexy occurring in cows during parturition.—Vitular or vitulary
fever. Same as vitular apoplexy.
vitulary (vit'ū-lā-ri), a. Same as vitular.
vituline (vit'ū-lin), a. [< L. vitulinus, of or
pertaining to a calf or veal, < vitulus, a calf:
see veal.] 1. Of or pertaining to a calf or
veal.

If a double allowance of vituline brains deserve such honor [to be exhibited as a wonder as a double-headed calf], there are few commentators on Shakespeare that would have gone afoot.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 167.

2. Like a calf in some respect: as, the vituline seal, the common harbor-seal, Phoca vitulina.

vituperable (vī-tu'pe-ra-bl), a. [< ME. vituperable = Sp. vituperable = Pg. rituperavel = It. vituperable, < L. vituperables, blamable, < vituperare, blame: see vituperate.]

Deserving of or liable to vituperation; censurable; blameworthy. Caston.

vituperate (vī-tu'pe-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. vituperated, ppr. vituperating. [< L. vituperatus, pp. of vituperare < Pt. Sp. vituperare = Pt. Sp. vituperar = F. vituperar, blame, censure, < vitum, fault, defect, + parare, furnish, provide, contrive.] To address abusive language to; find fault with abusively; abuse verbally; rate; objurgate. 2. Like a calf in some respect: as, the rituline

objurgate.

The incensed priests . . . continued to raise their voices, vituperating each other in bad Latin.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxiii.

The Earl [Leicester] hated Norris more bitterly than be-fore, and was perpetually vituperating him. Motley, Hist. Netherlands, 11. 514.

=Syn. To revile, vilify, benate, upbraid, rail at. The person or creature rituperated is directly addressed.

Vituperation (vi-tū-pe-rā'shon), n. [< OF. F. rituperation = Sp. vituperacion = Pg. vituperacion = It. vituperacion, < L. vituperatio(n-), blame, censure. < vituperare, blame: see vitu-

perate.] The act of vituperating; censure with abusive terms; abuse; railing.

When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by flerceness and pride, then vituperation comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.

Donne, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 155.

=Syn. Objurgation, scolding, reviling, upbradding, vituperative (vi-tu pe-ra-tiv), a. [=1t. ritupe-rativo; as vituperate + -ire.] Serving to vituperate; containing or expressing abusive cen-

As these Cleopatra barges floated along with their soft burden, torrents of vitaperative epithet were poured upon them by the rough children of Neptune. W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 3.

=Syn. Opproblems, scurifieds
vituperatively (vi-tu'pe-rā-tiv-li), adv. In a
vituperative manner; with vituperation; abu-

vituperator (vi-tú'pe-rà-tor), n. [= Sp. Pg. vituperator = It. vituperatore, < L. vituperator, a blamer, a censurer, < vituperate, blame: see vituperate.] One who vituperates; one who censures abusively; a reprehender; a reviler.

The election of Luttrell, one of the flercest ritup rators of the City democrats.

**Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., All.

of the City democrats P(x, y, h) = P(x, y, h), wituperious (vi-tū-pē'ri-us), a. [Irreg. $\langle v_i t t t t - p_i v_i a_i b_i \rangle + \beta - n s.$] Constituting or conveying vituperation; disgraceful. [Rare.]

A ritiperious and vile name.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv 6. (Latham.)

viure (vě'ūr), n. [Ol', viure.] In her., a very slender band or ribbon which may cross the field stender band or froton which may cross the held in any direction, and as to the width and char-acter of which much liberty is allowed. Thus, a rance nebula in tend may be a ribbon curved like the line nebuly and having a general direction bendwise. Also name and turne. Viuva (vyō'yā), n. A scorpanoid fish, Schusto-

des (Schastosomus) oratis, one of the rockfishes of the coast of California, where it is found in or the coast of valuorant, where it is round in deep water, and is not common. The body is deep, with almost oval profile, the color is olivace ous ting d with hightred (specially on the under parts, and variously spot-ted with black both on the body and on the flux, the length

attained is a foot or more.

The evolvial, interp. [It. (= P. rue), (long) wixa (ve'va), interp. [It. (= 1', rne), (long) live, 3d pers, sing, impv. of ravere, (L. rwere, live.] An Italian exchanation corresponding to the French cive, 'long live,' Often used substantively; as, the civas of the crowd.

Whereat the popular exultation drunk.
With indrawn ricus the whole sunny air,
While through the murmuring windows rose and sunk
A cloud of kerchif of drands.

Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, i.

vivace (vê-va'che), a. {lt., = E. rivacious.} In music, lively, noting passages to be rendered with rapidity of pace and brilliancy of style. The term is used either absolutely or to qual-

ify indications of pace, as alligro virues, vivacious (vi- or vi-va'shus), a. [= Γ, rirae = Sp. Pg. rivaz = It, rivae, ζ L. rivar (virue-), lively, quick, eager, also tenacious of life, long-lived, \(\sim viere, \) live: see vivid. \(\) 1. Having vigorous powers of life; long-lived; tenacious

Though we should allow them their perpetual calmand equability of heat, they will never be able to prove that therefore men would be retrientous as they would have us believe.

Leading

This in the seventh Eneld - what, the Eighth? Right - thanks, Abote - though the Christian's dumb, The Latinist's recomment nyon yet? Informing, Ring and Book, H. 20.

2. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness.

People of a more reactous temper [than) more Hol-Lunders Howell, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Here, if the poet hist not been rivacious Steels, Spectator, No. 13.

=Syn. 2. Admitted brisk, gay, merry focund, light-hearted, sportive, frolknome. See animation vivaciously (vi- or vi-va'shus-h), adv. In a vi-vacious manner; with vivacity, life, or spirit, vivaciousness (vi- or vi-va'shus-nes), n. 1). The state of being long-lived; longevity.

2. The state or character of being vivacious;

vivacity; liveliness. Barley, 1727.
vivacissimo (vé-va-chis'i-mo), a. [It., superl. of rwace: see rwace.] In music, very lively: noting passages to be rendered with great ra-

platsages to be rendered with great rapidity and brilliancy, vivacity (vi- or vi-vas'j-ti), n. [\$\xi\$ P. vivaciti' = Sp. vivacidad = Pg. vivacidade = It. vvaciti, \$\xi\$ L. vvacita(t-)s, vital force, tenacity or vigor of life, \$\xi\$ vivax (vvac-), lively, tenacious of life; see vivacious.] 1\xi\$. Vital force; vigor.

21. Tenacity of life; hence, length of life; longevity.

James Sands of Horborn . . . in this county is most remarkable for his viracitn; for he lived . . . 140 years.

Fuller, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 140.

3. Liveliness of manner or character; spright-liness of temper or behavior; animation; life; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

Heat and vicacity in age is an excellent composition for business.

Bacon, Youth and Age,

It is remarkable that those who want any one sense ossess the others with greater force and rieacity,

Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

Memory even in early childhood never functions alone; . . . it is or appears to be essentially connected with the reneity of the perceptions and the exactitude of the judgments.

B. Percz, quoted in Mind, XII. 281.

4. That which is vivacious; a vivacious act or saying. [Rare.]

"Jacques Damour," . . . in spite of a few rivacities of speech, is a play with which the censure, to escape which is a principal object of the Théatre Libre, would not dream of moddling.

Athenaeum, No. 319s, p. 189.

=Syn. 3. Life, Livelines, etc. See animation.
vivandière (vé-von-di-rv'), n. [F., fem. of virandur = Sp. rivandero = Pg. vivandeiro, < It.
vivandière, a sutler, < vivanda, food: see riand.]
A woman attached to French and other con-

A woman attached to French and other constinental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. Vivands result exist in the French army, but the uniform, which was generally a modified form of that of the regiment, has been mandomed by order.

Vivarium (vi-vā'ri-um), n.; pl. rivariums, rivarium (vi-vā'ri-um), n.; pl. rivariums, rivarium (inny, -ii). [CL. rivarium, an inclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive, \(\circ \) vivas, living, alive, \(\circ \) vivare, live; see rivid.] A place where animals of any kind are kept alive in their natural state as far as nossible; a vivary: their natural state as far as possible; a vivary; a zoological park. A vivarium may be adapted to all kinds of animals, one for special purposes may be called by a particular name. A place for fish, etc., is an again rum (of which the generic opposite is terrarium); for birds, an ariary, for frozs a runarium; for mollucks a randers, etc. A vivarium in popular lunguage takes its name from the animals kept in it, as piezen, henners, etc.

There is also adjoining to it a vic traum for estrices, pea-codes, swanns, cranes, etc. Ecolon, Diary, Nov. 17, 1641 vivary (vi'va-ri), n.; pl. vivaries (-riz). [C.L.

(a arium: see ca arium.) A vivarium. [Rare.]

The garden has every variety, hills, dales rocks, grooves, aviatios, ricarres, fountaines. Ecolom, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

That cage and rivary
Of fowls and beasts.
Diams, Progress of the Soul, iii.

vivat (vi'vat), n. [= 1', cicat (as L.), also cove = 1t. Sp. Pg. raa; \(\subseteq L. cicat, 3\) decressing, pressibly, of covere, live: see rand. (Cf. rata, rive?.] An exclamation of applicuse or joy; a viva.

An eventime or appear.

Twenty-even millions travelling on such courses, with gold fingling in every posket, with ricats he even high, are incevently advancing... to the firm land's end.

Carlyle.

viva voce (vi'vā vō'sē). [L., by or with the living voice: vivā, abl. sing. fem. of rāva, living; toce, abl. sing, of rox, voice; see toce.] By word of mouth; orally. It is sometimes used attributively; as, a riva core vote.

The king's atternes, on the contrary, I rg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions Of divers witnesses, which the duke desired To have brought tred rose to lifs face.

Shat, Hen. VIII., if. 1, 15.

Nothing can equal a ric t-roce (Aumination for trying a candidate sknowledge in the contents of a long history or philo ophical treatise.

The Nation, XLVIII, 506

vivda, n. See viida, vivel (viv), a. [C I', vii, fem. vive, lively, quick, CL, vivas, alive, Crivere, live: see vival.] 1†. Lively; vivid; vivacious; forcible. Bacon, War with Spain.

Not that I am able to express by words, or after by eloquence, the rice image of my own inward thankfulness, Wilton's James I. (Nares)

2. Bright; clear; distinct. [Scotch.] vive² (vev), interj. [F. (= It. viva), 3d pers. sing, impv. of vivee, live; see viva, vivat.] Long live; as, vive le roi, long live the king; vive la laqutelle, success to tritles or sport. vively! (viv'li), adv. [< vivel + -ly².] In a vivid or lively manner.

Where statues and Joves acts were rirely limit'd.

Marston, Sophonisha, iv. 1.

A thing rively presented on the stage.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, H. 1.

vivency† (vi'ven-si), n. [\langle L. viven(t-)s, ppr. of vivere, live, + -cy.] Manner of living.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vincy.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., il. 1.

Airc, . . . of all the Elements the most noble, and fullest of vivacitie and Huelyhood.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 156.

New York of Microscopic and Full vivarium. See vivarium. A vivarium.

And before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a Vyvere, in maner of a gret Lake fulle of Watre: and there in Pilgrymes casten Gold and Sylver, Perles and precyous Stones, with outen nombre, in stede of Offrynges.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

Viverra (vi-ver'ii), n. [NL., < L. viverra, a ferret.] A Linneaü genus of carnivorous quadrupeds which contained 6 species (now placed in different modern families), and which has by

ret.] A Linnean genus of carnivorous quadrupeds which contained 6 species (now placed in different modern families), and which has by successive restrictions been confined to the true civets as the type of the family Vicerridæ. See cuts under civet-cat and tangalung.

Viverridæ (vi-ver'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \ Viverra + -idæ.] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the aluroid or feline series of the fissiped Feræ, typified by the genus Viverra. The family has been made to cover a miscellaneous assortment of animals, such as the coatis and basarids of the New World, some of the Mustelidæ, the kinkajou (Gereoleptes), the Cryptoproctidæ, etc. Excluding all these, the Viverribe constitute a natural and very extensive and diversified family of small cat-like or weasel-like carnivorous quadrupeds, djeitignade, or almost plantigrade, generally with long, low body, short legs, long and sometimes pre-bensile or curly tail, and long, sharp snout, and for the most part provided with peculiar anal glands secreting the substance called circt or a similar product. All the Viverritæ helong to the told World, in the warmer parts of which their genera, species, and individuals abound. Their nearest relatives are the hyenas. In the reluroid series (see "Rumoidea) the Viverridæ are distinguished by the number of their tecth, which are thirty-four to forty, there being on each side of the upper jaw two molars (exceptionally one) four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; and on each side of the under faw two molars, four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; the upper molars and the back love rmolar are tube culate. The Viverridæ fall naturally into two main divisions, based primarily upon certain each one and sharp retractile claws of the one section, as contrasted with the straight toes and blunt claws of the other: these are respectively styled aluroped or each oted, and cumped or dog-footed. The former is the viverrine section in strictness, the latter the herpestine section; ea

viverriform (vi-ver'i-torm), a. [〈 L. viverra, ferret, + forma, form.] Viverrine in form and structure; noting the large series of Old World quadrupeds of the families Viverrida and Production.

Lupleride.

Viverrinæ (viv-e-ri'në), n, pl. [NL, & Viverrat
+ -ma.] A division of Viverride. (a) Broadly,
one of two subfamilies of Viverrider, the other being Herpertaux, distinguishing the civets, genets, etc., from the
leftneumons, etc.; the eat footed Viverride, as distinguished from the dox-footed series of the same (b) Narrowly, one of 11 subfamilies of Viverrider, including only
the civets and genets proper, of the genera Viverra, Viver-



Raye (Prierranda malaceusis).

ricula, and Genetia, having the body comparatively robust and cat-like, and the molars 2 above and 1 below on each side. See also cuts under circt-cat, genet, and tangating.

viverrine (vi-ver'in), a. and u. [\langle NI. viverriviverrine (vi-ver'in), a, and n. [CNL, viverrinus, CL, viverra, a ferret: see viverra.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Viverridæ: viverriform in a proper sense: more particularly, belonging to the Viverrinæ: not herpestine.—Viverrine cat, the wagat, Felis vicerrina of Indla, a true cat.—Viverrine dasyure, a variety of Dasquens maugei of South Australia and Tusmania.

II. n. A member of the Viverridæ, and especially of the Viverrinæ.

Also viverrin.

Also viverrin.

vivers (vē'vèrz), n. pl. [{F. vivres, provisions, {vivre, live. <L. vivere, live. Cf. viand.] Food; catables; vietuals. [Scotch.]

Catables; Victures. [Scotten.]

I could never away with raw oatmeal, slockened with water, in all my life. Call it drammock or crowdie, or just what ye list, my vivers must thole five and water.

Scott, Pirate, v.

vives (vivz), n. pl. [Also corruptly fives; short-ened from avives, \(OF. avives, also vives, a disease of horses, \(Sp. twinas, adivas = Pg. adibe (cf. It. rivole, ML. rivolw), a disease of animals, \(Ar. adahiba, \(al. \), the, + dhiba, she-wolf.] A disease of animals, particularly of horses, and more especially of young horses at grass, lo-cated in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in sup-

Vires, "Certaine kirnels growing under the horsses care," Topsell, 1607, p. 360. (Halliwell.)

Viviani's problem. See problem. vivianite (viv'i-an-it), n. [Named after J. H. Vivian, an English metallurgist.] In mineral., a hydrous phosphate of iron protoxid, occurring crystallized, also cleavable, massive, fibrous, and earthy, nearly colorless when altered, but

and earthy, nearly colorless when altered, but on exposure becoming blue or green. The earthy valety, called blue iron earth or natice Prusian blue, is sometimes used as a pigment.

Vivid (viv'id), a. [ζ L. viridus, animated, spirited, ζ vivere, live, akin to vita, life, Gr. βίος, life, Skt. √ jir, live! see vital and quiek.] 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense: as, the vivid colors of the rainbow; the vivid green of flourishing vegetables.

The fullest and most vivid colours.

Newton, Opticks, I. ii. 10.

Which flashed at this from out the other's eye.

Wordsworth.

All yielding is attended with a less *rivid* consciousness than resistance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

A good style is the rivid expression of clear thinking.

Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 461. 2. Producing a distinct and strong impression on the mind; presented to the mind with exceptional clearness and force; of a mental fac-

ulty, having a clear and vigorous action. Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid, the power of memory may be too much neglected and lose its improvement. Walls, Improvement of the Mind, i. 17.

Pope, whose vivid genius almost persuaded wit to re-nounce its proper nature and become poetic. Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 150.

Somewhere in the list of our imaginations of absent feelings there must be found the rividest of all. These optical reproductions of real form are the rividest of all.

W. James, Prin, of Psychol., 11, 260.

=Syn. 1. Lucid, striking, lustrous, luminous, vigorous. vividity (vi-vid'i-ti), n. [\(\text{vivid} + \text{-ity.} \) 1. The character or state of being vivid; vividness. [Rare.]

Strength of attention, clearness of discernment, amplitude of comprehension, rividity and rapidity of imagination. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 12. 2t. Vitality.

The withdrawing of competent meat and drink from the body ... makes way for dryness, whence the kindly heat (which, like other fire, might be a good servant, must needs be an ill master, getting more than due and wonted strength, ... turns on that substantial viridity, exsicuting and consuming it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 430.

vividly (viv'id-li), adv. In a vivid manner; so as to be vivid, in any sense.
vividness (viv'id-nes), n. The property of being vivid, in any sense; vividity.

All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and rividness of thought in the discoverer, Whewell.

vivific (vi-vif'ik), a. [= F. vivifique = Sp. vivifice = Pg. It. vivifice, \(\) LL. vivificus, making
alive, quickening: see vivify.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. [Rare.]

Without whose [the sun's] salutary and vivific beams all motion . . . would speedily cease, and nothing be left here below but darkness and death.

*Ray, Works of Creation, i.

vivifical (vi-vif'i-kal), a. [< vivific + -al.]

vivifical (vi-vit'i-kail), a. [\(\circ\) vivificant (vi-vit'i-kant), a. [\(\circ\) off. vivificant (vi-vit'i-kant), a. [\(\circ\) off. vivificant \(\circ\) Sp. Pg. vivificante, \(\circ\) LL. vivifican(t-)s, ppr. of vivificare, make alive: see vivify.] Vivifie; vivifying. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685. vivificate (vi-vit'i-kait), v. t.; pret. and pp. vi-vificated, ppr. vivificating. [\(\circ\) LL. vivificatus, pp. of vivificare, make alive: see vivify.] 1. To give life to; animate; vivify. [Rare.] With bis understanding free to think of other things,

With his understanding free to think of other things, even as God vivificates and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.

Dr. H. More, Philosophic Cabbala, i.

Those vertebrates which are viviparous: an old division, contrasted with Ovipara, and containing the mammals. De Blainville. The division is worthless, as some mammals are oviparous, and many of the lower vertebrates are viviparous, as are also some invertebrates. The name is a survival of the unfittest from the time of Aristotle, the later Vivipara or Zootoka being the Coorocovra et avrois (mammals) of that author.

Viviparidæ (viv-i-par'i-de), n. pl. [NL., < Vi-viparus (the typical genus + -idx.] A family of temioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus Viviparus. They have a flat foot, moderate rostrum, elongate tentacles, with one of which the nale organ is adnate, eyes on prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles, radular teeth 3, 1, 3, the median broad, the lateral obliquely oblong, and the marginal with uarrow bases or unguiform; the shell sputal, with a continuous peritrene, and a more or less concentric operculum. It is a cosmopolitan group of fresh-water shells. Representatives of four genera occur in the United States, but of one only in Europe. They have often been called Paludinidæ.

Viviparity (viv-i-par'i-ti), n. [(vivipar(ous) + viviparity (viv-i-par'i-ti), n. [(viviparity outparity (viv-i-p

viviparity (vivi-par'i-ti), n. [\(\circ\vivipar(ous)\) +
-ity.] The state, character, or condition of being viviparous; the act, process, or result of vivisectionist (vivi-sek'shon-ist), n. [\(\circ\vivi-\viv

viviparoid (vi-vip'a-roid), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the Viviparoidw.

II. n. One of the Viviparidw.

viviparous (vi-vip'a-rus), a. [= F. vivipare = Sp. viviparo = Pa, It. viviparo, < LL. viviparus, that brings forth young alive, < L. vivus, alive, + parcre, bring forth, produce.] 1. Bringing forth alive; having young which maintain vascular vivial convention with the hadre of the second second convention. cular vital connection with the body of the parent until they are born in a comparatively

rent until they are born in a comparatively advanced stage of development; reproducing by birth, not by hatching from an egg which is laid and afterward incubated: correlated with overparous and overinjarous. See these words, and eggl. In strictness, all metazole animals and some protozoans are oviparous, since they produce over, but the distinction subsists in the duration of the period in which the product of conception remains in the body of the parent. If the egg is quickly extruded, the animal isoviparous; if it is esperated from the mother, but hatches inside the body, overviparous; if it comes to term in a womb, viviparous. Among vertebrates, all

2. In old chem., to restore or reduce to the natural state or to the metallic state, as a substance from a solution or a metal from an

vivification (viv"i-fi-kā'shon). n. [< F. vivification = Sp. vivificacion = Pg. vivificacion = It. vivi-ficazione, < LL. vivificatio(n-), a making alive, a quickening, < vivificare, pp. vivificatus, make alive: see vivify.] 1. The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; the act of giving life; revival. [Rare.]

oxid: revive.

The nature of vivification is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 695.

Face. After mortification:

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1. It [the heart] is the member that hath first life in man, and it is the last that dies in man, and to all the other members gives vivilication. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 258.

2. In physiol., the transformation of proteid matter into living tissue, occurring as the final stage of assimilation.

vivificative (viv'-fi-kā-tiv), a. [\(\chivvi\) interest + -ive.] Capable of vivifying. [Rare.]

That lower vivificative principle of his soul did grow . . strong, and did . . . vigorously, and with . . . exultant sympathy and joy, actuate his vehicle.

Dr. H. Murc, Philosophic Cabbala, ii.

vivifier (viv'i-fī-er), n. One who vivifies; a

He [man] has need of a Vivifier, because he is dead.
St. Augustine, On Nature and Grace (trans.), XXV.

vivify (viv'i-fi), v.; pvet. and pp. vivified, ppr. vivify (viv'i-fi), v.; pvet. and pp. vivified, ppr. vivifien. [4 F. vivifier = Sp. Fg. vivificar = It. vivificare, and alive, restore to life. quicken (cf. vivificare, make alive, restore to life. quicken (cf. vivificare, making alive), alive, + facere, make, do.] I. trans. To make to be living; endue with life; animate; enliven; inspire as if with life. Harvey.

Winds of hostility . . . rather irritated and vivified the ense of security.

De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

Her childish features were vivified and enlightened by an expression of innocent intelligence charming to behold.

The Century, XXXVIII. 213.

II. intrans. To impart life or animation.

The second Adam, sleeping in a rivifying death, onely for the saluation of Mankinde, should sanctifie his Spouse the Church by those Sacraments which were derived out of his side.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 374.

Viviparat (vi-vip'a-rii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of LL. viviparus, viviparous: see viviparous.]
Those vertebrates which are viviparous: an old division, contrasted with Ovipara, and contain-



mammals excepting monotremes, no birds, many reptiles, and some fishes are viviparous. Invertelvates are mostly oviparous, in some cases ovoviviparous, in a few vivipa-

rous.
2. In bot., germinating or sprouting from a seed or bud which is still on the parent plant. The term is also sometimes equivalent to proliferous as applied to grasses, rushes, sedges, etc. See prolification, 2.

From an examination of the structure of viviparous asses.

Masters, Teratol., p. 169. From the Examination of the Statestate Statestate grasses.
Viviparous blenny, Zoarces viviparus (formerly Blennius viviparus), a fish of the family Lycodide. See Zoarces.—Viviparous fish, a fish which brings forth alive, especially a viviparous petch. Numerous other fishes, belonging to different families, are of this chardeter, as nearly if not all of the Lycodide, including the so-called viviparous blenny, certain scorpenoids, cyprinodonts, blind-fishes, and most sharks and rays.—Viviparous knotweed, the scripent-grass, Polygonan viviparium.—Viviparous lizard, the British Zooloca viviparium.—Viviparous shell, any member of the Viviparide.—Viviparous shell, any member of the Viviparide.
Viviparous yell, any member of the Viviparide.
Viviparous manner; by viviparity.
Viviparousness (vī-vip'a-rus-li), adv. In a viviparous manners, by viviparity.

viviparity.
Viviparus (vi-vip'a-rus), n. [NL. (Montfort, 1810), < LL. viviparus: see viviparous.] The typical genus of Viviparida, to which very different limits

have been ascribed, but always including such species as V. vulgaris and V. contectus

as V. vilgaris and V. contectus
of Europe. Several closely related
species inhabit the United States, as
V. georgianus and V. contectoides.
viviperception (viv i - persep'shon), n. [< L. vivus, living, + perception, perception.] The observation of
physiological functions or vital processes in their natural action without dissection of the living body: distinguished



the living body: distinguished from observation by means of vivisection. J.J. G. Wilkinson. [Rare.]
vivisect (vivi-sekt'), v. [< L. vivus, living, + sectus, pp. of secare, cut.] I, trans. To dissect the living body of; practise vivisection upon; anatomize, as a living animal. Athenœum, No. 3200, p. 252. [Recent.]
II, intrans. To practise vivisection; dissect a living animal. [Recent.]
vivisection (vivi-sek'shon), n. [< F. vivisection = Sp. vivisection, < L. vivus, living, + sectio(n-), a cutting: see section.] Dissection of a living body; the practice of anatomizing alive, or of experimenting upon living animals, for the experimenting upon living animals, for the purpose of investigating some physiological function or pathological process which cannot function or pathological process which cannot well be otherwise determined. Vivisection strictly includes only cutting operations; but the term is extended to any physiological experimentation upon living animals, as compression of parts by ligatures, subjection of the creature to special conditions of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and food, exhibition of polsons or other drugs, inoculation of disease, etc. Vivisection in competent and humane hands, under proper and reasonable restrictions, is fruitful of good results to the sciences of physiology and pathology.

The Vivisection Act of 1876 . . . is intended for the protection of vertebrate animals liable to be employed alive in physiological experiments. Encyc. Brit., XV. 799.

Painless vivisection, callisection. vivisectional (viv-i-sek'shon-al), a. [$\langle vivi-section+-al.$] Of or pertaining to vivisection.

The best way to enter the subject will be to take a lower creature, like a frog, and study by the rivisectional method the functions of his different nerve-centres.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 111.

section + -ist.] A vivisector; also, one who favors or defends the practice of vivisection.

Physiology, it is said, can scarcely be called a science as yet, and the contributions of *viviscetionists* to the understanding and amelioration of luman suffering have been almost nothing.

G. S. Uall, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisector (viv-i-sek'tor), n. [\langle L. vivus, living, + sector, a cutter; see sector.] One who practises viviscetion.

A judge or jury might have opinions as to the compara-tive value of the results obtained which would differ wide-ly from those of the rieisector himself. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VII. 682.

vivisectorium (viv"i-sek-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. vivi-scctoria (-ii). [NL.: see vivisect.] A place where vivisections are made.

Students have turned away siekened not only from the viviscetorium but from the study of medicine.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisepulture (viv-i-sep'ul-ţūr), n. [< L. vivus, living, + sepultura, burial: see sepulture.] The burial of a person alive. [Bare.]

Samo as vivace.

Same as riverec.

vivré (vē-vrā'), a. [Heraldie F., < OF. vivre, F.

girre, a serpent: see viper.] In her., gliding:
applied to a serpent used as a bearing.

applied to a serpent used as a dearing.

vixen (vik'sn), n. and n. [Formerly also vizon;
vix. of fixen, \(\text{ME. fixen}, \lambda \text{AS. "fixen, fixen, is she-fox: see fixen.]} \] I. n. 1. A she-fox.

Fixen. This is the name of a she-fox, otherwise and more anciently form. It is in reproach applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the sheefer.

Over the whole realm of song arose the Oriental dynasty under the prime viziership of hyron. the shee-for the snec-lox. Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 334.

They is Plumstead foxes, too; and a vixen was trapped just across the field yonder . . . no later than yesterday morning.

Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, Axalif.

The destruction of a rixen in April is a distinct blow to sport in the following season.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 412.

Hence -2. A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; scold; a termagant: formerly used occasionally of a man.

I think this be the curstest quean in the world; you see what she is, a little fair, but as proud as the devil, and the veriest rixen that lives upon God's carth.

Pecle, Old Wives Tale.

O, when she 's angry, she is keen and shrewd! She was a rizen when she went to school; And, though she be but little, she is sterce Shak, M. N. D., ill. 2, 321.

Those flery vixons, who (in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions) really do themselves embroil things, and raise inferrable combustions in the world.

I hate a Vixon, that her Maid assails, And scratches with her Bodkin, or her Nails Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

If a, Vivenish.

II, a. Vixenish.

Better [health] than he deserves, for disturbing us with his vixen brawls, and breaking God's peace and the King's. Scott, Antiquary, xxii.

vixenish (vik'sn-ish), a. $\lceil \langle vixen + -ish^1 \rangle \rceil$ Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vixen; cross; ill-tempered; snarling.

The shrill biting talk of a vixenish wife, George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi,

vixenly (vik'sn-li), a. [\(\chi vixen + -ly^1\)] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered.

Barrow, Pope's Supremacy. A vixenly pope Nevertheless, virenty as she looks, many people are seek-ing, at this very moment, to shelter themselves under the wing of the federal eagle. Hauthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 4.

viz. An abbreviation of videlicet, usually read viz. An abbreviation of videlicet, usually read 'namely.' The z here as in expresents a medicial smiled of contraction (a symbol also represented by a semicolon) originally a lightnetor the Latinet, and (and so equivalent to the symbol &) extended to represent the termination of and the chellide conjunction open, and finally used as a more mark of abbreviation, equivalent in use to the period as now so used, its being equivalent force, and not originally requiring the period after it.

Vizagapatam work. See work.

vizament (vi'za-ment), n. [A varied form of 'resement, [An intentionally erroneous form.]

The council look you shall desire to be or the few of

The council, look you, shall desire to be at the fear of Got, and not to hear a riot, take your rinaments in that, Shah, M. W. of W., f. 1. 50.

vizardt, n. An obsolete form of vizor. vizard-maskt, n. 1. A vizor; a mask.

That no Woman be Allow'd or presume to wear a Visard Mask in either of the The dres. J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, H. H.

2. One who wears a mask or vizor,

There is Sir Charles Sedley looking on, smiling with or at the actors of the se seenes, among the audience, . . . or firting with *cizard-maste* in the pit *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 172.

vizcacha, n. See viscacha. vizie, n. See visu. vizir, vizier (vi-zēr', often erroneously viz'ièr), $n = \{Also \ vivier, vezir, wizier; \pm F, visir, vezir \pm Sp, visir \pm Pg, vezir \pm It, visire \pm G, vezir \pm D,$ sp. v(sir = 1), v(sir = 1), v(sir = 1), v(zir = 1). v(zir = 1). Dan, v(sir), $\langle Turk, v(zir), \langle Ar, w(zir), a counselor, orig. a porter, bearer of the burdens of state, <math>\langle w(z), a \rangle$, bear a burden, sustain. Cf. alguazil, ult. the same word with the Ar, article.] The title of various high officials in Mohammedan countries, especially of the chief ministers of state.

chief ministers of state.

Thus utter'd Commonig, the daunth's visier;
The reply was the brandish of sabre and spear.

Byron, Siege of Corinth, xxii.

His subjects, headed by a set of hereditary ministers called visiers, have risen to oppose certain reforms proposed by Purrus Itam.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II, 165.

Grand vizir, the highest officer of state in certain Mohammedan countries; in the Turkish empire, the prime minister and formerly also commander of the army.

Pliny . . speaks of the practice of vivisepulture as continued to his own time.

Dean Liddell, Archeologia, XL 243. (Davies.)

Vivo (ver), a. [It., < L. vivus, living: see rive.]

Some are vivuse.

-ial.] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a

I appealed . . . to firmans and vizirial letters, in which force, as a means of prosclytism, was strictly forbidden.

J. Baker, Turkey, p. 181.

Over the whole realm of song arose the Oriental dynasty under the prime viziership of Byton.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 105.

Vizor, Visor (viz'or), n. [Formerly also visour, VOC. and more correctly viser, also visar, and, with excressent -d, visard, vizard; \ ME. viser, visere, vysere, \ OF. visiere, F. visière, a vizor, \ vis, face, countenance: see vis!, visage.] 1. For eather a provide a proposition, the force house in call. merly, a mask concealing the face; hence, in general, any disguise or means of concealment.

Under the viser of envie
Lo thus was hid the trecheric.

Gower, Conf. Amant., fi.

Lately within this realm divers persons have disguised and apparelled them, and covered their faces with risours and other things in such manner that they should not be known.

Lates of Henry VIII. (1511), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 70.

This lewd woman,
That wants no artificial looks or tears
To help the rizor she has now put on.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. In more modern usage, the movable front of the belief in general; more accurately, the up-per movable part. Where there are two it is also called nasal. See cuts under armet and helmet.

Yet did a splinter of his lance Through Alexander's vicor glance, Scott, Marmion, ili. 24.

And the knight Had vicer up, and show d a youthful face. Tennyon,

31. The countenance; visage.

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-woured a rizar. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. favoured a ricar.

4. The fore piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes. vizor, visor (viz'er), v. t. [\(\zeta\) vizor, u.] To cover with a vizor, in any sense.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver! Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence With rior'd falsehood and bree forgery? Milton, Comus, 1, 698.

vizorless, visorless (viz'or-les), a. [C vizor, resor, + des.] Having no vizor. Vlach (vlak), a. and n. Same as Wallachian. Vlack-vark (vlak'vark), n. [CD. vlek, formerly also vlak, vlack, spot (= D. fleck), + vark, Cvarken, hog, pig: see farrow! and pork, and ef, aardeark.] The wart-hog of South Africa, Phacocharms a thorpicus, very similar to the special content of the special content. eies figured under Phacocharus (which see).

vlaie, n. Same as vly. Vlemingkx's solution. See solution.

vly (vli or fli), n. [Also vly, vlei, rarely vlaic, erroneously fly; in local use in New York and New Jersey and in South Africa, in regions first settled by the Dutch. No D. form vhy appears in the D. dictionaries; it is prob. a local contraction, in a slightly deflected use, of D. valey (Sewel, 1766), now valler, orig. valleye (Kilian, 1508), a valley, vale, dale; see ralley.] A swamp or morass; a shallow pond; a depression with water in it in the rainy season, but dry at other

I p over the grassy edge of the basin which formed the eta, and down the slope which led to the gate, the children came bounding pell-mell.

The Atlantic, LXIII, 581.

I have seen numbers of these tall nests in the shallow pans of water—or elegs, as they are locally called—in Bushmunland. Nature, XXXVII, 465.

To the same settlers [the Dutch] are due the geographical appellations of kill for stream, clove for gorge, and the or thic for swamp, so frequently met with in the Catskills.

A. Gugot, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XIX. 432.

The large (lef, that was dry when he had previously crossed it, but was now genined by little rain-pools, af-fording boths for little groups of ducks, unfid the green hydrogen of its bed.—Batines, Ex. In S. W. Africa, p. 293.

V-moth (ve'môth), n. A European geometrid moth, Halia vauaria: so called from a darkbrown V-shaped mark on the fore wing: a British collectors' name.

Jo (vö), n. [Suggested by rolt²: see roltaic.] In elect., a name proposed for the unit of self-induction, equal to the thousandth of a secohm. See secolin.

Voandzeia (võ-and-zē'iä), n. [NL. (Thouars, 1806), from the name in Madagascar.] A ge-

nus of leguminous plants, of the tribe Phaseolex. It is distinguished from the closely related genus Vigna by a one-seeded roundish legume, which ripens beneath the ground. The only species, V. subterranea, is a native of the tropics, perhaps of Africa. It is a creeping herb with long-stalked leaves of three planate leaflets, and short axillary few-flowered peduncles recurred after flowering. The flowers are of two kinds—one bisexual, small, and pale; the other fertile and apetalous, lengthening, and pushing the young pod into the earth, in which it ripens like a peanut. It is cultivated from Bambarra and Guinea to Natal in Africa, and is now naturalized in Brazil and Surinam. Both pods and seeds are edible; they are known as the Bambarra ground-nut, earth-pea, underground beam, or Madagasear peanut, and are exported into India under the name of Mozambique grain. See gobbe, the name in Surinam.

An abbreviation of vocative.

vocable (vō'kn-bl), n. [\langle F. vocable = Sp. vocable = Vocable = Fg. vocabulo = It. vocabolo = G. vocabel, \langle L. vocabulum, an appellation, a designation, name, ML. a word, \langle vocation.] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered without regard to be a vocation of the vocation of the vocation of the vocation. meaning, but merely as composed of certain sounds or letters.

We will next endcavour to understand that vocable or term tyrannus (that is, a tyrant or an evil king) cast upon Richard. Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., v. 569.

A word or two may be spared to the formidable-looking scalle Conclossiaco-achè, which so excited Alleri's bile. Booke of Precedence (L. L. T. S., extra ser.), ii. 68, note.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), ii. 68, note.

vocabulary (vô-kab'ŭ-lâ-ri), n.; pl. vocabularics (-riz). [= F. vocabulaire = Sp. Pg. vocabulario = It. vocabulario = G. vocabularium, \lambda NL.
vocabularium, neut., ML. NL. vocabularius (se.
liber), a list of words, a vocabulary, \lambda L. vocabulum, an appellation, name, ML. word: see
vocable.] 1. A list or collection of the words
of a language, a dialect, a single work or author,
a nomenclature, or the like, arranged usually
in alphabetical order and briefly defined and explained; a dossary a word-book; a dictionary plained; a glossary; a word-book; a dictionary or lexicon: as, a rocabulary of Anglo-Indian words; a rocabulary of technical terms; a rocabulary of Virgil.

I should long ere this have sent you a Transcript of the Saxon Vocabularie you had once of mec. W. Bowcell (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 152).

A concise Vocabulary of the First Six Books of Homer's Illad. Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 263. 2. The words of a language; the sum or stock

of words employed in a language, or by a particular person; range of language.

His recabulary seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xL

P. From whence are those casual winds called flaws?
T. In the Cornish rocabulary that term signifies to cut.
Theoph. Botanista, On Cornwall, p. 5. (Nares, I. 313).

Ingenious men have tried to show that in the present inglish recability there are more Romance words than centonic.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Leets., p. 163. Tentonic.

The orator treads in a beaten round; . . . language is ready-shaped to his purpose; he speaks out of a cut and dry rocabulary. R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, iv. really-shaped to his purpose; he speaks out of a cut and all procabulary. R. L. Sterenson, Virginibus Puerisque, iv. = Syn. 1. Vecabulary, Dictionary, Glossary, Lexicon, Nomenclature. A recabulary, in the present use, is a list of words occurring in a specific work or author, generally arranged alphabetically, concisely defined, and appended to the text; whereas we generally apply the term dictionary to a word-book of all the words in a language or in any department of art or science, without reference to any particular work: thus, we speak of a recabulary to Crear, but of a dictionary of the Latin language, or of architecture, chemistry, etc. An exception to this may be where the words of an author are so fully treated, by derivation, illustration, etc., as to seem to amount to more than a recabulary; as, a Homenic dictionary. A glossary is yet more restricted than a recabulary, being a list and explanation of such terms in a work or author as are peculiar, as by being technical, dialectal, or antiquated: as, a glossary to Chancer, Hurne, etc.; a glossary of terms of art. philosophy, etc. Lexicon was originally and is often still confined to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues, but it is also fixedy applied to a dictionary of any dead or merely foreign language: as a German-Luglish lexicon. A nomenclature is a complete list of the names or technical terms belonging to any one division or subdivision of science, 2, Idiom, Diction, etc. See language.

Vocabulist (vō-kab'ū-list), n. [CF. rocabuliste; as L. rocabulum, a word, +-ist.] 1. The writer or compiler of a vocabulary; a lexicon.

The lerger can with the freely recabulate.

rapher,-2†. A vocabulary; a lexicon.

vocal (vo'kal), a. and n. [\$\langle F. rocal = \text{Sp. Pg.} rocal = \text{It. rocale,} \langle L. rocalis, sounding, sonorous, as a noun, rocalis, a vowel, \$\langle vocal, \text{voc}, voice: see roice. Cf. rowel, a doublet of rocal.} \text{I. a. 1. Pertaining to the voice, to speech, or to song; uttered or modulated by the voice;

Forth came the human pair, And join'd their *rocal* worship to the quire. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 198.

Some years hence, for all we know, we may be able to transmit the rocal message itself, with the very inflection, tone, and accent of the speaker.

J. Raille (1871), quoted in Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 47.

A tin pipe ascends through the ceiling, and forms a medium of rocal communication with other parts of the editice.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Having a voice; endowed, or as if endowed, with a voice; possessed of utterance or audible with a voice; possession.

The stream, the wood, the gale,
Is recal with the plaintive wall.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The roving bee proclaims aloud Hir flight by rocal wings. Word worth, Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vasc. The tide flows down, the wave again
1s rocal in its wooded walls,
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xix.

3. In phonetics: (a) Voiced; uttered with voice as distinct from breath; sonant: said of certain alphabetic sounds or letters, as z or v or b as distinguished from s or f or p respectively. (b) Having a vowel character or function; vowel.

The rocal (vowel) mechanism is the first that is manifested in the child. Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VIII. 7. 4. In zool., voiced; uttered by the mouth; formed in the vocal organs: distinguished from somorific: noting the cries of animals, as distinguished from the mechanical noises they somorthe: noting the cries of animals, as distinguished from the mechanical noises they may make, as the stridulation of an insect.—
Vocal auscultation, examination by the sound of the voice as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall.—
Vocal cords. See cord!.—Vocal fremitus, a vibration felt on pulpation of the wall of the chest when the subject speaks in an audible tone. Also called roice-thrill, pectoral fremitus, and pectoral thrill.—Vocal glottis, same as rima rocalis (which see, under rima).—Vocal music, music prepared for or produced by the human voice alone or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from instrumental music, which is prepared for or produced by instrumental music, which is prepared for or produced inner basal angle of the arytenoid cartilage, to which the true vocal cord is attached.—Vocal resonance. See resonance.—Vocal score, See recore!, 9.—Vocal spiracle, in entom., a thoracic spiracle or breathing-pore having a peculiar interior apparatus supposed to produce sounds, as in the bees and many files.—Vocal tone, an instrumental tone similar in quality to the singing-tone of the human voice.—Vocal tube, in anat., the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, including the passages through the nose and month.

II. n. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

a right to vote in certain elections.

vocalic (vō-kal'ik), a. [\(\cup vocal + -ic.\)] Relating to, consisting of, or resembling vowel sounds; containing many vowels.

The Gaelic language, being uncommonly vocalic, is well adapted for sudden and extemporaneous poetry.

Scott, Waverley, xxii.

The rowels become more consonantal; the consonants The vowers necessite, become more rocalic,

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang, iv.

vocalisation, vocalise. See vocalization, vocal-

vocalism (vo'kal-izm), n. [(F. vocalisme; as rocal + ism.] 1. The exercise of the vocal organs in speech or song; vocalization.

We should now be talking in monosyllables, and eking out our scantiness of rocalism by nods, shrugs, winks, and other resources of pantomime. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19. 2. A vocalic sound.

To utter such thick-lipped vocalisms as Mosos.

Earle, Philology of Eng. Tongue, i. § 126.

3. See nominalism.

Vocalist (võ'kal-ist), n. [F. vocaliste; as rocal + -ist.] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

She was a good rocalist; and, even in speech, her voice commanded a great range of changes.

R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 4.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv. = Syn. 2. Calling, Business, etc. See occupation.

Vocational (vo-ka shon-al), a. [< vocation +

vocality (vŷ-kal'i-tì), n.; pl. vocalities (-tiz).
[= Sp. vocalidad, \ L. vocalita(t-)s (tr. Gr. εὐφωνία), open sound, euphony, \ vocalis, sounding, sonorous: see vocal.] The quality of being vocal. (a) The quality of being expressed by the voice in speech or song.

I did hear Mrs. Manuel and one of the Italians, her gallant, sing well. But yet I confess I am not delighted so much with it as to admire it; for not understanding the words, I lose the benefit of the rocalitys of the musick, and it proves only instrumental. Pepps, Diary, III. 334.

L and R being in extreams, one of Roughness, the other of Smoothness and freeness of Vocality, are not easie, in tract of Vocal speech, to be pronounced spiritally.

Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 58.

(b) The quality of being a vowel; vowel character: as, the vocality of a sound.

vocalization ($v\bar{o}''$ kal-i-zā'shon), n. [$\langle F. vocali$ sation = Sp. vocalization; as vocalize + -ation.]

1. The act of vocalizing or uttering with the voice, the state of being so uttered, or the manner of such utterance, whether in speech or in

Knowing what one discontented woman can do in the way of vacalization, it is possible to imagine the clamor multiplied by hundreds. The Century, XXXVII. 585.

2. The formation and utterance of vowel sounds.

Vocalization (vowelizing) is the expression of an emo-tion, an indistinct sensation, not an idea. Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VIII. 7.

Also spelled nocalisation.

vocalize (vo kal-iz), v.; pret. and pp. vocalized, ppr. vocalizing. [< F. vocaliser = Sp. vocalizar = It. vocalizare; as vocal + -ize.] I. trans. 1. To form into voice; make vocal.

It is one thing to breath, or give impulse to breath alone, and another thing to recalize that breath, i. e., its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of humane voyce.

Holder, Elem, of Speech, p. 30.

2. To utter with voice and not merely with breath; make sonant: as, f vocalized is equivalent to v.—3. To write with vowel points; insert the vowels in, as in the writing of the Semitic languages.

The question "Should Turkish poetry be rocalized?" is answered in the affirmative by R. Dvorak. Arabic books, especially Arabic poetry, are rocalized in the East as well as in the West. Turkish books to some extent, and this should be done throughout. D. advocates the use of Arabic vowel-signs, which would prove a great help to the student.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 232.**

II. **Amer. Jour. Philol.**, X. 232.**

II. intrans. To use the voice; speak; sing;

The young lady who was still strolling along in front of them, softly rocalizing. H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, i. 45.

Also spelled *rocalise*.

vocally (vo'kal-i), adv. 1. In a vocal manner; with voice.—2. In words; verbally; orally.

To express . . . desires vocally.

Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

3. In song: by means of singing: opposed to instrumentally.—4. In respect of vowels or vocalic sounds

Syllables which are recally of the lowest consideration. Earle, Philology of Eng. Tongue, xii. § 647.

vocalness (vo'kal-nes), n. The quality of being

vocaliness (vo' kai-nes), n. The quality of being vocal; vocality.

vocation (vō-kā'shon), n. [{F. vocation = Sp. vocation = Pg. vocation = It. vocation, { L. vocatio(n-), a summons, a calling, { vocare, pp. vocatus, call, { vor (voc-), voice: see voice.}] 1.

A calling or designation to a particular activity of the conduction of the call in the call a calling or designation. office, or duty: a summons; a call; in theol., a call, under God's guidance, to the Christian life or some special state, service, or ministry.

Follow thou thy vocation, and serve the king when he alleth thee. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550. Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly

Heaven is his vocation, and employments avocations.

Fuller, Holy and Profane State, IV. ix. 10.

The golden chain of rocation, election, and justification.

Jer. Taylor.

Where there is the perception of an ideal, we may expect to find the sense of a vocation.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

2. Employment; occupation; avocation; calling; business; trade: including professions as well as mechanical occupations. See avoca-

Why, Hal, 'tis my vocation, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 110.

The respective or special duty of every man, his profession, vocation, and place.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning. ii.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every vocation.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv.

-al.] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

Sailors are a class apart, but only in a vocational sense.

Daily Telegraph, Jan 2, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

vocationally (vo-kā'shon-al-i), adv. As respects a vocation, occupation, or trade.

spects a vocation, occupation, or trade.

But the scamanship of those days, the strategies, the devices, the expedients, are no longer of the least value vocationally.

Athenwum, No. 3266, p. 697.

Vocative (vok'a-tiv), a. and n. [< F. vocatify = Sp. Pg. It. vocativo = G. vocativ, < L. vocativus, of or pertaining to calling, as a noun (sc. casus) the vocative ease, < vocare, pp. vocatus, call: see vocation.] I. a. Relating to the act of calling or addressing by name; compellative: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed: as, the vocative case.

II. n. In gram., the case employed in calling vociferosity (vō-sif-e-ros'i-ti), n. [(vociferous to or addressing a person or thing: as, Dominc, +-ity.] The character of being vociferous; 'O Lord,' is the vocative of the Latin dominus. vociferation; clamorousness. [Rare.]

song: as, the deceptive *vocalizations* of a ven- Vochysia (vē-kis'i-ä), n. [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), triloquist.

Vochysia (vō-kis'i-i), n. [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the name among the Galibis of Guiana.]

A genus of plants, type of the order Vochysiaceæ. It is characterized by flowers with three (or fewer) petals, a single fertile stamen, and a three-celled ovary with two voules in each cell. There are about 55 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, castern Peru, and the United States of Colombia. They are tall trees, or sometimes shrubs, often resinous, and with very handsomely netted-veined coriaceous leaves. The flowers are large, bright-orange or yellow, and odorous, forming elongated compound racemes or panicles; theleaves are decussate and opposite, or whorled. The wood is a valuable compact but not durable timber; that of V. Guianensis is known as itaballi-wood and conjud-wood. The flowers are singularly irregular: the posterior sepal is much larger than the other four, and usually spurred, and the petals are linear and spatulate, the anterior being much the larger. The fruit is a coriacous and woody three-celled and three-valved capsule, containing three erect winged or cottony seeds.

Vochysiaceæ (vō-kis-i-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1820), < Vochysia + -accæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series Thallamiforæ and cohort Polygalinæ. It is characterized by irregular flowers, a three-celled ovary, and a straight embryo, usually without albumen. It includes about 180 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which the type Vochysia with 55, Qualca with 33, and Trigonia, with 25 species are the chief; all occur mostly in Brazil and Guiana. They are trees, often of immense size and with a copious resinous juice, fetid in the genus Callisthene; a few are shrubs, and one genus, Trigonia, is sarmentose or twining. The flowers are bisexual, irregular, variously colored, often large, handsome, and odorous, and commonly racenose or panicled. They are remarkable in some of the genera for producing but a single petal, or cover the single petal sar

vociferant (vō·sif'e-rant), a and n. [<L. vo-ciferan(t-)s, ppr. of vociferari, cry out: see vociferate.] I. a. Clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

The most vociferant vulgar, who most cry up this their Diana, like the riotous rabble at Ephesus, do least know what the matter is.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 114. (Davies.)

That placid flock, that pastor vociferant.

Browning, Christmas Eve.

II. n. One who is clamorous; one given to vociferation.

Strange as it may appear to earnest but misguided vo-ciferants, there has been no statutory change in the tenure of the great majority of inferior officers in the civil branch of the executive department. The Atlantic, LXV. 675.

vociferate (vē-sif'e-rāt), v.; pret. and pp. vo-ciferated, ppr. vociferating. [< L. vociferatins, pp. of vociferari (> It. vociferare = Sp. Pg. vo-ciferar = F. vociferer), cry out, scream, (vox (voc-), voice, + farre = E. bear¹.] I. intrans. To cry out noisily; make an outery.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds, And, through the ranks vociferating, call'd His Trojans on. Cowper, Iliad, xv. 434.

=Syn. To shout, bellow, roar, bawl.
II. trans. To utter with a loud voice; assert or proclaim clamorously; shout.

Vaciferated logic kills me quite;
A noisy man is always in the right.
Cowper, Conversation, I. 113.

Clamouring all the time against our unfairness, like one who, while changing the cards, diverts the attention of the table from his sleight of hand by vectoring charges of foul play against other people Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

vociferation (vō-sif-e-rā'shon), n. [〈 F. vocifi-rations, pl., = Sp. vociferacion = Pg. vociferação = It. vociferazione, 〈 L. vociferatio(n-), clamor, outery, 〈 vociferari, cry out: see vociferate.]
The act of vociferating; noisy exclamation; violent outery. clamor violent outery; clamor.

His excuses were over-ruled by a great majority, and with much vociferation.

Goldsmith. Clubs.

Distinguished by his violent vociferation, and repeated imprecations upon the king and the conquerors.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 333.

vociferator (vō-sif'e-rā-tor), n One who vociferates; a clamorous shouter.

He defied the vociferators to do their worst Daily Telegraph, Oct. 27, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

vociferize (vo-sif'èr-īz), v. Same as vociferate. [Rare.]

Let the singing singers
With vocal voices, most vociferous
In sweet vociferation, out vociferize
Even sound itself.
Carey, Chrononhotonthologos, i. 1.

vociferous (vē-sif'e-rus), a. [(vocifer(ate) + -ous.] Making an outery; clamorous; noisy: as, a vociferous partizan.

Thrice-three vocifrous heralds rose, to check the rout, and

Ear to their Jove-kept governors. Chapman, Iliad, ii. 83. Flocks of vociferous geese cackled about the fields.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

Every mouth in the Netherlands became vectorous to denounce the hypocrisy by which a new act of condemnation had been promulgated under the name of a pardon.

Motley, Dutch Republic, IL. 299.

vociferously (vo-sif'e-rus-li), adv. In a vociferous manner; with great noise in calling or shouting.

vociferousness (vo-sif'e-rus-nes), n. The char-

acter of being vociferous; clamorousness. vocular (vok'ū-lūr), a. [L. vocula, a small or feeble voice (see voculo), + -ar3.] Vocal. [Rare.]

He turned angrily round, and inquired what that young cur was howling for, and why Mr. Bumble did not favor him with something which would render the series of vocular exclamations so designated an involuntary process,

Dickens, Oliver Twist, vii.

vocule (vok'ūl), n. [< L. vocula, a small or feeble voice, dim. of vox (voc-), voice: see voice.]
A faint or slight sound of the voice, as that made by separating the organs in pronouncing p, t, or k. [Rare.]

or k. [Rare.]
vodka (vôd'kii), n. [Russ. rodka, brandy, dim.
of voda, water.] A sort of whisky or brandy
generally drunk in Russia, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes.

The captain shared with us his not very luxurious meal of dried Caspian carp and almost equally dry sausage, washed down by the never-failing glass of vodka, and then we again started on our forward journey.

O'Donoran, Merv, iil.

Vodki is the chief means of intoxication.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, i.

vodu, a. and n. Same as voodoo.
voe (võ), n. [Also vo, Sc. vue; Clcel. vägr, also written vogr, a creek, bay: common in local names.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Shetland.] Vöötian (võ-ē'shinn), n. [C Vöötius (see def.) + -an.] A follower of Voötius of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who held, in opposition to Cocceius, to the literal sense in interpreting both the Old and the New Testament.

vogie (vô'gi), a. [Also voky, vokie; origin obscure.] Vain; proud; also, merry; cheery. scure.]
[Scotch.]

We took a spring, and danced a fling.
And wow but we were voyie!
Jacobite Relics, p. 81. (Jamieson.)

voglite (vog'lit), n. [Named after J. F. Vogl, a German mineralogist.] A hydrated carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper, of an emerald-green color and pearly luster, occurring near Joachimsthal in Bohemia.

Vogt's angle. In craniom., the angle formed by the junction of the nasobasilar and alveolonasal lines.

Vogue (vog), n. [< F. vogue, fashion, vogue (= Sp. boga, fashion, reputation, = Pg. It. voga, a rowing), orig. sway, the swaying motion of a ship, the stroke of an oar, \ voguer = Pr. Pg. a ship, the stroke of an oar, \(\chi voguer = Pr. Pg. vogar = \text{Sp. bogar} = \text{It. vogare, row or sail, proceed under sail, \(\chi \text{OHG. vagon, MHG. vagon, G. vogen, fluctuate, float, \(\chi vaga, a \text{ waving, akin to vag, MHG. vac, a wave \((\chi \text{F. vague), G. voge, a wave: see \(vac{vav} \text{1.}\) The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception, repute, or estimation; common currency: now generally used in the phrase in \(vac{vave.}\) as a particular style of dress was then vogue: as, a particular style of dress was then in vogue; a writer who was in vogue fifty years ago; such opinions are now in rogue.

The Lord Treasurer Weston is he who hath the greatest Voque now at Court, but many great ones have clashed with him.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 31.

Though Christianity were directly contrary to the Religions then in vogue in the world, yet they [men] knew of no other way of promoting it but by patience, humility, meckness, prayers for their porsecutors, and tears when they saw them obstinate.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, I. iii.

The Wits of the Age, the great Beauties, and short-liv'd People of Vogue, were always her Discourse and Imitation. Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The voque of operas holds up wonderfully, though we have had them a year. Swift, Letter, March 22, 1708-9.

I demanded who were the present theatrical writers in voque. Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

2. General drift of ideas; rumor; report.

Some affirm the Earl of Suffolk . . . goes general of the fleet; but most opinions give it to my Lord Denbigh . . . Captain Pennington hath the vegue to go his vice-admiral. Court and Times of Charles I., I. 131.

Pg. voz = It. voce, (L. rox, a voice, utterance, ery, call, a speech, saying, sentence, maxim, word, language, = Gr. £xos (*F£xos), a word (see epos, opic), = Skt. vachas, speech. From the L. vox, or the verb rocare, call, are ult. E. vocal, vovel, rocable, advocate, advovson, avocation, vouch, avouch, convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke, equivocal, univocal, vocation, vociferale, etc.] 1. The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, crying, shonting, etc.; the sound made by a person in speaking, singing, crying, etc.; the character, quality, or expression of the sounds so uttered: as, to hear a voice; to recognize a voice; a loud hear a roice; to recognize a roice; a loud voice; a low voice.

Thei gon before him with processioun, with Cros and Holy Watro; and thei syngen Veni Creator Spiritus with an highe Voys, and gon towardes him.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 244.

Ther sat a faucon over hire hed ful hye, That with a pitous roys so gan to cry. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 404.

Her voice was ever soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

Her voice was ever soft,

Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman.

Shak, Lear, v. 3. 273.

Voice as a scientific term may mean either the faculty of uttering nutible sounds, or the body of audible sounds produced by the organs of respiration, especially the larynx of man and other animals: contradistinguished from speech or articulate language. Voice is produced when air is driven by the muscles of expiration from the lungs through the trachea and strikes against the two vocal cords (see cord!), the vibrations of which produce sounds varying in different animals according to the structure of the organs and the power which the animal possesses over them. Voice can, therefore, be found only in animals in which this system of respiration is developed, and the lungs and larynx (or syrinx) actually exist. Fishes, having no lungs, are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though various noises may issue from their throats (see craaker, grunt, and drum). In man the superior organization and mobility of the tongue and lips, as well as the perfection of the larynx, enable him to modify his vocal sounds to an almost infinite extent. In ordinary speaking the tones of the voice have nearly all the same pitch, and the variety of the sounds is due rather to the action of the mouth-organs than to definite movements of the glottis and vocal cords. In singing the successive sounds correspond more or less closely to the ideal tones of the musical scale. The male voice admits of division into tenor and bass, and the female into soprano and contralto. The lowest female tone is an octave or so higher than the lowest tone of the male voice; and the female's highest tone is about an octave above that of the male. The compass of both voices taken together is four octaves or more, the chief differences residing in the pitch and also in the timbre. In medicine, voice is the sound of utterance as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall in anscultation. In zoology, voice is ordinarily restricted to respiratory soun

It femancipation) shall bid the sad rejoice, It shall give the dumb a voice, It shall belt with joy the earth! Whittier, Laus Dee!

3. A sound produced by an inanimate object and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being: as, the roice of the winds.

The floods have lifted up their voice. Ps. xciii. 3.

The twilight voice of distant bells.

Whittier, The Merrimack.

Rain was in the wind's roice as it swept Along the hedges where the lone quail crept. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. Anything analogous to human speech which conveys impressions to any of the senses or to

In now the voice of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 61. E'en from the tomb the roice of Nature cries.

Gray, Elegy.

voice

The rogue of our few honest folks here is that Duck is absolutely to succeed Eusden in the laurel.

Surft, To Gay, Nov. 19, 1730.

Surft, To Gay, Nov. 19, 1730.

Surft, To Gay, Nov. 19, 1730. expressing an opinion; vôte; suffrage: as, you have no voice in the matter.

Sic. How now, my masters! have you chose this man? First Cit. He has our voices, sir. Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 164. Matters of moment were to be examined by a Jury, but determined by the major part of the Councell, in which the President had two voyces. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 151.

They who seek nothing but thir own just Liberty have always right to win it, and keep it, whenever they have Power, be the Voices never so nuncrous that oppose it.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Let us call on God in the roice of the church. Bp. Fell.

My voice is still for war.
Gods! can a Roman senate long debate
Which of the two to choose, slavery or death!
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

He possibly thought that in the position I was holding I might have some voice in whatever decision was arrived at.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 861.

6. One who speaks; a speaker.

A potent voice of parliament, A pillar steadfast in the storm. Tennyson, In Memoriam, exili.

This no doubt is one of the chief praises of Gray, as of other poets, that he is the roice of emotions common to all mankind.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 173.

7. Wish or admonition made known in any

way; command; injunction. Ye would not be obedient unto the roice of the Lord your God. Deut, viii. 20.

He is dull of hearing who understands not the roice of God, unless it be clamorous in an express and a loud commandment.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

8t. That which is said; report; rumor; hence, reputation; fame.

The common roice, I see, is verified Of thee. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 176.

I fear you wrong him;
He has the voice to be an honest Roman.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Philenzo's dead already; . . .

The voice is, he is poison'd.

Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

The Lord of Andover is to have £20,000 in lieu of his mastership of the Horse, besides being to be made an earl and a privy counsellor, as the roice goes.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 19.

Gourt and Times of Charles I., I. 19.

94. A word; a term; a vocable. Udall.—10.
In phonetics, sound uttered with resonance of
the vocal cords, and not with a mere emission
of breath; sonant utterance.—11. In gram.,
that form of the verb or body of inflections
which shows the relation of the subject of the
affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In Latin there are two voices,
active and passive, having different endings throughout.
In Greek and Sanskrit the voices are active and middle,
certain forms, mostly middle, being used in a passive
sense. In English, again, there is no distinction of voices;
every verb is active, and a passive meaning belongs only
thus, he is praised, we have been local.—Equal voices, in
music. See equal.—In my voicet, in my name.

Implore her, in my roice, that she make friends

music. See equal.—In my voicet, in my mane.

Implore her, in my roice, that she make friends
To the strict deputy. Shak, M. for M., i. 2. 153.

Inner voice, See inner part, under inner.—In voice, in
a condition of vocal readiness for effective speaking or
singing.—Mean voice. See mean?.—Middle voice, in
music. See middle part, under middle.—Veiled voice,
See rcil., n., 7.—Voice of the silence, intelligible words
which some persons seem to themselves to hear in certain hypnotic states, as the clairaudient, and also in some
cerebral disorders; an auditory hallucination.—With one
voice, unanimously.

The Greekish heads, which with one voice Call Agamemnon head and general. Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 221.

voice (vois), v.: pret. and pp. voiced, ppr. voicing. [< roice, n.] I. trans. 1. To give utterance to; assert; proclaim; declare; announce; rumor;

Rather assume thy right in silence . . . than roice it with claims and challenges. Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887). Here is much lamentation for the King of Denmark, whose disaster is voiced by all to be exceeding great.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 148.

We are, in fact, roicing a general and deepening discontent with the present state of society among the working classes.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 229.

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; reg-

ulate the tone of: as, to roice the pipes of an organ. See roicing.—3. To write the voice-parts of. Hill, Diet. Mus. Terms.—44. To nominate; adjudge by acclamation; declare.

Your minds,
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you against the grain
To roice him consul.

Shak., Cor., it. 3. 242.

In Man, Joseph Core, Like the drunken priests
In Bacchus' sacrifices, without reason
Yoicing the leader-on a demi-god,
Ford, Broken Heart, I. 2.

Rumour will roice me the contempt of manhood. Should I iun on thus. Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

5. In phonetics, to utter with voice or tone or sonancy, as distinguished from breath.

II.; intrans. To speak; vote; give opinion.

II.; intrans. To speak; vote; give opinion. I remember, also, that this place [Acts xvi.] is pretended for the people's power of voicing in councils.

Voiced (voist), a. [\(\circ\vec{voice} + -cd^2\).] Furnished with a voice: usually in composition: as, sweet-

roiced.

That's Erythma, Or some angel voic'd like her. Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (Latham.)

voiceful (vois'ful), a. [(voice + -/ul.] Hav-

ing a voice: vocal; sounding.

The seniors then did bear
The role-ful heralds' scephes, sat within a sacred sphere,
on polish'd stones, and gave by turns their sentence.

Chapman, Illad, xviii, 459.

The swelling of the voiceful sea.

Coloridge, Fancy in Nubibus.

Voicefulness (vois ful-nes), n. The property or state of being voiceful; vocality.

In the wilds of these isles one drinks in the spirit of the sea, and its deep roicefulness fills the air.

Portfolio, N. S., IX. 187.

voiceless (vois'les), a. [\(\chi voice + -less.\)] 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute; dumb. The proctors of the clergy were roiceless assistants.

Coke. (Latham.)

Childless and crownless, in her roiceless woe.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

2. In phonetics, not voiced or sonant: surd. voicelessness (vois'les-nes), n. The state of being voiceless: silence.

voice-part (vois'part), n. See part, 5, and part-

voicer (voi'ser), n. One who voices or regulates the tone of organ-pipes. voice-thrill (vois'thril), n. Same as vocal fremi-

voice-infill (vois infil), n. Same as vocal fremitus (which see, under vocal).

voicing (voi'sing), n. [Verbal n. of voice, r.] The act, process, or result of regulating the tone of organ-pipes, so that they shall sound with the proper power, pitch, and quality. Volcing is the most delicate and important branch of organ-building, since success in it depends on attention to the minutes details.

details.

Void (void), a. and n. [(ME. void, royd, roide, (Of. voide, vuide, m. and f., also void, vuid, vuit, m., empty, waste, vast, wide, hollow, also deprived, destitute, devoid; as a noun, a void, waste: F. ride, empty, devoid; according to the usual derivation, (L. viduus, bereft of husband or wife, bereft, deprived; but this derivation is difficult phonetically and inviews the cristians. or wife, bereft, deprived; but this derivation is difficult phonetically and in view of the existing F. reuf, m. reuve, f., widowed, deprived (as a noun, a widower, widow), from the same L. riduus. The F. ride for vuide, however, has been influenced by association with the L. viduus. Another derivation, < LL. as if *vocitus for *vacutus, akin to vacare, be empty, vacuus, empty, vacius, roccus (see vacuous, vacant), rests on assumption. Cf. avoid, devoid.] I. a. 1. Empty, or not containing matter: vacant: not occuor not containing matter; vacant; not occu-pied; unfilled: as, a roid space or place.

pied; unfilled: as, a rota space or prace.

And he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the vaple place at the table that loseph made.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

The earth was without form, and void [was waste and roid, R. V.], and darkness was upon the face of the deep.

Gen. 1.2.

I'll get me to a place more void, and there Speak to great Cresar as he comes along.

Shak., J. C., ii. 4. 37.

In the void offices around Rung not a hoof, nor bayed a hound.

Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

2. Having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; without incumbent.

The Bishoprick of Winchester falling void, the king sends presently to the Monks of the Cathedral Church to cleet his Brother Athelmar, Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

A plantation should be begun at Agawam (being the best place in the land for tillings and cattle), least an enemy, finding it roid, should possess and take it from us. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 118.

31. Not taken up with business; leisure.

All the roid time that is between the hours of work, sleep, and meat, that they be suffered to bestow every man as he liketh best himself.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

I chain him in my study, that, at void hours, I may run over the story of his country. Massinger. 4. Being without; devoid; destitute; lacking; without; free from: usually with of: as, void of learning; void of common sense.

The moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme have been brought vp ignorantly and voide of good educacijons.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 10.

Ye must be void from that desperate solicitude. Traves, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 3. He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbour.

Prov. xi. 12.

5. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; useless; vain; superfluous.

Voide leves puid to be. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150. Wyth bones & voyd morsels fyll not thy trenchour, my friend, full.

Babees Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 190.

My word . . shall not return to me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please.

The game (rocks of Scilly) is reckoned in the same manner as at mississipi, and the cast is void if the ball does not enter any of the holes.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 393.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 398.

6. Specifically, in law, without legal efficacy; incapable of being enforced by law; having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, a deed not duly signed and sealed is void; a promise without consideration is void. In strictness the word is appropriate only of that which is so utterly without effect that a person may act as if it did not exist; but a thing may be void as to some persons and not as to others. Void is, however, often used in place of voidable. Voidable is appropriate for that which a person has the right to make of no effect by application to court to have it adjudged void, or in some cases by notice or declaration, as a conveyance in fraud of creditors which is effectual between the parties, but may be avoided by a creditor, or a contract of an infant, which may be effectual until he has disafirmed it. That which is void is generally held inchapble of confirmation; that which is simply voidable may be confirmed.

71. Devoid of wealth; poor.

Yif thow haddyst entred in the path of this lyf a voyde

Yif thow haddyst entred in the path of this lyf a voyde wayferinge man, than woldest thow synge byforn the thef.

Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 6.

To make void, to render useless or of no effect,

For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is made roid, and the promise made of none effect. Rom. iv. 14.

It was thy device By this alliance to make roid my suit.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 142.

Void for uncertainty, said of a legal instrument the language of which is so vague or ambiguous that it cannot take effect.—Void space, in physics, a vacuum.—Syn. I, 2, and 4. Devoid, etc. See vacant.—6. Invalid.

II. n. 1. An empty or unoccupied space; a

The Void of Heav'n a gloomy Horror fills.

Congress, Birth of the Muse.

The illimitable Void. Thomson, Summer, 1. 34. I do not like to see anything destroyed, any void pro-uced in society.

Burke, Rev. in France. duced in society.

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!

How sweet their memory still!

But they have left an aching roid

The world can uver fill.

Couper, Oh, for a closer walk with God!

2. An opening; a solution of continuity in an inclosure of any kind; a space unfilled or not built up, as contrasted with closed or occupied

The clerestory window [of Notre Dame, Paris], . . . although larger than such openings had been in Romanesque design, . . nevertheless is simply an opening in a wall, the area of the solid still being greater than that of the void. C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 86.

3f. The last course or remove; the dessert.

There was a void of spice-plates and wine. Coronation of Anne Boleyn (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 50). void (void), v. [< ME. voiden, < OF. voider, roider, vuider, vuider, roider, vuider, vuider, F. vider = Pr. voiar, voyar, vuciar, voidar = Cat. vuydar, make void; from the adj. Cf. avoid.] I. trans. 1. To make or leave vacant; quit; vacate; depart from; leave; hence, to clear; free; empty.

They voidede the cite of Ravenne by certeyn day assingned.

Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 4.

Now this feest is done, voyde ye the table.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

Good Frederick, see the rooms be voided straight.

Marlowe, Faustus, iii. 4.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down, Or void the field. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 62. The princes would be private. Vaid the presence.

Marston, The Fawne, iii.

2. To emit, throw, or send out; empty out; specifically, to evacuate from the intestine or bladder: as, to void excrementitious matter.

The place of the Welles and of the Walles and of many other thinges ben zit apertly sene; but the richese is royded clene.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 279.

wonded cienc.

Whan the water was all voided, theil saugh the two stones that were vpon the two dragons.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

You that did void your rheum upon my heard, And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur Over your threshold. Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 118.

To lay aside; cease to use; divest one's

He was glad of the gome, & o goode chere Voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 7092.

His locks, as blacke as pitchy night, Were bound about and voyded from before. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

4. To invalidate; annul; nullify; render of no validity or effect.

It was become a practice . . . to void the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. Clarendon. 5t. To avoid; shun.

I voyde companye, I fie gladnesse. Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, 1. 295.

This was the meane to voyde theyre stryves And alle olde gruchchyng, and her hartis to glade. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

61. To dismiss; send away.

He leet voyden out of his Chambre alle maner of men, Lordes and othere: for he wolde speke with me in Conseille.

So when it liked hire to gon to reste, And voyded weren they that voyden oughte, Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 912.

II. intrans. 1t. To go; depart.

With grete indygnacyon charged hym shortely without delaye to voyde out of his londe,

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Hit vanist verayly & voyded of syst.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1547.

Let all that sweet is void! In me no mirth may dwell.

F. Greville (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

2. (a) To have an evacuation.

Here, for example, is "the memorable and prodigious history of a girl who for many years neither ate nor slept nor voided."

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 544.

(b) To be emitted or evacuated. Wiseman, Surgery. [Rare.]—3†. To become empty or

Hit is wel oure entent whanne any sucche benefice voyd-eth of oure yitte yat ye make collacion to him y of. Henry V. (Ellis's Hist. Letters, I. 71).

voidable (voi'da-bl), a. [\(\sigma\) void + -able.] 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.—2. In law, such that some person has a right to have it annulled. See void, v. t., 6.

Such administration is not void, but voidable by sen-ence.

Aylife, Parergon.

Voidable contract. See contract.
Voidance (voi'dans), n. [< ME. voidance, < OF. voidance, < voider, make void: see void, v.] 1.
The act of voiding or emptying.

Voydaunce (or voydynge), vacacio, evacuacio.

Prompt. Parv., p. 511.

2. The act of casting away or getting rid.

What pains they require in the voidance of fond conceits.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xviii.

3. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—4. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.—5†. Evasion; subterfuge.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by cavillations or voidances, but to speak them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing.

Bacon, Letters, p. 137. (Latham.)

Woided (voi'ded), a. [\(\chi void, n., \pm - ed^2.\)] Having a void or opening; pierced through; so as to show the field. When the word is used alone it generally denotes that only a narrow rim is left of the bearing described as voided. See woided per cross, below. Also coursie, viudé.

All [spangles] are voided: that is, hollow in the middle, with the circumference not flat but convex. . . . Our present spangles, in the flat shape, are quite modern. S. K. Handbook of Textile Fabrics, p. 93.



S. K. Handbook of Textile Fabries, p. 93.

Voided of the field. See castle, 2.—Voided per cross, in her., having an opening of the shape of a plain cross cut through it, so as to show the field. See cut under cleché.

—Voided per pale, in her., having an opening extending palewise, so as to show the field.

voider (voi'dèr), n. [Early mod. E. voyder, < ME. voider; < OF. vuideur, a voider, emptier, < vuidier, etc., make void: see void, v.] 1. One who or that which voids or annuls; one who vacates or empties.—2. Formerly, a tray or has. cates or empties.—2. Formerly, a tray or basket for carrying away utensils, dishes, etc., no longer required; especially, a tray or basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

See ye haue Voyders ready for to anoyd the Morsels that they doe leaue on their Trenchours. Babecs Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The fool carries them away in a voider.

Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 3.

Enter . . . servingmen . . . with a Voyder and a wood-den Knife to take away all. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. A clothes-basket. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] —4t. A means of avoiding; in the following

quotation, a screen from the heat of the sun; an arbor

With voiders vnder vines for violent sonnes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 339.

5. In her., same as flasque.-6. In medieval armor, a contrivance for covering any part of the body which the plate-armor left exposed, as at the joints. It was commonly of chain-mail. The name was also given to the rondels. Compare gusset. Voiding (voi'ding), n. [Verbal n. of void, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which voids.—2.

That which is voided; a remnant; a fragment.

On! bestow Some poor remain, the voiding of thy table, A morsel to support my famish'd soul. Rove, Jane Shore, v.

voiding-knifet (voi'ding-nīf), n. A knife or scraper used for clearing off crumbs and other remnants of food from the table into the voider. voidly (void'li), adv. [< ME. voidly; < void + -ly².] In a void manner; emptily; vainly; idly.

At Vaxor the vayn pepull voidty honourit
Bachian, a bale fynde, as a blist god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4384.

voidness (void nes), n. The state or character

of being void. (a) Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. (b) Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. (c) Want of substantiality. (dt) A void; a vacuum.

The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a voidnesse without the world. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 671.

Voigtite (voig'tit), n. [Named after J. K. W. Foigt (1752–1821), a German mining official.]

An altered and hydrated variety of the mica histic allied to the reminality. biotite, allied to the vermiculites. voint, v. Same as foin1.

For to voine, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly.

Sir J. Harington, Ajax, Prol. (Nares.)

voir dire (vwor der). [OF. voir dire, to say the truth: see verdict.] In law. See examination on the voir dire, under examination.
voisinage! (voi'zi-nāj), n. [< F. voisinage: see vicinage.] Vicinage; neighborhood.

That indeed was spoken to all the presbyters that came from Ephesus and the voisinage.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

voiture (voi'tūr), n. [F., = It. vettura, < L. vectura, transportation, conveyance: see vecture, vettura.] A carriage. Arbuthnot.

voivode, vaivode (voi'-, vā'vōd), n. [Also vayvode, and, after the G. or Pol. spelling with warmen and transportations of the provided by the verification.]

rode, and, after the G. of Pol. speiling with w, vaiwode, waywode, also waivode; = F. rayvode = G. rayvode, voivodo, vojevoda < Russ. rocroda = Serv. rojroda = Bohem. rojeroda = Pol. wojevoda = OBulg. rojroda < V. Lith. raivada = Hung. rajroda, rajda = NGr. βοεβόλας), a commander, general, etc.] The leader of an army; the title of certain rulers, particularly in Slavie countries; later, often in various countries, as in Poland, the head of an administrative division, as a province; in Moldavia and Wallachia, the former title of the princes; in Turkey, an inferior administrative official.

The governor here [at Antioch] has the title of waiwode, ad is under the pasha of Aleppo, but is appointed from

Constantinople.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 102. Two chiefs, Ladislaus of Gara, palatine of the kingdom, and Nicholas of Wilac, varivode of Transylvania, . . . both aspired to the throne [of Hungary].

W. Cozz, House of Austria, xvii.

voivodeship, vaivodeship (voi'-, vā'võd-ship), n. [\(\frac{\text{voivode}}{\text{voivode}}\), raivode, + -ship.] The office or authority of a voivode.

John was to retain the title of king, together with Transylvania, and all that part of Hungary which was in his possession; and, on his death, his male issue was only to inherit his paternal dominions, and to hold the traivodeship of Transylvania. W. Coze, House of Austria, xxxiii.

ship of Transylvania. W. Coxe, House of Austria, xxxiii. Vol (vol), n. [F. rol, flight, in her. lure, \(roler, fly: see rolant. \)] In her., two wings expanded and joined together where they would spring from the body of the bird, so as to make one figure. When the term is used alone the wings are understood to be raised with their points upward. See vol abaissé, below. Also called wings conjoined in base.—Vol abaissé, two wings joined together as in the vol, but with the points downward so that the joined part comes at the top of the escutcheon. Also called wings conjoined in lure. (See also demi-vol.)
Vola (vő'lij, n.; pl. volæ (-lē). [L.] The hollow of the hand or foot.—Superficialis volæ the volar

of the hand or foot.— Superficialis volæ, the volar artery, a branch of the radial in the ball of the thumb, which often connects with the continuation of the ulnar artery to complete the superficial palmar arch. See cut under palmar.

wolable (vol'a-bl), a. [Appar. intended to be formed $\langle L. volare, fly, +-able.$] Nimble wit-

ted: a word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Armado.

A most acute juvenal; volable and free of grace! Shak., L. L., iii. 1. 67.

volacious (vō-lā'shus), a. [< L. volare, fly, + -acious.] Apt or fit to fly. Encyc. Dict.
voladora (vol-a-dō'rā), n. [< Sp. voladora, fem. of volador, flier.] In mining, one of the stones which are attached to the cross-arms of the ar-

rastre, and are dragged round upon its floor, for the purpose of finely pulverizing the ore. See arrastre.

See arrastre.
volæ, n. Plural of vola.
volaget, a. [< ME. volage, < OF. (and F.) vo- volaryt (vol'a-ri), n. See volery.
lage = Pr. volatge = It. volatico, < L. volaticus, volata (vō-la'ta), n. In music, a run, roulade, flying, winged, < volare, fly: see volant.] Giddy.
or division.
volatile (vol'a-til), a. and n. [< ME. volatil,

With herte wylde and thought volage.
Rom. of the Rose, L 1284.

Anon they wroughten al hire lust volage.

Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, 1. 135.

Volans (vô'lanz), n. [L., ppr. of volure, fly: see volant.] The constellation Piscis Volans. volant. The constellation Fischs volans.
volant (vo'l'ant), a. and n. [\langle F. volant = Sp.
Pg. It. volarie, \lambda L. volan(t-)s, ppr. of volare (\rangle
It. volare = Sp. Pg. volar = F. voler), fly. From
the same L. verb are also ult. E. volage, volatile,
volery, volet, volley, avolate, etc.] I. a. 1. Passing through the gire flying ing through the air; flying.

A star volant in the air. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 525. His volant Spirit will, he trusts, ascend To bliss unbounded, glory without end. Wordsworth, In Lombardy.

2. Able to fly; capable of flight; volitant: correlated with reptant, natant, gradient, etc.—3†. Freely passing from place to place; current. The English silver was now current, and our gold volant the pone's court.

Fuller. (Imp. Dict.)

4. Light and quick; nimble; rapid; active.

His volant touch, Instinct through all proportions, low and high, Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.

Milton, P. L., xi. 561.

5. In her.: (a) Represented as flying: noting

Mil

a bird. (b) Represented as if in the air, not supported by anything, or creeping: noting insects or other flying: noting insects or other hying creatures: as, a hive surrounded by bees volant.—Volant
en arrière. See arrière.—Volant
overture, in her., flying with the wings
spread out. Compare overt, 3, that epithe theing abandoned for overture for
the sake of euphony.

II.† n. 1. A shuttlecock;

Volunt. hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

The Dutch had acted the volant, and done enough on the one side or the other to have kept the fire alive.

Roger North, Examen, p. 474. (Davies.)

2. A flounce, whether of a woman's skirt, or of a cover or curtain, or the like, especially when rich and decorative: as, a volant of point lace.
volante (vō-lan'te), n. [Sp., lit. 'flying': see
volant.] A two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to Spanish-American countries, having a chaise-body hung forward of the axle, and driven by a postilion.

The black driver of a volante reins up the horse he bestrides, and the animal himself swerves and stops.

G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 440.

volant-piece (vo innt-pes), n. A part of the helmet which could be removed at will. It often formed one piece of armor, with an additional gorgerin or grande garde covering the throat from below the collar-bone, and reaching to the top plate or skull of the helmet, protecting especially the left side. This was adjusted at the moment of taking places for the tilt, and was secured with screws or the like. Compare demi-mentanible.

Volapük (vö-lü-pük'), n. [< Volapük Volapük, lit. 'world-speech,' < vol, world, reduced and altered from E. vorld, +-a-, connecting vowel of compounds, + pük, speech or language, reduced and altered from E. speak.] An artificial language for international use, invented about 1879 by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. The vocabulary consists of English, Latin, German, and other words cut down and variously manipulated, and the inflections and formatives are regularity. lar, admitting no exceptions.

Volapük is designed to serve as a means of communication between persons whose native languages are not

the same.

Charles E. Sprague, Hand-Book of Volapuk, p. v. Music will be the universal language, the Volapuk of spiritual being. O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, p. 99. Volapükist (vő-lü-pük'ist), n. [Volapük + -ist.] One who is versed in Volapük; an advocate of the adoption of Volapük as a universal language.

volatility

The Volapükists have thirteen newspapers in different parts of the world, printed in the new idiom.

Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 28, 1888. (Encyc. Dict.)

volar (vo'lar), a. $[\langle vola + -ar^3 \rangle]$ 1. Of or pertaining to the palm, especially the ball of the thumb; thenar: as, the volar artery (the superficialis volæ).—2. Palmar; not dorsal, as a side or aspect of the hand: as, the volar surface of the fingers.

In many Mammals the limbs themselves, owing to the rich supply of nerves on their volar and plantar surfaces, and to the power of movement possessed by their terminal joints, have similar functions.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

or division.

volatile (vol'a-til), a. and n. [< ME. volatil, n., < OF. (and F.) volatil = Sp. volátil = Pg. volatil = It. volatile, < L. volatilis, flying, winged (LL. neut. volatile, a winged creature, a fowl), < volare, fly: see volant.] I. a. 1; Flying, or able to fly; having the power of flight; volant; volating. volitant.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waveth volatile, and turneth to a butterfly. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 728.

2. Having the quality of taking flight or passing off by spontaneous evaporation; evaporating rapidly; becoming diffused more or less freely in the atmosphere.

It is anything but agreeable to be haunted by a suspi-cion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling, without your consciousness, like ether out of a phial; so that, at every glance, you find a smaller and less volatile residium. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 43.

There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and volatile. Emerson, Circles.

3. Lively; brisk; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change: as, a volatile disposition.

You are as giddy and as *volatile* as ever. Swift, To Gay, May 4, 1732.

What do you care about a handsome youth? They are so volatile, and tease their wives! Browning, Ring and Book, II. 24.

4. Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

Volatile and fugitive instances of repentance.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 6.

Volatile alkali, ammonia.—Volatile flycatcher. Same as volatile thrush.—Volatile liniment, liniment of ammonia.—Volatile oil, an odorous vegetable principle having a strong pungent smell and taste, easily distilled with boiling water. The volatile oils contain no true fats, but are largely hydrocarbons. Also called essential oil.—Volatile salts. See salti.—Volatile thrush. See Scisura.—Syn. 3. Changeable, giddy, flighty, inconstant. See volatility.

11.† n. 1. A winged creature, as a bird or butterfly.

butterfly.

Make we man to oure ymage and likenesse, and be he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the volatils of hevene, and to unresonable bestis of erthe.

MS. Böäl. 277. (Halliwell.)

The flight of volatiles. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21. 2. Wild fowl collectively.

With him broghte he a jubbe of malvesye, And cek another, ful of tyn vernage, And rolatyl, as ay was his usage. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 73.

volatileness (vol'a-til-nes), n. Volatility.

Many mistakes which our immortal bard Shakespeare had by oversight, or the volatileness of his genius, suffered to creep into his works. Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 48. volant-piece (vo'lant-pes), n. A part of the volatilisable, volatilisation, etc. See vola-

volatilisable, volatilisablen, volatilitable, etc.
volatility (vol-a-til'i-ti), n. [< F. volatilité =
Sp. volatilidad = Pg. volatilidade = It. volatilità;
as volatile + -ity.] 1. The character of being
volatile or of having the power of flight. [Rare.]

The volatility of the butterfly.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. The state or property of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate; that property of a substance which disposes it to become more or less freely or rapidly diffused and wasted in the atmosphere; capability of evaporating, or being dissipated at ordinary atmospheric temperatures: as, the *volatility* of ether, alcohol, ammonia, or the essential oils.

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil which, by reason of its extreme volatility, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odour or smell consists.

3. The character of being volatile; frivolous, flighty, or giddy behavior; mutability of mind; levity; flightiness; fickleness: as, the volatility of youth.

A volatility of temperament in the young lady. G. Meredith, The Egoist, vi. Syn. 3. Lightness, Frivolity, etc. (see levity), instability, iddiness.

spelled rotatilicable.

volatilization (vol.n.-til-i-zā'shon), n. [< F.
rotatilization = Sp. rotatilization = Pg. rotatilização = It. rotatilizacione; as rotatilize +
-ation.] The actor process of volatilizing, or diffusing; the act or process of rendering volatile. Boyle. Also spelled rotatilitation.

Modern Sociology juts out into the sea of Time two op-posite promontories; the promontory of Velatilization, or the dispersion of the individual into the community, and the promontory of Solidification, or the concentration of the community into the individual.

Boardman, Creative Week, p. 112.

The residue thus left by relatilization of the alcohol was neutralized with milk of lime.

Szar c., MIL 361.

volatilize (vol'a-til-īz), r.: pret. and pp. rolatilized, ppr. rolatilizing. [C.F. rolatilizar = Sp. rolatilizar = It. rolatilizar; as rolatile + -izc.] I. trans. To cause to exhale or evaporate; cause to pass off or be diffused in vapor or invisible effluvia.

In temperature as well as brightness, the voltage are exceeds all other artificial sources of heat; by its me use the most refractory substances are fused and volatiles of G. B. Proceet, Elect. Invent. p. 101

Emerson, on his part, has colabilized the essence of New England thought into wreaths of spiritual beauty Stedman, Poets of America page

II. intrans. To become volatile; pass off or be diffused in the form of vapor.

It [mercury] also relatiff continuity by he at. G. Gere, I be resolved to p. 275

to the temperature increases we find a metals which relatilize at a low temperature.

J. N. Leeber, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII, 77

Also spelled rolatilise,
volation (vē-lā'shon), n. [CL, rolare, pp. rolatio, fly; see rolant.] Flight, as of a bird; the faculty or power of flight; volitation; as, "the muscles of rolation," Cones, volational (vē-lā'shon-gl), n. [C rolation + -al.] Of or pertaining to volation, or the faculty of flight.
volator (vē-lā'tor), n. [CNL, rolator, CL, rolatio, fly; see rolant.] That which flies; specifically, a flying-fish.
volator-vert (vē-lā'for), n. [C., lit, 'flight in

vol-au-vent (vel'o-von'), n. [F., lit. 'flight in the wind': ral, flight (see ral): an, in the, to the; vent, wind (see rant2).] A sort of raised pie consisting of a delicate preparation of meet, lowl, or fish inclosed in a case of rich light puff-

paste.

volborthite (vol'bor-thit), n. [So called after Alexander von Volborth, a Russian physician and scientist, by whom the species was described in 1838.] A mineral occurring in small tubular crystals of a green or yellow color and pariy luster. It is a hydrous copper vanadate.

wolcanian (vol-l:a'ni-an), a. [Crolcano + -ian.]
Of or pertaining to a volcano; characteristic of or re-embling a volcano; volcanic. [Rare.]

A do per leanian y flow took the place of . Il her milder-mooned body's grace. Kents, Lamia, t.

volcanic (vol-kau'ik), a. [= \(\text{\cappa}\), volcanic (vol-kau'ik), a. [= \(\text{\cappa}\), volcanique = \(\text{Sp. volcanic}\) = \(\text{Pg. valcanico} = \text{Ht. valcanico}\), as volcan \(\text{\cappa}\) = \(\text{Pg. valcanico} = \text{Ht. valcanico}\), as volcan \(\text{\cappa}\) = \(\text{-ic.} \) \end{array} Pertaining to or produced by volcanic bombs, and coloring phenomena, etc.—
Volcanic bombs, and cof liva, varying greath in shape of left, but usually roughly round and on violently holder. Die ke of this kind, of immens size, have been thrown out by cone south and recenter of activity in a volcanic region, the supposed seat or center of activity in a volcanic region in the modern volcanic glass, vitrous leas, obsidian.—Volcanic mud, the mixture of a-les and vater either discharged from the crater of a volcanic region of formed on its faints by the downward rush of water; called leas along in Italy, and more in South America. It was by mid-layer that Hereali and may overwhelm d, and mud has been poured out on an immensatively by the volcanics of Java and South America.—Volcanic rock, rock which has been formed by volcanic agency; laye.

volcanically (vol-kan'i-kal-i), adv. In the man-

volcanically (vol-kan'i-kal-i), adv. In the manner of a volcano; eruptively; figuratively, in a flery or explosive manner.

The accumulation of offences is . . . too literally exploded, blasted a under releanically. Carlyle, Heroes, iv. volcanicity (volcha-nis'i-ti), n. [C roleanic + -ity.] Same as volcanism: rarely used. It is an imitation of the French term roleanicité formerly in use, but later French writers prefer roleanicité.

The term volcanle action (volcanlem or roleanicity) em-lances, all the phenomena connected with the exputation of heated materials from the interior of the rath to the surface. Getlie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 178.

volatilizable (vol'a-ti-li-za-bl), a. [< rolatilize + -ablc.] Capable of being volatilized. Also spelled rolatilisable.

volatilization (vol-a-til-i-zā'shon), n. [< F. rolatilization = Sp. rolatilization = Pg. rolatilisation = Sp. rolatilization = Sp. rolatilization; as rolatilize + -rolatilization = rolatilization = rolatiliza

surface" (Humboldt). Also vucanusm.

To throw some light on the nature and connection of the chief causes which have been concerned in carrying on that complicated series of geological dynamics which we include under the comprehensive term of releasing, and of which the earthquake and volcane are two of the most striking manifestations.

J. D. Whitney, Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Mountain—[Bulldlung, p. 67.

volcanist (vol'ka-nist), n. [< volcano + -ist.]
One who is versed in or occupied with the scientific study of the history and phenomena of

volcanity (vol-kan'i-ti), n. [\(\textit{rolcan}(io\) \(\daggerapsilon - ity.\)]
The state of being volcanic or of volcanic ori-

rin. [Rare.]
volcano (vol-kū'nō), n.; pl. rolcanoes, volcanoe (-nōz). [Formerly also rulcano; = F. rolcan () Sp. rolcan = Pg. rolcāo, vulcāo), (It. rolcano, volcano (vol-kū'nō), n.; pl. rolcanoes, volcanos (-nōz). [Formerly also vulcano; = F. rolcan () Sp. rolcan = Pg. volcão, vulcão), (It. volcano, also rulcano, a hurning mountain, prop. first applied to Mt. Etan, which was especially feigued to be the sent of Hephrestus (Vulcan), (L. Volcanos, later l'ulcanus, Vulcan, the god of fire, also fig. fire: see l'ulcan.] 1. A mountain or other elevation having at or near its apex an opening in the carth's crust from which heated materials are expelled either continuously or at regular or irregular intervals. These materials are molten tock thats, aches, enders, large fragments of solid rek, mud water, sleam, and valous gases. Such openings are ordinarily surrounded by more or less conteal accumulations of the crupted materials, and it is to such cones that the term volcano is usually applied. The opening through which the lawa rises is called the real echinaco, and the cup shaped enlargement of it, in its upper parts the crube; there may be one such opening at the samulat or on the thanks of the cine, or there may be accustivation and the consequential come, as they are sometimes of minor cones quarsitic come, as they are sometimes (all of). It is the more than two hundred quite complement of the main cruter. The size and clearition of volcanoes viry greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly. The very high ones, like Colopasi and Vupority greatly in the legree of their activity and an the large and clearly not by of other than volcande material, masked by the flow of cruptive materials and very greatly in the degree of their activity and an the large and of the large of the period have shown no siens of activity are sa

material from the erater.

2. A kind of firework. See fizgip¹, 2.—Submarine volcano. See submarine — Volcano-ship, a verel louded with combustible and misches for explosion acquiret another ship or against a stationary structure.

The burning roleans-ship at the slege of Autwerp.

Motley, Hist. Netherlands, 11, 157.

volcanoism (vol-kā'nō-izm), n. [(relcano + -ism.] Violent and destructive eruptiveness.

Not blaze out, . . . as wasteful volcanoism, to scorch and consume ' Carlyle, Past and Present, il. 10.

volcanological (vol-kā-nō-loj'i-kāl), a. [< rai-canolog-y + -icul.] Relating to or in the man-ner of volcanology; in a scientific manner, from

the point of view of the investigator of volennic phenomena. Also ruleanological.

volcanology (vol-kā-nol'ā-ji), n. [< roleano + Gr. -2031a, < 203 car, speak; see -alogy.] The scientific study of volcanic phenomena. Also ruleanological. canology.

Vole¹ (völ), n. [< F. vole, < voler, fly, < L. vo-lare, fly: see volant.] In card-playing, a win-ning of all the tricks played in one deal.

Ladies, I'll venture for the volc. Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

"A role! a role!" she cried, "'tis fairly won;
My game is ended, and my work is done." Crabbe

My game is ended, and my work is done." Crabbe.

Vole¹ (völ), r. i.; pret. and pp. voled, ppr. voling.
[⟨volo¹, n.] In card-playing, to win all the tricks
played in one deal.

Vole² (völ), n. [Short for volo-mouse.] A shorttailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse; a campagnol or arvicoline; any member of the genus
Arricola in a broad senso. All the Arcicolines are
voles, though some of them, as the lemming and musicat,
are usually called by other names. They are mostly terrestrial, tending to be squatte, abound in the splingmous
swamps and low moist ground of nearly all parts of the
northern hemisphere, and are on the whole among the most
mischievous of mammals. The common vole, meadowmuuse, or short-tailed field-mouse of Europe is A. agrestis.



n European Meadow vole (Art wela agrestus).

The water-vole or water-rat is a larger species, A. amphibus, almost as aquatic as a muskrat. Some voles are widely distributed, among them one common to the northerly parts of both hemispheres, the red-backet vole, Evatomys ratilus. The commonest representatives in the United States are Arricola riparius, A. auderus, and A. pinetorun. A very large species of Biltish America is A. zauthopantha. The name role is purely British, being seldom head in the United States, or used in books treating of the America pecies, which are called field-mice and meadon mice. See also cuts under Arvicola, Ecotomys, Synaptomys, and water-rat.

vac. volently; (vo'lent-li), adr. Willingly. [Rare.] Into the pit they run against their will that ran so co-lently, so violently, to the brink of it. Her. T. Adams, Works, I. 237.

voleryt (vol'c-ri), n.; pl. voleries (-riz). [Also rollary, rollary; (OF. volice, a. eage, coop. dovecte, F. volice, an aviary, also OF. roller, a large eage or aviary; cf. rolerie, "a place over the stage which we called the heaven" (Cotgrave), i.e. 'place of flying'; (roler, fly, (L. volare, fly; see rollant.) 1. A large bird-eage or inclosure in which the birds have room to fly.

I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try, Like him, to make the air one relary B. Jonson, Underwoods, xvj.

Sitting moping like three or four melancholy Birds in a spacious Vollars.

Having scene the ruomes, we wont to y rolars, web has a cupola in the middle of it, greate trees and bushes, it being full of birds, who drank at two fountaines.

Erelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

The birds confined in such an inclosure; a flight or flock of birds.

An old hop, at his first appearance, . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town redery, amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey

Locke, Education, § 94.

volet (vol'ā), n. [OF. rolet, a cloth spread on the ground to hold grain, a shutter, etc., \(\circ\) roler, fly, \(\circ\) L. rolare, fly: see rolant.] 1. A veil, expe-cially one worn by women, and forming a part of the outdoor dress in the middle ages.—2. In painting, one of the wings or shutters of a pic-ture formed as a triptych, as in Rubens's "De-scent from the Cross" in Antwerp Cathedral, the volets of which are painted on both sides.

Small triptychs with folding-doors or rolets in boxwood.

S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh. 1862, No. 1042.

3. A door, or one leaf of a door, in ornamental furniture and similar decorative objects.
volget, n. [\(\) L. rolqus, rulqus, the common people: see rulqus.] The vulgar; the rabble.

One had as good be dumb as not speak with the volge Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. viii. 32 (Daries)

volitable (vol'i-ta-bl), a. [(I. roldarc. fly to and fro: see rollant.] Capable of being vola-tilized; volatilizable.

tilized; volatilizable.
volitant (vol'i-tant), a. [(L. rohtan(i-)s, ppr. of rohtare, fly to and fro, freq. of rohare, fly; see rohant.] Flying; having the power of flight; volant: as, the bat is a rohitant quadruped.
Volitantia; (vol-i-tan'shi-i), a. ph. [NL., neut. pl of rohtant() v. flying; see rohitant.] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the eleventh order, containing flying quadrupeds in two tamilies, Dermoptera and Chiroptera, or

The actual exercise of that power [the will], by directing any particular action or its forbearance, is . . . volition.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 5.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 5.

Will is indeed an ambiguous word, being sometimes put
for the faculty of willing, sometimes for the act of that faculty, besides other meanings. But volition always signines the act of willing, and nothing clse. Willingness, I
think, is opposed to unwillingness or aversion. A man is
willing to do what he has no aversion to do, or what he
has some desire to do, though perhaps he has not the opportunity; and I think this is never called volition.

Reid, Letter to Dr. J. Gregory (Works, ed. Hamilton, p. 79).

An artist's brain receives and stores images often without distinct volition.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

When a man's arm is raised in sequence to that state of consciousness we call a volition, the volition is not the immediate cause of the elevation of the arm.

**Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 495.

2. The power of willing; will.

In that young bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, . . . a volition not less supreme. D'Israeli. The play of the features, the vocal exclamations, the gesticulations of the arms, &c., come under the domain of our volition.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 362.

volitional (vō-lish'on-al), a. [< volition + -al.] Of or pertaining to volition.

The volitional impulse.

What is termed self-control, prudential restraint, moral strength, consists in the intellectual permanency of the rollitonal element of our feelings.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 21.

There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision, and for whom the lighting of every cigar, the drinking of every cup, the time of rising and going to bed every day, and the beginning of every bit of work, are subjects of express rollitional deliberation.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 122.

Volitional insanity, a form of mental disease in which the most striking phenomena are those relating to perverted or impaired will-power. Volitionally (volish'on-al-i), adv. In a volitional manner; as respects volition; by the act

of willing. It was able to move its right leg volitionally in all directions.

Lancet, 1890, I. 1415.

volitionary (vō-lish'on-ā-ri), a. [< volition + -ary.] Volitional.

-ary.] Volitional.

Dr. Berry Haycraft gave an account of some experiments which extend our knowledge of rolitionary movement and explain the production of the muscle and heart sounds.

Nature, XLI. 358.

volitionless (vö-lish'on-les), a. [< volition + -less.] Without volition.

The volitionless will.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 415.

volitive (vol'i-tiv), a. [\(\sigma\) volit(ion) + -ive.] 1. Having the power to will; exercising volition.

It is, therefore, an unreasonable conceit to think that God will continue an active, vital, intellective, volitive nature, form, power, force, inclination, in a noble substance, which shall use none of these for many hundred or thousand years, and so continue them in vain.

Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

2. Originating in the will.

Wundt regards apperception as a particular process, inserted between perception and volitive excitement.

Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VI. 519.

3. In $\it rhet.$, expressing a wish or permission:

3. In rhet., expressing a wish or permission.
as, a volitive proposition.
Volitores (vol-i-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., prop. * Vol.
atores, pl. of volator, a flier: see volator.] In
Owen's classification, those birds which move
Owen's classification, those birds which move
Volscians (vol'ṣian), a. and n. [< L. Volsci, the
Volscians: see II., 1.] I. a. Pertaining to ability to fly. It is the fifth order of the system, em-

the so-called flying-lemurs and the bats—thus an artificial group, now abolished.

volitation (vol-i-tā'shon), n. [< L. volitare, pp. volitatus, fly to and fro: see volitant.] The act of flying; the power of flight, or its habitual exercise; flight; volation.

volitational (vol-i-tā'shon-al), a. [< volitation or flight.] Volitatorest (vol'i-tā-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., < L. volitare, fly: see volitant.] In ornith., in Macgillivray's system, an order of birds, the skimmers, composed of such species as swallows, bee-eaters, and goatsuckers: an artificial group. volitatory (vol'i-tā-tō-ri), a. [< L. volitare, fly: see volitant.] In ornith. in Macgillivray's system, an order of birds, the skimmers, composed of such species as swallows, bee-eaters, and goatsuckers: an artificial group. volitatory (vol'i-tā-tō-ri), a. [< L. volitare, pp. volitatory (vol'i-tā-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., < L. volitare, fly: see volitant.] In ornith., in Macgillivray's system, an order of birds, the skimmers, composed of such species as swallows, bee-eaters, and goatsuckers, and goatsuckers, kingfshers, hornbills, etc., intervening between his Cantores or singers and Scansores or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those Picariæ which are not yoke-toed, or beingers and Scansores or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those Picariæ which are not yoke-toed, or beingers, bornbills, etc., intervening between his Cantores or singers and Scansores or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those Picariæ which are not yoke-toed, or beingers, and Scansores or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those Picariæ which are not yoke-toed, or beingers and Scansores or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those Picariæ which are not yoke-toed, or beingers and Scansores or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those Picariæ which are not yoke-toed, or breariæ which are not yoke-toed, or breariæ. Volltane, pp. i

weapons.

A volley of our needless shot. Shak., K. John, v. 5. 5.

It may even be the case that in defensive positions, where the extent of ground open to view is considerable, long-range infantry fire regulated by volleys may be attempted.

Eneyc. Brit., XXIV. 357.

2. Hence, a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

A fine volley of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 33.

What were those thousands of blaspheming Cavaliers about him, whose mouthes let fly Onths and Curses by the voley?

Milton, Eikonoklastes.

We heard a volley of oaths and curses.

Addison, Tatler, No. 254.

3. In lawn-tennis and tennis, a return of the ball by the racket before it touches the ground, especially a swift return.—At volley, on the volley [F. à la role], on the fly; in passing; at random.

What we spake on the voley begins to work.

Massinger, Picture, iii. 6.

P. jun. Call you this jeering! I can play at this;
Tis like a ball at tennis.
Alm. It is indeed, sir,
When we do speak at volley all the ill
We can one of another. B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv.

volley (vol'i), v. [< volley, n.] I. trans. 1. To
discharge in a volley, or as if in a volley: often
with out. Compare volleyed.

Another [hound]
Against the welkin rolleys out his voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 921.

2. In lawn-tennis and tennis, to return on the fly: said of the ball; drive (the ball) with the

racket before it strikes the ground.

II. intrans. 1. To fly together, as missiles; hence, to issue or be discharged in large number or quantity.

The rolleying rain and tossing breeze.

M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

Nothing good comes of brass, from whose embrasures there vollies forth but impudence, insolence, defiance,

A. B. Alcott, Tablets, p. 72.

2. To sound together, or in continuous or repeated explosions, as firearms.

And there the volleying thunders pour,
Till waves grow smoother to the roar.

Byron, Siege of Corinth, ii.

Cannon in front of them Volley'd and thunder'd.

Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. In lawn-tennis and tennis, to return the ball before it touches the ground, especially by a swift stroke: as, he rolleys well.

volley-gun (vol'i-gun), n. A machine-gun or mitrailleuse.

mitrailleuse.

volowi (vol'ō), v. t. [< ME. folewen, folwen, folwen, fullen, < AS. fulwian, fullian, baptize: see full³. The word is usually derived from L. volo, I will, that being the first word of the response used in the service.] To baptize: response used in the service.] To bapt applied contemptuously by the Reformers.

They brought them to confirmation straight from baptism, so that now oft-times they be volouced and bishopped both in one day.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 72.

II. n. 1. A member of an ancient Italic people who dwelt southeast of Rome.—2. The language of the Volscians, related to Umbrian. volsella (vol-sel'ii), n. 1. Same as vulsella.—

volsella (vol-sel'ii), n. 1. 2†. Same as acanthobolus.

volt¹ (volt), n. [< F. volte, a turn or wheel, < It. volta, a turn, < L. volvere, pp. volutus, turn about or round: see vault², volute.] 1. In the manège, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a center, with the head turned outward.—2. In fencing, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a

thrust.

volt² (volt), n. [= F. volte; < It. Volta, the name of the inventor of the voltaic battery.]

The practical unit of electromotive force. It is 10° absolute units of E. M. F. on the centimeter-gram-second'system of electromagnetic units, and is a little less than the E. M. F. of a Daniell cell. It is defined by the International Electrical Congress (1980) and by United States statute (1894) as the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere, and which is practically equal to 13° gof the E. M. F. between the poles of what is known as the standard Clark voltaic cell, at a temperature of 15° C.

volta (völ'tii), n.; pl. volte (-te). [It., a turn: see volt1.] 1. An old dance. See lavolta.—2. In music, turn or time: as, una volta, once; due volte, twice; prima volta, first time. Abbreviated v.

volta-electric (vol"tii-ē-lek'trik), a. Pertaining to voltaic electricity or galvanism: as, volta-electric induction.

volta-electricity (vol"tii-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), n. Same as voltaic electricity, or galvanic electricity. See electricity. See voltaic current, under voltaic. volta-electrometer (vol"tii-ē-lek-trom'e-ter), n. An instrument for the exact measurement

of electric currents; a voltameter.

volta-electromotive (vol#tä-ē-lek-trō-mō'tiv),

a. Producing, or produced by, voltaic electronotion.—Volta-electromotive force, electromotive force produced in a manner analogous to that of the voltaic battery.

voltage¹ (vol'tāj), n. [⟨volt¹ + -age.] In the manège, the act of making a horse work upon volts. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

voltage² (vol'tāj), n. [⟨volt² + -age.] Electromotive force reckoned in volts. The voltage of a dynamo under any particular working conditions is the number of volts of electromotive force in its circuit under these conditions.

voltagraphy (vol-tag'ra-fi), n. [Irreg. $\langle vol-ta(ic) + \text{Gr.} - \gamma \rho a \phi ia, \langle \gamma \rho a \phi e v$, write.] The art of copying in metals deposited by electrolytic action any form or pattern which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit; copying

by electrotypy.

voltaic (vol-tā'ik), a. [< Volta (see def.) + -ic.]

Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physicist (1745–1827), who shares with Galvani the honor of having discovered the means of physicist (1745–1827), who shares with Galvani the honor of having discovered the means of producing an electric current at the expense of chemical action upon one of two united plates of dissimilar metals... Of the two, however, the higher credit is due to Volta; consequently, voltaic is more commonly used than galvanic.—Poles of a voltaic pile. See pole2.—Voltaic arc. See arel, and electric light (under electric).—Voltaic arch. Same as voltaic arc.—Voltaic battery, cell. See battery, 8 (b), and cell, 8 (with cuts).—Voltaic current, an electric current produced by a voltaic battery; sometimes applied to electric current generally.—Voltaic field, the space surrounding the electrodes or plates in an electrolytic cell during the process of electrolysis.—Voltaic field, the space surrounding the electrodes or plates in an electrolytic cell during the process of electrolysis.—Voltaic induction. See induction, 6.—Voltaic pencil, a pencil by which etchings are executed by the action of a voltaic arc at its point.—Voltaic pile, a column formed by successive pairs of plates of two dissimilar metals, as zinc and copper, alternating with moistened flannel or pasteboard, in regular order of succession: an early form of chemical battery devised by Volta. See cuts under battery, 8.

Voltairean (vol-tār'ō-an), a. Same as Voltairian.

Voltairian (vol-tār'ō-an), a. Same as Voltaire (François Marie Arouet, who when about 25 years old took the name of Voltaire, said to be an anagram of "Arouet, uho when about 25 years old took the name of Voltaire, said to be an anagram of "Arouet, thus when shout the joune, the younger)), a famous French poet, dramatist, and historian (1694–1778); resembling Voltaire.

"Say they're levanting, Buchan," said Miller, who liked

bling Voltaire.

"Say they're levanting, Buchan," said Miller, who liked his joke, and would not have objected to be called Voltairian.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

II. n. One who advocates the principles of Voltaire.

Voltaire.

Voltairianism (vol-tar'i-an-izm), n. [< Voltairian + -ism.] The Voltairian spirit; the doctrines or philosophy of Voltaire; specifically, the incredulity or skepticism, especially in regard to revealed Christianity, often attributed to Voltaire.

In Luther's own country Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it sceptical contration; which indeed has jaugled more, and more of war to Voltaireism. Cartyle, Heroes, iv.

voltaism (vol'tii-izm), n. [< Tolta (see dof.) + -i.m.] That branch of electrical scionce which it senses the production of an electric current by the chemical action between dissimilar metils immersed in a liquid. It is so named from the it implastest Volta, whose experiments contributed or its to the establishment of this branch of science.

voltaite : 1'ii-it), n. [C Volta (see voltaie) + set 4.] in a wird., a hydrons sulphate of iron, mourning in isometric crystals of a green to him a color; first found at the solfatara near

opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in implanted spherical globules with thin later (vol-tam'e-ter), n. [Treg. \(\circ{c}\) rot \(\circ{c}\) to \(\cir

the strength of the current, voltametric (vol-ta-met'rik), a. Pertaining to or involving the use of a voltameter; as, vol-

to the drie measurement.

volt-ammeter (völt'am e-ter), n. 1, A combination of a volt-meter and retain-former, for the measurement of alternating currents. The record ry or thick-wire coil of the transformer is included rethe circuit through which the current passes while the primary er than-wire coil is closed through the volt-meter.

2. In bot., same as rotune, 2.

Volubility (vol-û-bil'i-ti), n. [(F. rolubilité, volubilité, volubility (vol-û-bil'i-ti), n. [(F. rolubilité, volubilité, volubilité, volubilité, volubilité,

the electromotive force is one volt and the cur-tent one ampere; a watt.

Foltaplast (vol'ti-plast), n. [{\cute volta(ie) + Gr. \tau verbal adj. of \times adam n. mold.] \text{ A kind of volta's battery used in electrotyping.}

Volta's pile. See battery, 8 (b).

Volta's pistol. See pistol.

Voltatype (vol'ti-tip), n. [{\cute volta(ie) + Gr. \tau verbal adj. of volta.}

Same as chetrotype.

Volt-coulomb (volt'ho-lom), n. Same as joule.

Volte, n. Plural of volta.

Volt (vol'ti), r. Ill., inny, of voltare, turn (1).

volti (vol'ti), r. [lt., impv. of voltare, turn, Cl., rodeer, pp. volutas, turn; see volt!, volve.] In mose, same as verle.—Volti subito. See verte such.

voltiger (tvol'ti-jer), n. [CF, voltigeur, a leaper: see voltigeur.] Same as voltigeur.

The thire of Ferrara was but as an ape compared to him. He was singularly skilful in leaping nimbly from on for to another without putting foot to ground, and the here were called desultories.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, 1, 23.

voltigeur (vol-ti-zhir'), n. [F., \chivoltager, \land lt. ral-toppane, vault, \chivoltaga turn, valt; see ralt'.] 1. A temper is a vaulter.—2. Formerly, in France, a member of a light-armed

piels decompany, placed on the left of a battalion; under the second empire, a reember of one of several special intantity regiments. voltite (vol'tit), n. In elect., en in-alating material constring of a mixture of a specially prepared gelatin with resin-oil, oxidized linseed-oil, resin, and paraflin. volt-meter (volt me ter), n. An electrometer, or a high-resistance galvanometer, or a galvanometer combined with a resistance calibrated so that its indications show the number of volts E. M. F. in the circuit between its ststing of a mixture of a in the circuit between its terminals. The cut shows one form of volt-meter, for the construction of

which see ampere-meter voltot, n. [It.: see rault1.]
A vault.

Entring the church, admirable is the bredth of the volto or roofe, Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1614.

Volt-meter. Voltolini's disease. A disease of childhood, characterized by cerebral symptoms, and followed by permanent deaf-

Voltairism (vol-tăr'izm), n. [

Voltaire (see def.) + -ivm.] The principles or practice of Voltaire: skepticism; infidelity.

In Luther's own country Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it sceptical into a rather barren affair, . . . the consequence of the European Weight. Permian, and found also, in several localities, in the various divisions of the European Trias, and in rocks of the same age in India. Voltia belongs to the Conifera, and is placed by Schenk among the Taxodinea. It is a tree of considerable height, resulbing Araucaria in general appearance, but having a fructification analogous to that of the Taxodinea. The fossils called Cyclopteris Liebeana by Genitt are considered by Kidston as being, in all probability, the bacts of a cone of Voltzia. The Gyptolopis of Schimper and the Cynptolopidium of Heer were also (in 1834) placed by Schenk under Voltzia.

schenk under Voltzia.

voltzine (volt'sin), n. [< Voltz (see Voltzia)
+ -im².] A rose-red, yellowish, or brownish
opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring

voluble.] 14. Same as voluble, 1.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and con whiser a light message to a loose wench with some round dubdity

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

robubility B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

He (the emperor) first attacked Cardinal Pesch, and, singularly enough, launched forth with uncommon rolubility into a discussion on ecclesiastical principles and usages, without possessing the slightest notion, either historical or theological, of the subject.

Memory of Tallegrand, in The Century, XLL 701.

2. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll; revolution; hence, mutability.

Then celestid spheres should forget their wonted mo-tions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might happen. Hooker.

Volutility of human affairs. Sir R. L'Estrange.

voluble (vol'ū-bl), a. [<F, voluble = Sp, voluble = Pg, voluble = It, voluble, <L, voluble, that turns around, whirling, fluent (of speech), < volvere, pp. volutus, turn round or about; see volve.] I. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily turned or set in motion; apt to will realize treatment. roll; rolling; rotating; revolving.

The most excellent of all the figures Geometrical is the round for his many perfections. First because he is even and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most volube and apt to turne, and to continue motion, which is the author of life. Puttenham, Arte of Ling. Poesie, p. 81.

Yeares, like a ball, are robble, and run; Houres, like false Vowes, no sooner spoke than done, Heyrood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

Would you like to hear yesterday's sermon over and over again—eternally roluble? Thackeray, Philip, xvii. 2. Characterized by a great flow of words or by glibness of utterance; speaking with plausible fluency: as, a voluble politician.

Cassio, . . . a knave very roluble. Shak , Othello, ii. 1. 212.

A man's tongue is roluble, and pours Words out of all sorts ev'ry way. Such as you speak you hear. Chapman, Hiad, xx. 22s.

If a man bath a *voluble* Tongue, we say, He bath the gift f Prayer. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 90. (Formerly it might be used of readiness and case in speaking without the notion of excess.

It tap echl ought to be voluble vpon the tongue, and tumble to the care.

Pullenham, Arte of Eng. Poesic (ed. Arber), p. 168.

Pc[Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and roluble eloquence, Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, 1, 65. (Trench.)

34. Changeable; mutable.

He . . . almost puts Faith in a fever, and deifies alone Voluble chance. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2

4. In bot., of a twining habit; rising spirally around a support, as the hop. volubleness (vol'ū-bl-nes), n. The character of being voluble; volubility. volubly (vol'ū-bli), adv. In a voluble or fluent

manner.

"O Gods," said he, "how volubly doth talk This cating guif!" Chapman, Odysecy, vviii. 11.

Fallacies which, when set down on paper, are at once detected, pass for unanswerable arguments when dextended and volubly urged in Parliament, at the bar, or in private convention.

Macaulay, History.

private converction.

Macaulay, History.

Volucella (vol-ū-sel'i), n. [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), \ L. rolucris, fitted for flight: see Volucres.] A notable genus of syrphid flies, some of them mimicking bumblebees in general appearance, and parasitic, in the larval state, upon the larva of these bees and in the nests of wasps. Forty-five species are known in North America, and soven in Europe.

Volucres (vol'ū-krēz), n. pl. [NL., \ L. volucer or colucris, fitted for flight, winged, volitorial; as a noun, a bird; \ Crolure, fly: see rolant, 1. In C. L. Bonaparte's classification of birds (1850), the first tribo of the third order of Passerce, em-

C. L. Bonaparte's classification of buds (1850), the first tribe of the third order of Passeres, embracing those lower Passeres which form Sundevall's scutchliplantar division of that order, together with all the picarian birds. It is an artificial group, insusceptible of definition, and corresponds exactly with no recognized group or groups; on the whole it agrees best with Picaria as commonly accepted.

2. In C. J. Sundevall's classification, the second property of the pr

ond order of birds, agreeing in the main with the *Picaria* as commonly understood, but including the parrots and pigeons. It is most nearly a synonym of the old *Pica* of Linnæus.

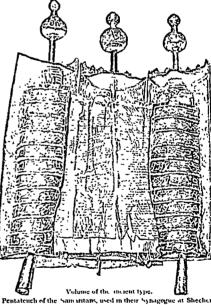
[Raro in both sonses.]

volucrine (vol'ų-krin), a. [(L. volucris, a bird, + -ine¹.] Pertaining to birds; bird-like.

The rolucrine clamor continued unabated, and when I came downstairs I was not surprised at the sight that awaited me. The passage was filled with hird-cages.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun. p. 349.

volume (vol'ūm), n. [< F. volume = Sp. volumen = Pg. It. volume, < L. volumen (volumin-), a voll (as of a manuscript), < volvere, pp. volutus, roll round or about: see roluble.] 1. A written document (as of parchment, papyrus, or strips of bark) rolled up in a convenient form for keaping or use well being avaiently the for keeping or use, such being anciently the prevailing form of the book; a roll; a seroll



The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an *ambilieus*, the extremities of which were called the *carnua*, to which a label containing the name of the anthor was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against insects.

In the rolume (roll, R. V.) of the book it is written.

In history a great volume is unrolled for our instruc-on. Burke, Rev. in France

Hence—2. A collection of written or printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, a part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome: as, a large rolume; a work in six rolumes.

Ho furnish'd me From mine own library with volumes. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 167.

They (men) cannot extinguish those lively characters of the power, wi-dom, and goodness of fool which are every where to be seen in the large volume of the Creation. Stillinglet, Sermons, I. iii.

An odd telume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set.

Franklin.

ing form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold: as, rolumes of smoke.

Hid in the spiry Volumes of the Snake.

I lurk'd within the Covert of a Brake.

Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Thames's fruitful tides

Slow through the vale in silver volumes play.

Fenton, Ode to John, Lord Gower, st. 3.

4. An amount or measure of tridimensional space: solid contents; hence, an amount or

aggregated quantity of any kind. An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast *volume* of light and heat.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 246.

The judge's rolume of muscle could hardly be the same as the colonel's; there was undoubtedly less beef in him.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

Railroad men have found out . . . that so small a mat-ter apparently as the civility or neglect of conductors, or the scarcity or abundance of towels on sleeping-cars, will sensibly influence the rotune of travel.

D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 112

Very probably these recent climatic changes, both ma-rine and terrestrial, in the North Atlantic region, have been due in large measure to variations in the relune of the Gulf Stream. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 42.

o. In music, quantity, fullness, or roundness of tone or sound.—Atomic volume. See atomic.—Specific steam-volume. See steam.—Specific volume, the quotient of the molecular weight of a compound body by its specific gravity. In the case of a liquid the specific gravity is taken at the boiling-point.—To speak or tell volumes, to be full of meaning; be very significant. 5. In music, quantity, fullness, or roundness of

The epithet, so often heard, and in such kindly tones, of "poor Goldsmith" speaks rolumes.

Irving, Oliver Goldsmith, xlv.

Volume-integral. See integral. = Syn. 4. Bulk, Magnitude, etc. See size:.

volume (vol'um), v. i.; pret. and pp. volumed, ppr. voluming. [\(\sigma\) volume, n.] To swell; rise in bulk or volume.

The mighty stream which rolumes high From their proud nostrils burns the very air. Eyron, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

volumed (vol'ūmd), a. [< rolume + -cd².] 1. Having a rounded form; forming volumes or rolling masses; consisting of rounded masses.

With rolumed smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue.

Byron, Siege of Corinth, vi.

2. Having volume or volumes (of a specified

2. Having volume or volumes (of a specimen amount or number). volumenometer (vol* \bar{u} -me-nom'e-ter), n. [Irreg. $\langle L, rolumen, a \text{ volume}, + Gr, \mu \tau por, \text{ measure.}]$ An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its exacting against.

of of air which it displaces, and there also for determining its specific gravity.

volumenometry (vol 'ū-me-nom'e-tri), n. [As rolumenometer + -y³.] The art of determining by displacement the volumes of solid bodies,

or the spaces occupied by them; stereometry. **volumeter** (vol'ų́-mē-ter), n. [Irreg. < L. volu(men), a volume, + Gr. μετρος, measure.] In chem. and physics, broadly, any instrument for measuring the volumes of gases, as a graduated glass tube in which a gas may be collected over water or mercury, the gas displacing the liquid as it enters the vessel, and the volume displaced as it enters the vessel, and the volume displaced being indicated by the graduations. Lange's volumeter comprises a tube called a reduction tub', in which a volume of one hundred cubic centimeters of air as measured under connected pressure of barometer and temperature is confined. By an ingenious arrangement this confined air is then made to bring to a similar condition of pressure the gas to be measured in a measuring-tube, which also forms part of the apparatus. Thus a connection of pressure and temperature need be made only once for a series of volumetric measurements.

volumetric (vol-ū-met'rik), a. [Irreg. < L. volu-(men), volume, + Gr. μετρικός, < μετρος, measure.] In chem. and physics, pertaining to or noting measurements by volume, as of gases or liquids: opposed to gravimetric.

It is possible in this way to determine quickly by a rolumetric process even so little as one-fourth per cent. of alcohol in a mixture.

Ure, Diet., IV. 39.

alcohol in a mixture.

Mosso's rolumetric measurements indicated that in hypnotic catalepsy there was slightly more blood in the left.

Mind, IX. 96.

Volumetric analysis. Same as titration.
volumetrical (vol-\u0fc-rnet'ri-kal), a. [\langle volumetric + -al.] Same as volumetrie.

The amount of metallic iron and its condition of exida-

tion in the ore were determined by Margueritte's volumetrical method. Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 397.

volumetrically (vol-ū-met'ri-kal-i), adv. [< volumetrical + -ly².] By volumetric analysis.

6786

Luther's works were published at Wittemberg in Latin and German, in nineteen volumes, large folio, and at Jena in twelve.

Burney, Hist. Music, III. 39, note.

Something of a roll-like, rounded, or swelling form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convoluming form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convoluming wreath; a fold; as rollymes of smoke. minous; copiousness; prolixity.

The later writings [of H. Muller-Stübing] have gone on with bewildering roluminosity.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 117.

voluminous (vō-lū'mi-nus), a. [<F. voluminoux = Sp. Pg. It. voluminoso, < LL. voluminosus, full of windings, bendings, or folds, < L. volumen, a roll, fold: see volume.] 1†. Consisting of coils or convolutions.

Woman to the waist, and fair, But ended foul in many a scaly fold Voluminous and vast. Milton, P. L., ii. 652.

2. Of great volume or bulk; large; swelling: literally or figuratively.

Why, though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so roluminous and vast
But there are lines wherewith I might be embraced.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxi.
It was essential that a gentleman's chin should be well
propped, that his collar should have a roluminous roll.

George Eliot, Felix Hot, xvi.

We call the reverberations of a thunder-storm more oluminous than the squeaking of a slate penell.

W. James, Mind, XII. 1.

3. Having written much; producing many or bulky books; also, copious; diffuse; prolix: as, a roluminous writer. He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too roluminous in discourse. Clarendon.

4. Being in many volumes; hence, copious

enough to make numerous volumes: used of the published writings of an author: as, the roluminous works of Sir Walter Scott.

voluminously (vo-lu'mi-nus-li), adv. In a voluminous manner; in large quantity; copiously; diffusely.

The doctor roluminously rejoined.
Swift, Battle of the Books. voluminousness (vô-lū'mi-nus-nes), n. 1†. The state of being in coils or convolutions.

Solid bones crushed by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamantine voluminousness.
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness; diffuseness.

His [Aquinas's] works mount to that roluminousness they have very much by repetitions.

Doducell, Letters of Advice, ii.

3. The state of being voluminous or bulky.

The reader will have noticed, in this enumeration of facts, that roluminous soft the feeling seems to bear very little relation to the size of the organ that yields it.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 140.

volumist (vol'ū-mist), n. [\(\column \) volume + -ist.]
One who writes a volume; an author. [Rare.]

Vee write them in your closets, and unwrite them in your Courts, hot Volumists and cold Bishops.

Millon, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

voluntarily (vol'un-tā-ri-li), adv. [< ME. vol-untarily; < voluntary + -ly².] In a voluntary manner; of one's own motion; without being moved, influenced, or impelled by others; spontaneously; freely.

When that Gaffray had all thes thynges said, Raymounde herity glade reloying that braide, That Gaffray gan hire reluntarily. Rom. of Partenny (C. E. T. S.), 1, 5035.

At last died, not by his enemies command, but roluntarily in his olde age. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

And the faculty of roluntarily bringing back a wandering attention over and over again is the very root of judgment, character, and will.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 424.

voluntariness (vol'un-tā-ri-nes), n. The state of being voluntary, or endowed with the power of willing, choosing, or determining; the state or character of being produced voluntarily. The reluntariness of an action.

Hammond, Works, I. 234.

voluntarious (vol-un-tā'ri-us), a. [(L. rolun-tarius, voluntary: see roluntary.] Voluntary;

Men of roluntarious wil withsitte that housing governeth.

Testament of Love, ii.

voluntariously! (vol-un-tā'ri-us-li), adv. Vol-untarily; willingly.

Most pleasantly and roluntariously to bear the yoke of is most comfortable commandments. Strype, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1550.

voluntary (vol'un-tā-ri), a. and n. [< ME.
*roluntario, < OF. (and F.) rolontaire = Sp. Pg.
It. roluntario, < L. roluntarius, willing, of free
will, < volunta(t-)s, will, choice, desire, < rolun(t-)s, volen(t-)s, ppr. of velle, will: see rolition,
will.] I. a. 1. Proceeding from the will; done

voluntary

of or due to one's own accord or free choice: unconstrained by external interference, force, or influence; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; spontaneous; of one's or its own accord; free.

The third sort of ignorance is the worst; it is that which is vincible and voluntary.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 6.

Voluntary works be called all manner of offering in the church, except your offering days and your tithes.

Latiner, Misc. Sel.

The lottery of my destiny Bars me the right of voluntary choosing. Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 16.

The true Charity of Christians is a free and voluntary thing, not what men are forced to do by the Laws.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, II. vii.

I have made myself the voluntary slave of all.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Very little time was allowed between the accusation, condemnation, and death of a suspected witch; and if a voluntary confession was wanting, they never failed exterting a forced one by tormenting the suspected person.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxiv.

Subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will: as, the movement of a limb is roluntary, the action of the heart involuntary.

We always explain the roluntary action of all men except ourselves on the principle of causation by character and circumstances. Il. Sidyrick, Methods of Ethics, p. 48.

It follows from this that roluntary movements must be secondary, not primary functions of our organism.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 487.

We see here that atrophy begins in the most roluntary limb, the arm.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 174.

3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; not accidental.

Giving myself a *voluntary* wound.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 300.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, . . . and kills another passing by, here is indeed manslaughter, but no voluntary murther.

Perkins, (Johnson)

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's judgment.

God did not work as a necessary, but a voluntary agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. iii. 2.

5. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries: as, the rol-untary theory or controversy.—6. In law: (a) Proceeding from the free and unconstrained will of the person: as, a roluntary confession.
(b) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary or valuable consideration. See roluntary con-(b) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary or valuable consideration. See voluntary conrevance, below.—Voluntary affidavit or oath. (a) An affidavit or oath made in a case in which the law has not sanctioned the administration of an oath or affirmation. (b) An affidavit offered spontaneously or made freely, without the compulsion of subpæna or other process.—Voluntary agent. See agent.—Voluntary appearance, the spontaneous appearance of a defendant or the purpose of resisting an action or other proceeding without having been served with process, or without requiring the plaintiff to rely upon service of process to compel appearance.—Voluntary ankruptcy. See bankruptcy.—Voluntary conveyance, a conveyance made without valuable consideration; a conveyance in the nature of a gift. The importance of the distinction between this and a conveyance for value is that the former may be voldable by creditors in some cases where the latter may not.—Voluntary escape. See escape, 3.—Voluntary grantee, the grantee in a voluntary conveyance.—Voluntary jurisdiction, a jurisdiction excretised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any of the court judges, and in any place and on any lawful day.—Voluntary munsular fiber, see manefaughter, 2.—Voluntary munsular fiber; see manefaughted from smooth pale muscular fiber; so called as being under the control of the will. See cut under muscular,—Voluntary partition, a partition accomplished by mutual agreement, as distinguished from cone had by the judgment of a court.—Voluntary schools supported by voluntary subscriptions, many of them in part maintained and regulated by religious bodies. The number of those schools has been greatly reduced since 1870, when education was made compulsory by the Education Act, and board schools were established. In 1897 a sun, not to exceed in the aggregate five shillings per scholar annually, was granted to them by Parliament.

In building cottages, and improving reluntary schools.

nually, was granted to them by Parliament.

In building cottages, and improving voluntary schools, Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 738.

Voluntary waste, waste which is the result of the voluntary act of the tenant of property, as where, without the consent of the proprietor, he cuts down timber, or pulls down a wall. = Syn. Voluntary, Spontaneous, Willing, Voluntary supposes volition, and therefore intention, and presumably reflection. Spontaneous views the act as though there were immediate connection between it and the cause, without intervention of the reason and the will: spontaneous applause seems to start of itself. Willing has in the authorized version of the Bible a range of meaning up to desirous or auxious, as in Mat. i. 10, xxvi. 41, Luke x. 29, but now is strictly confined to the

negative sense of consenting, or not refusing or objecting, in regard to the wish of another.

Some of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood are connected with the voluntary study of an ancient Bible which belonged to my grandmother.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 54.

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play,
The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 255.

He lent a willing ear to the artful propositions of Sforza.

Prescott, Feed, and Isa., ii. 1.

II. n.; pl. roluntaries (-riz). 1. One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free will; a volunteer.

Resh, in onsiderate, flery voluntaries, With Lab a faces and flerce dragons' spliens. Shak., M. John, H. 1, 67.

Specifically—2. Eccles., in Great Britain, one who maintains the doctrine of the mutual independence of the church and the state, and holds that the church should be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members and should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs.—3. Any work or performance not imposed by another.

At school he [Wordsworth] wrote some task-verses on subjects imposed by the master, and also some volunta-rie of his own, equally undistinguished by any peculiar merit. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 20%.

4. In church music, an organ prelude to a service; sometimes, by extension, an interlude or postlude; also, an anthem or other piece of choir-music, especially at the opening of a ser-Vioc. These uses of the word seem to have originated in the fact that such musical exercises are not jubically

The rich may indulge in superfluities. The Ionian muse is somewhat too fond of playing relientaries.

Lander, Imag. Conv., Virgilius and Horatius.

My dear Herr Capellmeister, they say you play the most exquisite rotuntaries! Now do play us one.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.

At voluntaryt, voluntarily; by an effort of will.

Cyrces cuppes were too strong for all antidotes, and comens flatteries too forceable to resist at voluntarie.

Greene, Never Too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.)

voluntary (vol'un-tā-ri), adv. [(voluntary, a.] Voluntarily.

Gold, amber, yvorie, perles, owehes, rings, And all that els was pretious and deare, The sea unto him roluntary brings.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 23.

I serve here voluntary. Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 103.

voluntaryism (vol'un-tā-ri-izm), n. [< volun-tary + -ism.] Voluntary principle or action; the system or principle of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance; especially, the principle of unrestricted personal liberty in matters of religion—this involving on the one hand the obligation of church-members to support and maintain religious ordinances, and on the other the church's entire freedom from state patronage, support, and

Esther . . . was unable at present to give her mind to the original functions of a bishop, or the comparative merits of Eudow ments and Voluntaryism.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xli.

The transatlantic friend of Vane, at the very nick of time, was the central champion in England of absolute voluntaryiem, against the Independents and the famous fifteen pinposals for a State Church on their sort of "Christin Fundamentals." N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 541.

In education, voluntaryism has been most prominent and most beneficent from early times.

Jour. of Education, XVIII. 148.

voluntaryist (vol'un-tā-ri-ist), n. [(voluntary + -ist.] One who believes in or advocates voluntaryism, especially in religion. [Rare.]

We commend this tribute to the Church of England to our friends on the other side of the water, as proof that an American and a Voluntaryist can yet do full justice to that ancient and historical church.

New York Evangelist, Oct. 19, 1876.

voluntative (vol'un-tā-tiv), a. [< L. volunta(t-)s, will, + -ive.] Voluntary.

The simple solution seems to be that the conditioning of a purpose destroys its absolute voluntative power.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425.

voluntet, n. See rolunty. voluntet, n. See volunty.
volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), n. and a. [< F. voluntaire, now volontaire = Sp. Pg. It. voluntario, <
L. voluntarius, voluntary: see voluntary.] I. n.
1. A person who enters into any service of his

own free will.

He has had Compassion upon Lovers, and generously engag'd a Volunteer in this Action, for our Service.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 14. Voluntiet, n. See volunty.

that account; in the United States, especially during the civil war, a soldier of a body other during the civil war, a soldier of a body other than the regular army, but practically governed by the same laws when in service. In Great Britain the government provides the various bodies of volunteers, or citizen-soldiery, with competent instructors, arms, and a part of their ammunition, besides allowing to each corps certain grants proportioned to the number of efficient members, etc. A British volunteer can resign on giving a fortnight's notice, except in a crists of imminent danger to the country. In the United States the army of volunteers comprises, to all Intents and purposes—(1) the regular unpaid forces of State militia which, when called into the actual service of the United States the cup pay from the government, and are subject to the rules and articles of war, and (2) that class of troops which may from time to time be raised by Congress on occasions of national emergency. Such troops are properly United States troops, and the method of officering them is designated by Congress.

At the very outset of the campaign, the inexperience of

At the very outset of the campaign, the inexperience of the Federal volunteers was made evident, even more on the march than on the battle-field. Conte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 193.

Valuateers often complain that they are not taken scriously enough. . . . Nor must they ever cease complaining until they have been thoroughly organized for whatever their duties are to be, and until those duties are perfectly clear to themselves and the country at large.

Fortnightly Rev., N. 8., XLIII. 615.

3. In law, one who claims the benefit of a contract or conveyance although no consideration tract or conveyance atthough no consideration proceeded from him nor from any one in whose place he stands.—4. A tree which grows spontaneously: as, that pear-tree in my garden is a volunteer. [Southern U. S.] II. a. 1. Entering into military service by free will and choice: as, a volunteer soldier.—2. Composed of volunteers: as, a volunteer corres

corps.

The volunteer artillery, furnished by the several States, was only organized into batteries, having no officer above the rank of captain.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 275.

volunteer (vol-un-ter'), v. [(volunteer, n.] I. trans. To offer, contribute, or bestow voluntarily, or without constraint or compulsion.

The chief agents who had already volunteered their services against him.

Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Poetaster, iii. 1.

Bit by hit, the full and true
Particulars of the tale were volunteered
With all the breathless zeal of friendship.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 232.

II. intrans. To enter into any service of one's free will, without constraint or compulsion: as, to volunteer for a campaign.

volunteerly (vol-un-ter'li), adv. Voluntarily; as a volunteer.

Volunteerly to ramble with Lord Loudon Campbell, Brave Thay did suffer for a'. Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

voluntomotory (vol"un-tō-mō'tō-ri), a. [(volunt(ary) + motory.] Having or pertaining to
motor influence or effect which is voluntary, or
subject to the will: with Remak specifying the
somatopleural division of the body, including the muscular system of ordinary language, as distinguished from the splanchnopleural or involuntomotory (which see).

The rolunto-motory, corresponding to the body-wall or omatopleure. Encyc. Brit., VIII. 167.

voluntyt, n. [< ME. volunte, also volente, voulente, < OF. volente, volunte, F. volonté = Sp. voluntad = It. voluntà, will, < L. volunta(t-)s, will, desire: see voluntary.] Will; wish; will and pleasure.

For that he
May not fulfille his volunte.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 5276.

For of free choice and hertely volente, She hathe to God avowed clastité. Lydyate, MS. Ashmole 339, f. 15. (Halliwell.)

After me made by thy will and uolente
To take this woman of the fayry,
This here diffamed serpent vnto se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3473.

"Sir," quod thei, "yef it be not thus, doth with vs youre tolente."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 29. And the seid Tuddenham and Heydon wold after theyr voulente have it hald yn meen of the maner of Hetersete, whych sufficient evidenses that ye have specifyeth no thyng soo. Paston Letters, I. 173.

voluperet, n. [ME., also volupeer, voleper.] A cap or head-dress worn in the fourteenth century by either sex.

either sex.

The tapes of hir white voluper

Were of the same snyte of hir coler.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 55.

2. A person who enters military service of voluptuary (vō-lup'tū-ā-ri), a. and n. [= F. his own free will, and not by constraint or compulsion; one who offers to serve, and generally receives some consideration or privileges on sure, (voluptarius, of or pertaining to pleasure, (voluptarius, enjoyment, delight: see ro-

lupty.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or contributing to luxury and sensual pleasure; promoting sensual indulgence.

The arts which flourish in times while virtue is in growth are military, and while virtue is in state are liberal, and while virtue is in declination are voluptuary.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, it.

The works of the roluptuary arts are properly attributed to Vulcan, the God of Fire.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Given to sensual indulgence; voluptuous:

as. roluptuary habits.

II. n.; pl. roluptuaries (-riz). A man given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual indulgences; a sensualist.

Does not the roluptuary understand, in all the liberties of a loose and lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul?

Sir R. L'Estrange.

The parable was intended against the voluntuaries of that time, . . . men who, notwithstanding they professed themselves Jews, lived like Heathens.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xii.

We have the Voluntuary, when first pleasant feelings, and secondly the pleasantness of pleasant feelings, are made the end to which all else is means, and the abstraction of pleasure's sake is pursued.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.

voluptuatet (vō-lup'tū-āt), v. t. [〈 L. voluptu-(ous) + -atc².] 'To make luxurious or delightful.

Tis watching and labour that voluptuates repose and cep. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 44. sleep.

voluptnosity† (võ-lup-tū-os'i-ti), n. [< voluptnous+ ·ity.] Voluptuousness.

In some children nature is more prone to vice than to vertue, and in the tender wittes be sparkes of voluptuositie.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 6.

tie. Sir T. Elyst, The Governour, i. 6.

voluptuous (vō-lup'tū-us), a. [< ME. voluptuous, ous, < OF. *voluptuous, F. voluptueux = Sp. Pg. voluptuoso = It. volutuoso, < L. voluptuosus, full of gratification, delightful, < voluptu(t-)s, pleasure: see volupty,] 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or inclined to sensual gratification: as, voluptuous tastes or habits.—2. Passed or spent in luxury or sensuality.

Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.

Milton, S. A., 1. 534.

3. Contributing to sensual pleasure; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires and indulgence; sensual.

He that is temperate fleeth pleasures voluptuous.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 20.

Voluptuous idleness. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

Ah, Vice! how soft are thy coluptions ways!

Ah, Vice! how soft are thy coluptions ways!

Byron, Childe Harold, i. 65.

Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some traces of that superb and voluptions loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

The face voluptions, yet pune; Inneste, but innocent.

Low voluptuous music winding.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin, ii.

4. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensual gratifications.

Thou wilt bring me soon
... where I shall reign
At thy right hand voluntuous, as besoems
Thy daughter and thy dauling, without end.
Milton, P. L., ii. 869.

Jolly and voluptuous livers.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, IV. iv.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, IV. iv. = Syn. Carnal, Sensuous, etc. See sensual. voluptuously (vo-lup'tū-us-li), adv. In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously; sensually: as, to live voluptuously.

Voluptuously surfeit out of action. Shak., Cor., i. 3. 27. voluptuousness (võ-lup'tū-us-nes), n. The state or character of being voluptuous, or addicted to the pursuit of pleasure and sensual gratification; luxuriousness.

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness; your wives, your daughters,
Your matons, and your maids could not fill up
The eistern of my lust. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 61.

The voluntuousness of holding a human being in his (the slave owner's) absolute control.

- Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

To the north-east, in places, the nacks and sides of the mountains have a green, pastoral voluptuousness, so smooth and full are they with thick turf.

The Century, XXIV. 421.

voluptyt, n. [Early mod. E. also roluptie; < OF. rolupte, F. volupté = Pr. roluptat = It. roluptà, roluttà, < L. rolupta(t-)s, enjoyment, delight.] Voluptuousness. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 20.

Governour, in. 20. Voluspa (vol-us-pä'), n. [⟨ Icel. Völuspa , the song of the sibyl, ⟨ völu, gen. of völva, also völfa (pl. völur), a prophetess, sibyl, wise woman, + spā, prophesy, also pry, look, ⟩ Sc. spac: see

spac, and cf. spacuffe.] 1. The name (literally, 'the Prophecy of the Sibyl') of a poem of the Elder Edda.—2. [l. c.] Erroneously, a Scandinavian prophetess or sibyl.

Here seated, the *soluspa* or slbyl was to listen to the rhymical inquiries which should be made to her, and to toturn an extemporaneous answer. Scott, Pirate, axi.

Voluta (vō-lū'ti), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1758), < L. voluta, a spiral, volute: see roluto.] 1. The typical genus of Volutida, used with various restrictions, now containing ovip-

arous volutes with a short spire, large aperture, and long first columellar fold, as \(\tau. \) imperialis. See volute, 2, and \(\text{Folditide} \) (with cuts).— 2. In arch., same as rolute. Erclyn, Architects and Ar-

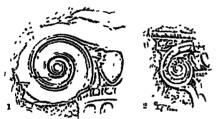
Volutacea (vol-ū-tū'sō-ii),

n. pl. [NL., < Foluia +
-acea. A group of gustropods; the volutes. See Folimperial Volute (Foluia
limitate.)

wolutation (vol-ū-tā'shon), n. [< L. roluta-tio(n-), a rolling about, a wallowing, < rolutare, freq. of rolere, roll: see rolute.] 1. A wallow-ing; a rolling, as of the body on the earth.—2. Acompound circular motion consisting of a rota-tion of a body about an axis through its contor combined with a revolution about a distant axis.

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and relutation. Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, axi.

volute (vô-lūt'), n. and a. [⟨F. rolute = Sp. Pg. It. roluta, ⟨L. roluta, a spiral scroll, a volute, ⟨ rolvere, pp. rolutus, turn round or about, roll, = E. wallow¹.] I. n. 1. In arch., a spiral scroll forming an essential part of the lonic,



Volutes - r Greek Ion | Temple of Artems, Ephesus posite (Roman), Baths of Carae ill i, Rome

Corinthian, and Composite enpitals, of which it is a characteristic ornament. The number of volutes in the Greek Ionle capital is four, two each on opposite facts. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous in the former order being sisteen in number. See helix, 2 (with cut), and cuts under Acanthus, Cerinthian, Ionic, and composite. Also relate 2. In conch.: (a) A member of the Volutidire. The volutes are chiefly tropical shells, especially of Indo-Pacific water, some of them of great rarity and beauty, and highly pired by collectors, as V imperatic, the imperial volute which shows beautiful sulpture and tracery, and has a circlet of spinca like a diadem crowning the very large body-whord (see cut under Voluta). The peace-sketall volute, Voluta, Toleron and was long considered one of the rarest of spinca like a diadem crowning the very large body-whord (see cut under Voluta). The peace-sketall volute, Voluta, Toleron and was long considered one of the rarest of spinca like a diadem crowning the very large body-whord (see cut under Voluta). The peace-sketall volute, Voluta, and highly pired with the very large body-whord (see cut under Voluta). The peace-sketall volute, Voluta, and highly pired with the volute being well known, they take more distinctive names. Such is the West Indian music-shell, Voluta numero, so called because Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it



ing well known, they take more distinctive names. Such is the West Indua music-shell, Foliula manner, so called because the markings a centile written music. This species, unlike most volutes, is operculate, and it frinted or i intelligence more than a species of backet lips one authors in another genus, Volutolaria or Muner. Some volutes are known as the skells, as V. expertitio; others as peteor boal-shells and melon-shells (see cuts under Cambium and Melo); and some forms, as Cambium, are originated when the shell.—Ganal of a volute, a channel incloved by a list of fillet, in the face of the circumvolutions of the lone capital.—False volutes, the Turbinellider. P. Carpenter.

II. a. In bot., rolled up in any direction.

volute-compass (vō-lūt'kum'pus), n. A form of compuss used, in drafting, to trace a spiral by means of the gradual mechanical expansion of the legs.

the legs.

the legs.

voluted (vộ-lũ'ted), a. [< rolute + -cd².] Having a coil, whorl, or volute, as a shell.

volute-spring (vộ-lũt'spring), n. A spring consisting of a flat bar or ribbon, usually of steel,

coiled in a helix somewhat in the form of a vo-

coiled in a helix somewhat in the form of a volute. It is commonly made in a coulcal form, so that the spring can be compressed in the direction of the axis about which it is coiled. Volute-wheel (võ-lüi'hwēl), n. 1. A waterwheel with a volute-shaped casing about it to guide the water to its vanes and buckets.—2. A volute-shaped shell, that in revolving presents its open mouth to the air, which is thus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is a common and effective

sents its open mouth to the air, which is flus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is a common and effective form of blower. E. H. Kuight.

Volutidæ (vö-lü'ti-dö), n. pl. [NL., < Voluta + -idæ.] A family of rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus Voluta; the volutes. They have a large undivided foot, widely separate tentacies, eyes external to the tentacies, and a single (or triple) tow of radular teeth, each median tooth generally having a trifurcate or simple apex. The operculum is generally absent; when present, as in Volutayria, it is corneous and unguiculate, with apleal nucleus in the adult. The animals are retractile in a shell generally of a more or less obconic shape, with a plicated columella. They are mostly ovorlyinarous, but in the genus Voluta eggs are laid in a very large thin horny capsule. The species are numerous, especially in tropical seas, and many have shelle of remarkable heauty, highly esteemed by conchologists. See Voluta (with cut) and rodute, 2 (a) (with cut, and other cuts there eited).

Volution (vö-lü'shon), n. [L. rodrere, pp. rodutus, roll: see rolute.] 1. A rolling or winding; a twist; especially, a spiral turn; a convolution.

The foaming hase an angry whirlwind sweeps Where curling billows rouse the featful deeps.

ceially, a spiral turn; it convolution.

The feaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps
Where curling billows rouse the featful deeps. . . .

The swift reluien and the enormous train
Let sages versed in nature's lore explain.

Falconer, Shipwreck, il. 43.

2. In conch.: (a) A whorls; one turn of a spiral shell. (b) A sot of whorls; the spire of a shell; the spiral turning or twisting of a shell. See cuts under spire?, n., and uniralre.—3. In anat., a convolution or gyration; a gyrus:

as, the rollations of the brain.

volutite (vol'ū-tīt), n. [< rolute + -itr².] A fossil volute, or a similar shell, as a species of l'olraria (which

volutoid (vol'ū-toid), a. and n. [(rolute + -oid.] I. a. Resembling a volute; of or relating to the Volu-

II. n. A volute.

Volva (vol'vii), n.; pl. rolra (-vē). londer.

[NL., \ L. rolra, rulra, a wrapper, covering, \ rolrere, roll: see rolute. Cf. rulra.]

In bot., a wrapper or external covering of some sort; specifically, in Hymenomycetes, same as relum universale. Compare exoperidium. See

retim universate. Compare exoperation. See relum, 2, and cut under Fungi.

Volvaria (vol-vā'ri-ji), u. [NL. (Lamarek, 1801), \(\) L. roka, a wrapper, cover: see roka, culca.] A genus of teetibranchiate gastropoda, of the family Activonida, represented by extinct Tertiary shells, as V. bulloides: formerly including certain smooth shells of the family Manuallida.

Marginellidir. See cut under rolutite.

volvate (vol'vāt), a. [< rolea + -atcl.] In bot., producing, furnished with, or characteristic of volva.

wolve! (volv), r. t. [\langle L. rolecre, turn, roll round or about, roll. From the same L. verb are ult. E. convolve, devolve, evolve, involve, rerolre, etc., volute, roll, rault, vault, vault, etc.] To turn over; revolve, especially in the mind; consider: think over.

Sider; Think Over.

I valued, tourned, and redde many volumes and bokes, conteyning famouse histories.

Berner, tr. of Froissart's Choon., Pref.

I have been redeing and revolving in my famoy some time, but to no purpose, by what clean device or faceto contrivance I might . . medulate them.

Serne, Tristram Shandy, V. 100. (Davies.)

volvelle (vol-vel'), n. [F.] A small and generally circular movable plate affixed to an engraving containing a dial or lottery, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer; any movable engraving superimposed on another for the purpose of showing variations. N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 217.

volvocinaceous (vol'vō-si-nā'shius), a. Volvocin-cre + -accous.] Belonging to or characterizing the Volvocincue.

A peculiar condition of the Volrocinaceous Algre (Sto-planosphera pluvialis, etc.).

II. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algre, p 235.

Volvocineæ (vol-vō-sin'ē-ē). n. pl. NL. Follox (-oc.) + -inex.] An order of fresh-water algo, of the class Comobies, typified by the genus Volvox.

volvocinian (vol-vō-sin'i-an), a. [As Volvo-cin-cw + -ian.] Resembling a volvox, as an infusorian; volvocinaceous.

I have cited the two poleoginian genera Pandorina and Volvox as examples of the differentiation of homoplastids into the lowest heteroplastids. Nature, XLL 318.

into the lowest heteroplastids. Nature, XIX. 318.

Volvox (vol'voks), n. [NL. (Linnmus, 1758),

\(\) L. volvere, roll, turn about: see volve. \] 1. A

small genus of fresh-water alga, of the order

Volvoclnex and class Canobian. It has a spherical

camobium of a pale-green color, which is constantly ro
tating and changing place, looking like a hollow glole,

composed of numerous cells (sometimes as many as twelve

thousand) arranged on the periphery at regular distances,

and connected by the matrical golatin. It is furnished with

a red interal spot, contractile vacuoles, and two long-ex
serted cilia. Propagation is both sexual and non-sexual.

U. globalar, the best-known species, is not uncommon in

clear pools, ponds, etc. It was long regarded as an infu
sorial animalcule.

2. [l. c.] A membor of the above genus: as.

2. [l. c.] A member of the above genus: as, the globate rolvox.

volvulus (vol'vū-lus), n. [NL., \(\subseteq L. volrere, turn, roll: see volve.\)] Occlusion of the intestine, caused by a sharp bend or twist of the tulve

volyer (vol'yor), n. The lurcher. [Prov. Eng.] vomet, r. [< ME. comen, < OF. comir, < L. vomerc, vomit: see comit.] To vomit.

Nerc, vointer nee comming the shall have been bounded as Moab in his romyng.

Wyci(f, Jer. xivili. 20. vomet, n. [ME., < vome, v.] Vomit.

Allo forsothe boordis ben fulfild with the rome and filthis.

Wycii, Isa. xxviii. 8.

vomela, vormela, n. The Sarmatian polecat, Putorius sarmaticus. See sarmaticr.
vomer (võ'mėr), n. [NL., < L. romer, a plowshare.] 1. In zoöl. and anat., a bone of the skull of most vertebrates; a membrane-bone or splint-bone developed in the median line of the skull bevocath the hesicarariel eric priori the skull, beneath the basicranial axis, primi-tivoly consisting of paired halves, which some-times remain separate, one on each side of the times remain separate, one on each side of the middle line. Its special shapes and connections are extremely variable in the vertebrate series; in general, it is situated below or in advance of the basisphenoid, below or behind the mesethmoid, and between the maxillary palatine, or ptergold bones of opposite sides, serving thus as a septum between right and left masal or maspalatine passages. In man the voncer is plowshare-shaped, anticulating with the sphenoid behind, the mesethmoid above, the palatal plates of the maxillary and palatal bones below, and the triangular median cartilage of the mose in front; it thus forms much of the mad septum or partition between right and left masal cavities, its posterior free bender definitely separating the posterior nares. In birds its extramely variable shapes and connections furnish valuable roological characters. (See agithognathous, and cuts under desmonathous.) The vomer is by Owen regarded as the centrum of the fourth or rhinencephalic



cranial vet tebra—a view now entertained by few, it being generally regarded as a more splint-hone. It is wanting in many vertebrates. The so-called comer of fishes and barachians is not honologically the hone of that name in higher vertebrates, but is identified by some with the paraphenoid (which see, with cut); while others name the leithyle comer the auteal bone. It often bear steeth. See cuts under Chelonide, cranicificial, Cyclodic, Galling, Lepidoiren, Ophidia, paraphenoid, Physicer, Pythonide, Rana, teleot, and Thinocorder.

The bones in Fish and Amphibians usually denominated concers must part with their claims to that title and yield it to the so-called parasphenoid.

Suiton, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, p. 570.

2. In ornith., the pygostyle or rump-post; the large, peculiarly shaped terminal bone of the tail of most birds, consisting of several anky-losed vertebræ. See cut under pygostyle.—Wings of the vomer. See ale romers, under ala. vomerine (vo'merine, a. [< towner + -incl.] Of or pertaining to the vomer.

vomic (vom'ik), a. [< townicus, ulcerous, < vomica, a sore, boil, abscess, < vomere, vomit,

discharge: see vomit.] Purulent; ulcerous

[Rare.] vomica (vom'i-kä), n.; pl. vomica (-sē). [NL., fem. of L. vomicus, ulcerous: see romic.] In med., a cavity in the lung, resulting from a pathological process, and containing pus.

vomicene (vom'i-sēn), n. [< vomica in nux romica + -euc.] In chem., same as brucinc.

vomic-nut (vom'ik-nut), n. [An E. rendering of NL. nux vomica: see nux vomica.] Same as romit-nut.

romit-nut.
vomit (von'it), v. [(L. romitus, pp. of vomere () It, romore = \(\Gamma\), vomit: see rome), vomit, discharge, = (Gr. i pair = Skt. \(\sqrt{ram}\), vomit. Cf. conta.]

I. trans. 1. To throw up or eject from the stometh; discharge from the stomach through the mouth; often followed by forth,

The morsel which thou hast caten shalt thou romit up. Prov. xxiii. 8.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place; belch forth; emit.

Ither of fire and smoke. Cook, Second Voyage, in. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; puke; spew.—2. To be emitted; come out with force or violence.

vomit (vom'it), n. [= Sp. vomito = Pg. It. rometo. (L. romitos, a throwing up, vomiting, vomit, (romere, pp. comitos, vomit; see romit, r.] 1. That which is vomited; specifically, matter ejected from the stomach in the act of vomiting; an attack of vomiting.

S , so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge, . . . And now thou wouldst eat thy dead comit up.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 69.

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Whether a rounit may be safely given must be judged by the circumstances.

Arbithmot.

by the chemistances.

Black vomit, a blackish substance, consisting chiefly of disorgency dibod, vomited in certain cases of yellow fever; dso, the discuss yellow fever.

vomiting (vomiting), n. [Verbal n. of romit, r.] 1. The ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth. It is effected mainly by a spesmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles and displacem occurring at the same time with dilatation of the cardiac oribee, assisted also by contraction of the much ribred and of the stomach itself.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

Mode the challes to be still vomitime.

Hold the chalice to heastly comitings, Jer. Taulor, Rule of Conscience IV. I. 2.

Fecular stercoraceous vomiting, ejection by the mouth of the A matter which has been regurgitated into the stomach from the intestine; copremess.

vomitingly (vom'i-ting-li), adv. As in vomit-

ing: like vomit.

The occasion, pulling out your gloves, to have some epix in or satire, or somet fastened in one of them, that may, as it were mainingly to you, offer itself to the gentlemen.

**Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 116.

vomition (vā-mi-h'on), n. [= It. romizione, < L. romitio(n-), a vomiting, < romere, vomit: see romit.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives by spewing up their deb uch' whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of comition—they had inevitably died.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

vomitive (vom'i-tiv), a. [(F. vomitif = Sp. Pg. It vomitire; as romit + -irc.] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

It will become him also to know not only the ingredi-ent-but doses of certain cathartic or purging, emetic or ton dismodisines, specific or choleric, melancholic or phicanatic constitutions, philebotomy being only neces-eary for those who abound in blood. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

vomit-nut (vom'it-nut), n. The seeds of the nux vomien tree, Strychnos Nux-romica; quakerbuttons or poison-nut. See nux romica. Also

vomito (vom'i-tō), n. [Sp. vómito = E. romit.] The yellow fever, in its worst form, in which it is usually attended with the black vomit.

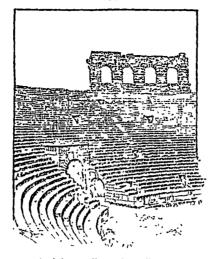
The low, marshy regions are to be avoided . . . on account of the route—the scourge of those regions.

L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 18.

vomitory (vom'i-tō-ri), a. and n. [= F. vomitoirc = Sp. Pg. It. romitorio, < L. vomitorius, voniting (neut. pl. romitoria, the passages in an amphitheater), < romerc, vomit, discharge: see romit.] I. a. Procuring vomiting; causing ejection from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

II. n.; pl. romitorics (-riz). 1. An emetic.—
2. In arch., an opening or passage, usually one of a regularity disposed garies in an architect.

2. In arch., an opening or passage, usually one voodooism (vö-dö'izm), n. [Also voudouism; (of a regularly disposed series, in an ancient voodoo +-ism.] The voodoo superstitions and Roman theater or amphitheater, which gave dipractices. In the main these are only such fautastical



Ampainte uer at Veron's showing Vomitories.

The large trebs spis one of the mone entrances to the arena; the smaller one to the in ht of the last is an opening of the first vaulted passage beneath the seats of the an horizon, the square openings are vomitories.

rect ingress or egress to the people in some part of the auditorium.

vomiturition (vom'i-tū-rish'on), n. [\langle L. as if *romiturire, desire to vomit, desiderative of romere, vomit: see romit.] 1. Ineffectual attempts to vomit; retching.—2. The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort.

vomitus (vom'i-tus), n. [L., prop. pp. of vo-mere, vomit: see vomit.] Vomiting; vomited matter.—vomitus niger, black vomit; yellow fever. vondsirat, n. Same as vansire. Flacourt, 1661. Von Graefe's operation for cataract. See

von Patera process. See process.
vondoo (vö-to'), n. and a. [Also rondon; (ereole F. randon, a negro sorcerer, prob. orig. a dinl. form of F. landois, a Waldensian (the Waldenses, as hereties, being accused of sor-cery): see Waldenses. Cf. hondoo.] I. n. 1. A common name among creoles and in many of the southern United States for any prac-ticer of malicious, defensive, amatory, healing, or soothsaving enchantments, charms, witchor soothsaying enchantments, charms, witch-erafts, or secret rites, especially when they are tinctured with African superstitions and customs; especially, one who makes such practices

The unprotected little widow should have had a very sensors errand to bring her to the roudow's house.

G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 90.

G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. vo.

Every one has read of the noisy antics employed by the
medicine-men among the Indian, and by the fettle-doctors and roodoos among the negroes, for driving diseases
out of their patients.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV, 803.

2. The same title transferred by voodoos to a personal evil spirit supreme among evil powers.

But for the small leaven of more intelligent whites, the black people would soon be victims of roudoo. Indeed, it is hard to find a rural community in the South where that dreadful bugbear is not more or less believed in and feared. Pop. Sci. Ma., XXVI. 44.

3. pl. The practicers of voodoo rites as a col-

lective body.

II. a. Pertaining to or associated with the superstitions and peculiar practices of the voo-doos: as, a roodoo dance (a violent indecent dance belonging to the secret nocturnal ceremonies of the voodoos); a roadoo doctor, or roodoo priest (the terms most commonly used in ercole countries for any professional voodoo); roodoo king or queen (the person who, by a certain vague election and tenure, holds for life a leal preëminence and some slight authority over all voodoos of the surrounding country).

voodoo (vö-dö'), r. t. [Also roudon; < voodoo, n. Cf. hoodoo, v.] To affect by voodoo conju-

ration or charms.

What was the matter with her head, anyhow? She must be roudoued. New Princeton Rev., I. 100.

must be roudouted.

The negroes [of Louisiana] took a dislike to the overseer, and sent to the city for a conjurer to come down and roodoo him. The conjurer undertook to rid them of the overseer for \$30, but finally came down in his demand to \$2.50.

vortex

beliefs and impotent secret libations, burnings, etc., as are everywhere the recourse of base and puerile conditions of infind. There seems to be little in voodoofsm to justify the tenn "worship"; and still less does it seem to contain any group of beliefs, myths, or pious observances that make it in any sense a separate religion.

vooga-hole (vö'ga-hōl), n. Same as vug.

voracious (vō-rā'shus), a. [= F. vorace = Sp. Pg. vorac = It. rorace, ⟨L. vorac, (vorace), swallowing greedily, ravenous, ⟨ vorare, swallow, devour; cf. Gr. √ βορ in βορά, tood, βρώμα, food (see broma), βιβρώσκεν, eat, Skt. √ gar, swallow. Cf. vorant, devour.] 1. Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; marked by voracity; ravenous: as, a voracious man.

I have seen of the king carrion crows. . . . They are

I have seen of the king carrion crows. . . . They are very voracious, and will despatch a carcass in a trice.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1670.

They are men of a voracious appetite, but no taste.

Addison, Spectator, No. 452.

2. Rapacious.

I would have removed this defect, and formed no vora-cious or destructive animals, which only prey on the other parts of the creation. Goldsmith, Asem.

Confess to me, as the first proof of it confidence, didst thon never shrink back from so voracious and intractable a monster as that accursed snake?

Landor, Imag. Conv., Alexander and the Priest of

3. Ready to swallow up: as, a voracious gulf 3. Rendy to swallow up: as, a voracious gulf or whirlpool.=Syn. 1. Ravenous, etc. See rapacious. voraciously (vo-rā'shus-li), adv. In a voracious manuer; with greedy appetite; ravenously; rapaciously. voraciousness (vō-rā'shus-nes), n. The state or character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; voracity.

appetite; ravenousness; voracity.

This necessarily puts the good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes... near him, and distinguishing himself by a voraciousness of appetite, as knowing that his time is short. Addison, Tatien, No. 255.

Voracity (vō-ras'i-ti), n. [< F. voracité = Sp. voracidad = Pg. voracidade = It. voracité, to roracite(t-)s, ravenousness, < vorac (vorac-), devouring: see voracious.] The character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

He are food with what might almost be termed roracity.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

=Syn. Avidity, ravenousness. See rapacious.
Voraginous (vē-raj'i-nus), a. [= Sp. Pg. It.
voraginous, < LL. voraginosus, full of chasms or
abysses, < L. vorago, a chasm, abyss: see vorugo.] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool;
hence, devouring; swallowing. [Rare.]

A cavern's jaws voraginous and vast.

Mallet, Amyntor and Theodora, i.

Vorago (võ-rā'gō), n. [L., a gulf, abyss, < vo-rare, swallow, swallow up. Cf. E. swallow¹, a gulf, abyss; cf. also gorge in similar sense.] A gulf; an abyss. [Rare.]

From hence we passed by the place into web Curtius precipitated himself for the love of his country, now without any signe of a lake or rorage.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

Vorant (vō'rant), a. [< L. voran(t-)s, ppr. of vorart, swallow: see voracious.] In her., devouring or swallowing: noting a serpent or other creature of prey. The epithet is followed by the name of the object which is being swallowed: as, the arms of Visconti of Milan were a serpent vorant a child. vormela, n. See vomela.
-vorous. [L.-vorous, (vorare, devour: see voracious, vorant.] The terminal element, meaning enting, of various compound adjectives, as carnivarous, herbivorous, insectivorous, omnivorous, piscivorous, etc

'enting,' of various compound adjectives, as carnivarous, herbivorous, insectivorous, omnivorous, piscivorous, etc

Vortex (vôv'teks), n.; pl. vortices or vortexes (vôr'ti-sēz, vôr'tek-sez). [= Sp. rôrtice = Pg.

It. vortice, < L. vortex, var. vertex, a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: see vertex, another form of the word.] 1. A whirl of fluid. An intuitive geometrical idea of the motion is not ensily attained. If the motion of a fluid varies continuously both in time and in space, it may be described as such that each spherical particle is at each instant receiving three compressions or clougations at right angles to one another, and has, besides, a motion of translation and a motion of rotation about an axis through it. When this motion of rotation is present, the fluid is said to have a rotational motion; but this must not be confounded with a rotation of the whole mass. Thus, if all the parts of the fluid move in one direction but with unequal velocities in different parallel planes, though there be no rotation of the whole mass, yet the motion is rotational; and if a spherical particle were suddenly congealed, its inertia would make it rotate. On the other hand, one or more radial paddles turning about the axis of a cylindrical vessel filled with a perfect fluid, though making the latter revolve as a whole, could yet impart no rotational motion, which the finid would evade by slipping round between the paddles. The motion being perfectly continuous, the axis of rotation of a particle must join the axis of rotation of a particle would not the particle as their points of tangency; and

such a curve must evidently return into itself or reach both extremities to the boundaries of the fluid. A vortex is a portion of fluid in rotational motion inclosed in an annular surface which is a locus of vortex-lines; and an infinitesimal vortex is called a vortex-flament. If at any part of a vortex-flament the angular velocity is greater than at another part a little removed along the vortex-line, then (considering a particle a little removed from the central vortex-line) it is plain that of two opposite parts of this particle having the same velocity in magnitude and direction and consequently on its axis of rotation, that one which is in the more rapidly moving stratum must be nearer the central vortex-line, so that the annular boundary of the vortex must present a constriction where the angular velocity is great; and thus it can be shown that the product of the mean angular velocity in any cross-section perpendicular to the vortex-lines multiplied by the area of that section is constant at all parts of the vortex. In a perfect fluid, which can sustain no distorting stress even for an instant, the velocity of a rotating partiele cannot be retarded any more than if it were a frictionless sphere; and, in like manner, no such velocity can be increased. Consequently, a vortex, unlike a wave, continues to be composed of the same identical matter. When the motion is continuous throughout the fluid, two vortices exercise a singular action upon one another, each ring in turn contracting and passing through the aperture of the other, which stretches, with other singular motions.

2. Any whirling or gyratory motion; also, a

gular motions.

2. Any whirling or gyratory motion; also, a whirlpool.

He soon found himself absorbed in the same vortex of worldly passions and interests from which he had been so anxious to escape

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

3. In the Cartesian philosophy, a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis, and filling all space, by which Descartes accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one time, but is now entirely discredited.—3. [cap.] [NL.] In zooil., the typical genus of Vorticidae, containing such species as V. vividis.—Electrolytic vortices, currents circulating round closed paths in the liquid or liquid and plate, but not passing through the external circuit, in an electrolytic cell.—Vortex of the heart, the peculiar spiral concentration of the fibers at the apex, produced by the twisting of the external fibers as they pass back to join those of the inner layer. Also called whorl of the heart.—Vortex-ring, in physics, a vorteal molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smokerings which are sometimes produced when a cannon is fired, or when a smoker skilfully emits a puff of tobacco-smoke. Recent labors in the theoretical investigation of the motion of vortices, more particularly the theorems relating to vortex-filaments rotating round a central axis in a frictionless or perfect fluid (vortex-atoms), have suggested the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory.—Vortex theory, the theory that atoms of ordinary matter are vortices in a fluid. The object of the hypothesis seems to be to explain away action at a distance—a proceeding hardly in harmony with the theory of energy.—Vortices lentis, star-like figures seen on the surface of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Vortex-filament (vôr'teks-fil'a-ment), n. In hydrodynamnes, the portion of fluid included within a vortex-tube.

Vortex-motion (vôr'teks-mô'shon), n. A rotational motion of a fluid in which there is circulation about certain vortex-filaments, and no circulation except about them.

lation about certain vortex-filaments, and no circulation except about them.

vortex-tube (vôr'teks-tūb), n. An imaginary tube within a fluid whose surface is the locus of vortex-lines through a small closed curve drawn arbitrarily

vortical (vor teks-hwêl), n. A turbine. vortical (vôr'ti-kal), a. and n. [< vortex (vortex-), vortex, + -al.] I. a. Causing a vortex, as an infusorian.

II. n. Any ciliate infusorian which makes a

vortically (vôr'ti-kal-i), adv. In a vortical nanner; whirlingly. vorticel, vorticel, vorticell (vorti-sel), n. [< NL. Vorti-

cella.] An infusorian animaldæ: a bell-animalcule.

Vorticella (vôr-ti-sel'ii), n. [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773 or 1786, but existent in form for more than a century before), dum. of L. vortex, a whirl: see vortex.] The typical ge-nus of Vorticellidæ, having a retractile pedicel; the bellretractile pedicel; the bell-minaleules. Many species are colonial inhabitants of both salt and fresh water, they are very numerous, and among the most elegant animal-cules. Ilke tiny transparent wine-glasses or bells borne on fine elastic stems, and continually waving about in the most graceful manner, "as if they were ringing chimes for Un-dines to dance." It convallaria was described by Leeuwenhock in 1675 as an "animaleule of the first size," and called by Linneus Hydra con-



Vorticella nebulifera, highly magnified

highly magnified

A, circlet of class

bone upon the disk &

c, persistone: e, esophsqus: f, contractile

record of contractive

cont

vallaria in 1758. It occurs in stagnant water and in infusions. See also cut under Infusoria.

Vorticellidæ (vôr-ti-sel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Vorticella + -idæ.] Vorticels or bell-animaleules, that family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians which are sedentary or attached (the animalcules of all the other families of Peritricia being free-swimming). These animalcules are campanulate, ovate, or subcylindrical, with eccentric terminal mouth having a spiral fringe of adoral cilia, the right limb of which descends into the mouth, while the left wreathes about a movable ciliate disk; they rarely if ever have trichocysts, but usually a long, stender vestibular seta. The family is one of the largest and most easily recognizable among infusorians, the oral structures being very characteristic. The little creatures inhabit both salt and fresh water. Some are naked, constituting the Vorticellinæ; others live in hard (Vaginicalinæ) or soft (Ophrydina) of incoro investing sheaths. There are several genera and numerous species. See Carchesium, and cuts under Epistylis, Infusoria, and Vorticella. animalcules of all the other families of Peri-

vorticellidan (vôr-ti-sel'i-dan), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Vorticellidæ; vorticelline in a broad sense.

II. n. A bell-animalcule; any vorticel

Vorticellinæ (vôr*ti-se-li'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Vorticella+-inæ.] In a strict sense, a subfamily of Vorticellidæ, containing only the naked vorticels, solitary or social, and sessile or pedicellate. This definition excludes the Vaginicocollate. This definition excludes the Vaginico-linæ and Ophrydiinæ, which are not naked. vorticelline (vôr-ti-sel'in), a. Of or pertaining

vortices, n. Latin plural of vortex.
vorticial (vôr-tish'al), a. An erroneous form of vortical.

Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or vorticial movements.

Vorticidæ (vôr-tis'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Vortex (-tic-) + -idæ.] A family of rhabdoeclous turbellarians, typified by the genus Vortex, containing both fresh-water and marine forms, some of which are parasitic on gastropods and

holothurians.

vorticose (vôr'ti-kōs), a. [(L. vortex (vortic-), a whirl, vortex, +-osc.] 1. Whirling; vortical.

Only a very small percentage of the spots show any trace of vorticese motion.

C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 173. 2. In *cnat.*, specifying the veins of the external layer of the choroid coat of the eyeball, the venæ vorticosæ, which are regularly arranged in drooping branches converging to a few equidistant trunks which perforate the selerotic coat and empty into the ophthalmic vein.

vorticular (vôr-tik' ŷ-lṣr), a. Same as rorti-

They [storms] possess truly vorticular motion.

The Atlantic, LXVIII, 68. vortiginous (vôr-tij'i-nus), a. [\lambda L. *vortigino-sus, assumed var. of vertiginosus, \lambda vertigo, a whirling: see vertiginous.] Having a motion round a center or axis; vortical.

The fivid and rooted earth,
Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,
Or with rortiginous and hideous whith
Sucks down its prey insatlable.

Comper, Task, ii. 102.

votable (vō'ta-bl), a. [\(\circ\) + -able.] Capable of voting; having a right to vote. [Rare.]

When "the rotable inhabitance convened in His Majes-When "the volable innaments of the name September 23, 1754."
Town Records of Warcham, Mass., quoted in New Prince[ton Rev., IV. 253.]

votal (vô'tal), a. [(L. votum, a vow, +-al.] Pertaining to a vow or promise; consisting in or involving a promise. [Rare.]

Debt is not deadly sin when a man bath no means, but when he hath no meaning to pay. There must be rotal restitution, if there cannot be actual.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

votaress (vo'ta-res), n. [< votar-y + -ess.] A

female votary.

Ills weeful queen we leave at Ephesus,
Unto Diana there a rotares.

Shak., Pericles, Prol., iv. votarist (vō'ta-rist), n. [< votar-y + -ist.] A

votary. The votarists of Saint Clare. Shak., M. for M., i. 4, 5. Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed.

Milton, Comus, 1, 189.

L. votum, a vow: see rote, row.] I. a. Consecrated by a vow or promise; also, consequent on a vow; devoted; votive.

Votary resolution is made care. votary (vo'ta-ri), a. and n.

Volary resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood.

Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887), p. 397.

II. n.; pl. rotaries (-riz). One who is devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, more generally, one who is devoted,

given, or addicted to some particular service, orship, study, or state of life.

Already Love's firm votary. Shak., T. G. of V., ili. 2. 58.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove Faithless alike in friendship and in love.

Cowper, Verses from Valediction.

He deemed that a faith which taught that Jupiter of the Capitol was a thing of naught was a faith which the came his votary to root out from all the lands that bowed to Jove and to Jovius. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 139.

Music and painting and sculpture could also boast of distinguished votaries under the Regency.

The Academy, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 360.

vote (vot), n. [\langle F. vote, a vote, \in Sp. Pg. It. vote, a vow, wish, vote, \langle L. votum, a promise, wish, an engagement, \langle vovere, pp. votus, promise, dedicate, vow, wish: see vow.] 1\tau. An ardent wish or desire; a prayer; a vow.

All the heavens consent
With harmony to tune their notes,
In answer to the public roles,
That for it up were sent.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

In Journal of my Devotions is that one and the same hour May make us lit for heaven.

Sev. I join with you
In my votes that way. Massinger, Guardian, v. 1.

Those interchangeable roles of priest and people, . . . "O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears, &c."

Prideaux, Luchologia, p. 226.

2. A suffrage; the formal expression of a will, preference, wish, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to fill a certain situation or office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, of c. This vote or choice may be expressed by holding up the hand, by standing up, by the voice (viva voce), by ballot, or otherwise.

Lach party gaped, and looked alternately for their vote almost to the end of their speeches.

Burke, American Taxatlon.

He . . . was already a forty-shilling freeholder, and was conscious of a rote for the county.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

Hence-3. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections; a ballot, a ticket, ete.: as, a written rote.

The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
The rote that shakes the turrets of the land.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry, A Metrical Essay.

O. W. Holmes, Poetry, A Metrical Lssay.

4. That which is allowed, conveyed, or bestowed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred by vote; a grant: as, the ministry received a rote of confidence; the rote for the civil service amounted to \$24,000,000.—5. Expression of will by a majority; decision by some expression of the minds of a number; result of voting: as, the rote was unanimous; the rote was close.—6. Votes collectively: as, a movewas close.—6. Votes collectively: as, a move-ment to capture the labor vote.—Casting vote. Sec catting-vote.—Cumulative vote. Sec cannilative sys-tem of voting, under cumulative.—Limited vote, a form of voting by which the elector is restricted to a less num-ber of votes than there are vacancies, as in the case of a three-cornered constituency (which see, under three-cor-nered)—Straw vote. See straw!—The floating vote. See floating.—To split one's votes. See split. vote (vot), v.; pret. and pp. voted, ppr. voting. [\(\xi\) F. voter, vote, \(\xi\) rote, vote: see vote, n.] I. intrans. To give a vote; formally to express or signify the mind, will or choice in electing per-

signify the mind, will, or choice in electing persons to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding as to any measure in which one has an interest in common with others.

They roted then to do a deed As kirkmen to devise.

Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 221).

For their want of intimate knowledge of affairs, I do not think this ought to disqualify them [women] from voting at any town-meeting which I ever attended,

Emerson, Woman.

Cumulative system of voting. See cumulative.--To vote straight, to vote the entire ticket, as of a political party, without scratching. [Colloq.]

II. trans. 1. To enact or establish by vote,

as a resolution or an amendment .- 2. To grant by vote, as an appropriation.

y vote, as an appropriation.

Parliament roted them a hundred thousand pounds.

Swift.

3. To declare by general consent; characterize by expression of opinion: as, they voted the trip a failure. [Colloq.]

It lins come to be voted rather a vulgar thing to be married by banns at all.

Daily Telegraph, March 20, 1888. (Encyc. Dict.)

To vote down, to defeat (a proposition), as in a legislative body; give public judgment against; hence, to put an end

Old truths voted down begin to resume their places.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

It is of no use to vote down gravitation or morals.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

To vote in to choose by suffrage; cleet, as to an appoint ment or office, by expression of will or preference; as, he was roted in by a landsome majority.

voteless (vot'les), a. [< vote + -less.] Having no vote; not entitled to a vote.

He was not enlightened enough to know that there was a way of using roteless miners and navvice at Nominations and Elections.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, M.

votes or has a legal right to vote; an elec-

Of late years . . . when it has been considered neces-ery by p. 1 th has to cultivate the foreign-born coters, there has be no great tendency to appoint naturalized citiz uses consuls. Schugher, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 81.

Registration of voters. See registration,
vote-recorder (vot re-kor der), n. An electrical device which records the yea or may of a
voter when the corresponding knob or button

voting-paper (vo'ting-pā'per), n. A balloting-paper; particularly, according to the British Ballot Act of 1872, a paper used in voting by bal-lot in the election of members of Parliament, of municipal corporations, etc. Such papers are used only in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies; they contain a list of the candidates, and the voter is required to put a mark opposite the name of each candidate he selects.

Votist! (vo'tist). n. [{ L. rotum, vow, +-ist.]} One who makes a vow; a vower; a votarist.

If a poor woman, rolls of revenge, Would not perform it. Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, Iii. 1.

votive (vō'tiv), a. [< F. rotif = Sp. Pg. It. votiro. < L. rotirus, of or pertaining to a vow, contormable to one's wish, < votum, vow: see vote, row.] 1. Offered, contributed, or consecrated in accordance with a vow: as, a votiro picture. Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers, But rotire tears and symbol flowers. Shelley, Hellas.

We set to-day a rotice stone,
That memory may their dead redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone,
Emeron, Concord Monument.

Vater tablets commemorative of cures and deliverance were hung around.

C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 232.

2. Observed, practised, or done in consequence of a vow. [kare.]

Votice abstinence some cold constitutions may endure.

**Feltham, Resolves, 1. 85.

Diversions of this kind have a practical value, even though they seem to be those of a knight tilting at a way-side tournament as he rides on his rotice quest. Steaman, Vict. Poets, p. 399.

Votive mass. See marel.—Votive offering, a tablet, pleture, or the like dedicated in fulfilment of the vow (Latiner role) of a worshiper. Among the Greeks and Romans such offerings were dedicated to delties or heroes, and were affixed to the valls of temples, or set up in consecrated places, often in niches cut in the rock in a locality reputed; eared. Among Roman Catholics they are usually set up in chapels dedicated to the Virgin or to a saint.

Votively (vo'tiv-li), adv. In a votive manner; his rore.

votiveness (vo'tiv-nes), n. The state or char-

votiveness (voitvenes), n. The state or character of being votive.

votress! (vo'tres), n. Same as rotaress.

vouch (vouch), r. [< Ale. vouchen, vouchen, <
Older, vocher, < L. vocare, call, call upon, summon: see rocation, voice. Cf. rouchsafe, arouch.] I. trans. 14. To call to witness.

And rouch the ellent stars, and conscious moon.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 22.

2. To declare: assert; affirm; attest; avouch. Praised therefore be his name, which rougheth us worthy this honour.

iis honour. J. Eradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 176. What can you rouch against him, Signlor Lucio?
Shak., M. for M., v. 1, 326.

What we have done None shall dare vouch, though it be truly known. Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ix. 31.

3. To warrant; be surety for; answer for; make good; confirm.

G good; comm.

Go tell the lords o' the city I am here;

Deliver them this paper; having read it,

Bid them repair to the manket-place, where I,

Even in theirs and in the commons' cars,

VIII vouch the truth of it. Shak, Cor., v. 6. 5.

When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, at I had not the original writing by me to rouch the property of him. Pococke, Description of the East, II. if. 126. To support; back; second; follow up.

Bold words rouch'd with a deed so bold.

Mülon, P. L., v. 00.

5. In law: (a) To produce youchers for, in support of a charge in account. (b) In old Eng. law, to call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He vouches the tenant in tall, who vouches over the com-non youches.

Blackstone, Com., II. xxi.

mon vouchea.

Syn. 2. To asseverate, ever, protest.

II. intrans. To bear witness; give testimony or attestation; more specifically, in old Eng. law, to call in some one to make good his alleged warranty of title; be surety or guaranty.

Vouch with me, heaven.

Shak, Othello, 1. 3. 262.

The Salvo of Sir John Friendly's appearing at last, and outling for Lord Foplington, won't mend the matter.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 215.

A very clear account, upon my word; and I date swear the lady will couch for every at ticle of it.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To youch to warranty, in old Eng. law, to call in a third person as a substituted defendant, to defend the title acquired from him. = Syn. Of rouch for, warrant, assure, guarantee.

vouch (vouch), n. [< rouch, v.] Approving or supporting warrant; confirmation; attesta-

Why in this woolvish togo should I stand here, To haz of Hob and Dick, that do appear, Their ne-dless rouches? Shak., Cox., ii. 3. 124.

vouchee (vou-ché'), n. [(vouch + -cc¹.] In lun, the person who is vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

All trouble on this score was avoided by choosing as rouche some one who notoriously had no lands to make recompense within, and therefore was, as we now say, now worth powder and shot.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 31.

voucher (vou'cher), n. [$\langle vouch + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who vouches, or gives attestation or confirmation; one who is surety for another.

He knows his own strength so well that he never dares praise anything in which he has not a French author for his voucher. , Addison, Tatler, No. 165.

his voucher. Adatson, Tatter, No. 100.

Some banks will not take the accounts of persons introduced only by their own clerks, for fear they might be confederates in some scheme of fraud or plunder. Other and responsible rouchers are required.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 468.

2. A book, paper, document, or stamp which serves to prove the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specially a receipt, or other written ovidence of

The stamp is a mark, . . . and a public roucher, that a lice of such denomination is of such a weight. Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the [Value of Money.

(Value of Money.

He caused the accounts to be examined by the proper officer, who, after comparing every article with its voucher, certified them to be right. Frankin, Autobiog., p. 200.

3. In old Eng. law: (a) The tenant in a writ of right; one who called in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there might be a single voucher or double vouchers. [Also written vouchor.] (b) The calling in of a person to vouch.—Double voucher, an incident in the alienation of land by the fiction of common recovery, where the owner was allowed to convey to a third person who, being such, alleged that the former warranted the title, and he, being called to vouch for it, was allowed to allege that still another warranted it to him, the object being to har contingent interests, etc.

Youchment (vouch ment), n. [\(vouch +-ment. \)]

A declaration or affirmation; a solemn assertion.

Their couchment by their honour in that tryal is not an eath.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, 1. 77. (Daries.) vouchor (vou'chor), n. [\(\text{vouch} + \cdot - \cdot r^1 \). See

voucher, 3 (a).

vouchesafe (vouch-süf'), v.; prot. and pp. vouch-sufed, ppr. vouchsafing. [< ME. vouches safe, saf, sauf, prop. two words, lit. 'guarantee (as) safe'; \(\cdot\) vouch + sufe.] I. trans. 1†. To guarantee as safe; secure; assure.

That the quen be of-sent, sauf wol 1 foucke
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), L 4152.

So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take
As go hal mad present, the kyng vouches it saue.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 260. (Richardson.)

2. To permit, grant, or bestow: sometimes with implied condescersion: as, not to vouchsafe an answer.

I have assailed her with music, but she vouchsafes no blice.

Shake, Cymbelline, il. 3, 46.

In your pardon, and the kiss rowchesfed me, You did but point me out a fore-right way To lead to certain happiness. Marriager, Parliament of Love, iii. 3.

Sir, I must thank you for the Visit you vouches fed me in this simple Cell.

Howell, Letters, ii. 69. St. To receive or accept by way of condescen-

There she sate, vouchsafing my cloak (then most gor-geous) under her. Str P. Sidney, Arcadis, L.

Upon which better part our prayers come in, If thou roughsafe them. Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 294.

II. intrans. To permit; grant; condescend; deign; stoop.

Than he preyede devoutly to God, that he wolde rouchs saf to suffre him gon up.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 149. God rouched sauf thurgh thee with us to acorde.

Chaucer, A. B. C., 1. 27.

Vouchsafe, noble Lady, to accept this simple remem-rance. Spenser, Tears of the Muses, Ded.

vonchsafement (vouch-saf'ment), n. [\ vouch-safe + -ment.] The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension. [Rare.]

Peculiar experiences being such ouchsafements to them, which God ommunicated to none but his hosen people.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, L viii.

voudou, voudouism. See roodoo. voodooism.

doo, voodooism.
vouge (vözh), n. Same as voulge.
vough, n. Same as vug.
voulge (vözh), n. [< OF.
voulge, vouge, vouge, F. vouge
(ML. vanga), a hunting-spear,
a lance; origin unknown.] A weapon consisting of a blade fitted on a long handle or staff, itted on a long handle or staff, used by the foot-soldiers of the four-teenth century and later. It varied in form, resembling sometimes the fauchard, sometimes the blade of which, with but slight projection, has great length in the direction of the staff, and is finished at the end in a sharp point.

Yound?, a. An unexplained word, nerhans a mistake for

word, perhaps a mistake for round, occurring in the following passage:

Though it were of no rounds stone, Wrought with squyre and scantilione. Rom. of the Ress, 1. 7063. "Dict. du Mobiler in TATE. nouver. & OF. français.")

Thei whom the swerd denowrede [var. tourede].

Wycif, 2 Ki, [2 Sam.] xviii, 8. vourert, n. A devourer.

Lo! a man deuourere, ether glotoun [var. vourer or glotoun]. Wyclif, Luke vil. 34.

gloton).

Voussoir (vö-swor'), n. [F.; cf. voussuro, the curvature of a vault, prop. < *vousser, < LL. as if *volutiaro, make round, < L. volutus, a rolling, < volvere, pp. volutus, roll: see volute.] In arch., a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge, which

a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge, which forms part of an arch. Thounder sides of the voussolts form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper
sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is often termed the keystone. See arch, 2.

VOUSSOIR (vö-swor'), v. t. [(voussoir, n.] To form with voussoirs; construct by means of voussoirs. Encyc. Brit., II. 387.

Voutet, n. An obsolete form of rault!.

Voutret, vouturi, n. Obsolete forms of vulture.

Vow (vou), n. [(ME. vow, (OF. vou, vo, veu, F. vœu = Sp. Pg. It. voto, a vow, (L. votum, a promise, dedication, vow, (vovore, promise, vow; see vote, n., of which vow is a doublet.]

1. A solemn promise; an engagement solemn-A solemn promise; an engagement solemn-1. A Solemn promise; an engagement solemnia y entered into. Specifically—(a) A kind of promissory onth made to God, or to some delty, to perform some act or dedicate to the delty something of value, often in the event of receiving something specially desired, such as success in an enterprise, deliverance from danger, or recovery from sickness: as, a row to build an altar.

Would I were even the saint they make their rows to 'How easily I would grant!

Fletcher, Pligrim, 1. 2.

Would I were even the saint they make their some to 'How easily I would grant! **Fitcher, Pilgrim, 1.2. Fore'd Consecrations out of another mans Estate are no better than fore'd Yous, instead to God who loves a chearful giver. **Millon, Touching Hirelings.** A row is a deliberate promise made to God in regard to something possessing superior goodness. To be valid, it must proceed from the free, deliberate will of one who, by age and social position, is capable of contracting a solemn obligation. It is to God alone that a sore is taken, and ... it is an act of religion, or of divine worship. To vow to a saint means, in the minds of Catholics, to vow to a saint means, in the minds of Catholics, to vow to consume the consecution of devote one's self wholly or in part for a longer or shorter time to some act or service; a pledge of fidelity or constancy: as, a marriage some.

Thou are which to be the contraction of the consecution of the constancy: as, a marriage some.

Thou are which to be the contraction of the constancy: Some act or service.

ty or constancy: 28, a matrings vov.

Thoy are which fortunes doe by voves devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortunize.

Spenzer, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

By all the vows that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 175.

But, for performance of your vow, I entreat some gage from you. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

24. A solemn asseveration or declaration: a positive assertion.

What instance gives Lord Warwick for his vow? Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2, 160.

St. A votive offering; an ex-voto.

Belonging to this church is a world of plate, some whole statues of it, and lamps innumerable, besides the costly some statues hung up, some of gold, and a cabinet of precious stones.

Electin, Diary, May 21, 1045.

Baptismal vows. See baptismal.—Monastic vows.

See monastic.

VOW (vou), v. [< ME. vowen, < OF. vouer, rower, F. rouer = Sp. Pg. votar = It. votare, promise, vow, vote, < ML. votare, promise, vow, < L. rotum, promise, vow: see row, n. Cf. vote, v.] I. trans. 1. To promise solemnly; undertake, by a solemn promise, as to God or a deity, to do, perform, or give; devote.

And Jacob round a vow, saying, If God will be with me and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, . . . then shall the Lord be my God : . . and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee. Gen. xxviii. 20-22

Mine own good maister Harvey, to whom I have, both in respect of your worthinesse generally and otherwise upon some particular and special considerations round this my labour Spenser, To Gabriell Harvey.

By Mahomet
The Turk there rose, on his blest Alcoran,
Marriage unto her.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

I row and I swear, by the fan in my hand,
That my lord shall me mair come near me.
The Gupvic Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 117).

2. To threaten solemnly or upon oath.

Weeping, cursing, rowing vengeance. Shak., T. and C, v. 5. 31.

3. To assert or maintain solemnly; asseverate;

r. Hic heard him swear and row to God He came but to be duke of Lancaster. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 60.

Brisk I core it is a pleasureable Worning; the Waters taste so finely after being fuddled last Night. Neighbour Frib. I Il pledge you, Mrs. Brisket; I have drunk eight already.

Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i 1.

already.

Sir Peter rous he has not his equal in England; and, above all, he praises him as a man of sentiment.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was my first experience with camela, and I coved that it should be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have ever seen. The Century, XLI. 351.

II. intrans. To make yows or solemn promprotest solemnly; asseverate; declare emphatically.

Better is it that thou shouldest not row, than that thou shouldest row and not pay. Eccl. v. 5.

vow-breach (vou'brech), n. The breaking of

He that vows ... never to commit an error hath taken a course that his little infirmities shall become crimes, and certainly be imputed, by changing his unavoidable infirmity into conclusion.

Jeen Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 602.

vow-break (vou'brāk), n. Same as row-breach. vow-breaker (vou'brā'ker), n. One who breaks his yow or yows.

And this is that holy bishop Paphautius, whom these canngelical von breakers pretend to be their prector for their unlauful marriages.

M. Harding, quoted in Bp. Jewell's Works
((Parker Soc.), III. 386.

uttered by the voice in the process of spenking; a sound in which the element of tone, though modified and differentiated by positions of the mouth-organs, is predominant; a tone-sound, as distinguished from a frientive (in which a distinguished from a distinguished from a distinguished from a distinguished from a distinguis rustling between closely approximated organs is the predominant element), from a mute (in which the explosion of a closure is characterwhich the explosion of a closure is characteristic), and so on. Forel and consonant are relative terms, distinguishing respectively the opener and closer utterances; but there is no absolute division between them. Certain sounds are so open as to be only vowels; certain others so close as to be only consonants; but there are yet others which have the value now of vowels and now of consonants. Thus, I and n have frequently vowel-value in laggish, as in apple, token; and r is in various languages amade used vowel. Al-o, the semivowels y and w are not appreciably different from the t-vowel (of pique) and the avowel (of rule) respectively. A sound, namely, is a vowel if it forms the contral or open element of a syllable eliter alone or in conjunction with the closer sounds (consonants) that accompany it. (See syllable eliter alone or in conjunction with the

closest are i and u (in pique, rule); and these three, with e and o (as in they, tone), intermediate respectively between a and i and a and u, are hardly wanting in any known human language. But many others are found in various languages, and their number is theoretically unlimited.

2. The letter or character which represents such a cound.

such a sound.—Neutral vowel. See neutral.
II. a. Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—Vowel

points. See point.

vowel (vou'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. roweled, rowelled, ppr. roweling, rowelling. [< rowel, n.] To provide or complete with vowels; insert vowels in (a word or syllable).

With pauses, endence, and well-rewelled words.

Dryden, To Roscommon.

The remeiling of Greek and Latin proper names shows that the vagueness of the vowels was not absolute.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 797.

vowelish; (vou'el-ish), a. [(vowel + -ish1.]
Of the nature of a vowel. B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, i. 3.

wowelism (vou'el-izm), n. [< rowel + -ism.]
The use of vowels.

vowelist (vou'el-ist), n. [< rowel + -ist.] One
who is addicted to vowelism.

vowelize (vou'el-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. rowel-ized, ppr. rowelizing. [< rowel + -ize.] To in-sert yowel-signs in, as in Semitic words or horthand forms written primarily with consonants only.

"Tom Brown's School-Days" will be immediately issued in the casy reporting style [of shorthand], fully conclined. The American, VI. 314.

vowelless (vou'cl-les), a.

Hobrow, with its reservices roots, which require vocali-sation before they can attain any meaning. Farrar, Language and Languages, p. 305.

vowelly (vou'el-i), a. [(rowel + -ly1.] Abounding in vowels; characterized by vowel-sounds.

The mellifluence and flexibility of the reactly language [Italian] were favorable to unrhymed verse.

I. Il Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 349.

vower (vou'er), n. [(vow + -er1.] One who makes a vow.

These prycke cared pryners myghte truste those rowers, as hawkes made to theyr handes, yet wolde I counsell the christen pryness in no wyse to trust them.

Rp. Bale, Apology, fol. 142.

vowess (vou'es), n. [< rore + < sv.] A woman who has taken a vow; a nun. [Rure.]

In that church also lieth this ladie, buried . . . in the

habit of a rowese.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., il. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.). vow-fellow (vou'fel'ō), n. One who is bound by the same vow. [Rare.]

vowless (vou'les), a. [< row + -less.] Without vow; not bound by a vow.

He hath done with their own yows, and now descends bus, whom he confesses confess.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, L § 17.

vowsont, n. Same as advocaon.

The scyd William was with the prior of Norwiche counseille in hese trewe defence age; in the entent of a seyd Walter in a sute that he made age; in the seyd priof a roweron of the chyrche of Sprouston in the counte Norffolk.

Paston Letters, I.

of a rowers of the chyrche of Sprousion in the counite of Norfiolk.

Vox (voks), n. [L.: see roice.] Voice; in music, a voice or voice-part.—Vox angelica, in organizity, and the tone is delicate. Also rocealestic, unda marri, etc.—Vox antecedens, the theme or antecedent of a canon or fugue.—Vox barbara, a harbatous or outlandish word or phrave: commonly used, in roolory and botany, of those terms which are ostensibly New Latin, but which are nel-ther Latin nor Greek, nor of classic derivation and formation, or are hybrids between Latin and Greek. Some thousands of such words are current, though rejected by some parists; and their use is far less objectionable than the unending confusion in nonmenclature which attends the attempt to discard them. (See symanym, 2 (b.)) Usually abbreviated rox bark.—Vox consequents of a canon or fugue.—Vox humana, in organ-building, a read-stop having short capped pipes, so constructed as to reinforce the higher harmonics of the fundamental tones, and thus to produce tones more or less resembling those of the human voice. The inditation is not close, but under suitable conditions the illusion of a distant singer or the higher harmonics of the fundamental tones, and thus to produce tones more or less resembling those of the human voice. The inditation is not close, but under suitable conditions the illusion of a distant singer or the higher harmonics, or the fundamental tones, and thus to produce tones more or less resembling those of the human voice. The inditation is not close, but under suitable conditions the illusion of a distant singer or the higher harmonics, or the fundamental tones, and thus to produce to expect pipes, see constructed as to reinforce the higher harmonics of the fundamental tones, and thus to produce to expect pipes, see constructed as to reinforce the

 \(via, a way, road, journey, jravel: see viatioum, of which voyage is a doublet. \(\]
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 \(tant place or country: as, a voyage to India.

It is longe tyme passed that ther was no generalle Pasage ne 'Fyage over the See; and many Men desiren for to here speke of the holy Lond, and han thereof gret Solace and Comfort.

Manderille, Travels, p. 4.

fort.
Now to this lady lete vs turne ageyn,
Whiche to Surry hath take hir viage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 220.

When I was determined to enter into my fourth royage, I cast into the ship, in the stead of merchandise, a protty fardle of books.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), it. 7.

Provyded also that no person or persons having chardge of any Viage, in passing from the Realme of Ireland or from the 1sic of Manne into this Realme of England, do from the laste days of June next comyage wittingly or wyllingly transporte . . . any Vacabond Roge or Beggar.

Laws of 14 Eliz. (1872), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 109.

[Vagrants and vagrancy, p. 100.

The pasha was intely returned from his voyage towards
Merca, it being his office always to set out with provisions
to meet the caravan in its return: they go about half way
to bleeca, setting out the same day that the caravan usually leaves Mecca.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

All being embarked, they bade farowell to the gazing throng upon the beach, who continued shouting after them, . . . wishing them a happy royage.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 110.

. pl. A book of voyages: used like travels.— . The practice of traveling.

Nations have interknowledge of one another by royage into foreign parts.

Bacon.

4j. A way or course taken; an attempt or undertaking; an enterprise; an expedition.

And ck Diane! I the biscko That this riage be night to the loth. Chaucer, Trollus, iii. 732.

If you make your repage upon her and give me directly to understand you have prevailed, I am no further your enemy.

Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 170.

He ran away from me, . . and pretended he would go the Island repage [that against Hispaniola]; since, I ne'er heard of him fill within this fortnight.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Ro great a dignitie in time past was not obteined to the maisters ther of by rebellion, . . . but by fighting valiauntly with the Moores in the rolage of Granato.

Guerara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 261.

Broken voyage. See broken.— Continued or continuous voyage. See continued.—Dance voyage, an unsuccessful fishing-voyage, [Local, New Lug.]—Mixed voyage, See mixed.—To do voyage; to make a journey; set out on an enterprise.

To doon ridge.

=891. 1. Trip, Excursion, etc. (see journey), crulse, sail.

voyage (voi āj), r.; prot. and pp. royaged, ppr.

royaging. [{ OF. royager, truvel, < royage,
truvel: see royage.] I, intrans. To take a journey or voyage; especially, to sail or pass by water.

er. Beautiful bird! thou royagest to thine home. Shelley, Alastor. A mind for ever l'opaging through strange seas of Thought alone. Wordsworth, Prelude, iii.

II. trans. To travel; pass over; traverse.

What I have done, what suffer'd; with what pain l'oyaged the unreal, vast, unbounded deep.

Millon, P. L., z. 471.

The Rhone of to-day must be something like the Rhine of fifty years ago, though much less coyaged now than that was then.

The Century, XL. 636.

voyageable (voi'ūj-n-bl), a. [< century, XL. 638. Voyageable (voi'ūj-n-bl), a. [< coyage + -able.] Capable of being suiled or traveled over; navi-gable.

voyager (voi'āj-er), n. [< royage + -cr1.] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or

You go on to prefer my Captivity in this Fleet to that of a Voyager at Sca. Howell, Letters, ii. 30. ni go on to prefer my Salanding Honell, Letters, m. Salanding at Sea.

In a few short moments I retrace
(As in a map the royager his course)
The windings of my way through many years.

Couper, Task, vi. 17.

Voyageur (vwo-ya-zhèr'), n. [F., <royager, Task, vl. 17. Voyageur (vwo-ya-zhèr'), n. [F., <royager, travel; as royager.] The Canadian name of one of a class of men employed by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies in transporting men and supplies, and, in general, in keeping up communication between their various stations, which was done exclusively in bark canoes, the whole region formerly under the exclusive control of these companies being almost everywhere accessible by water, with few and short portages. These men were nearly always French Canadians or half-breeds.

Such was the routine of our journey, the day, generally speaking, being divided into six hours of rest and eighteen of Luour. This almost incredible toil the voyagurs hore without a murmur, and generally with such a hilarity of spirit as few other men could sustain for a single furence.

Gor. Simpson, Journey Round the World, I. 22. voyaging (voi'āj-ing), n. [Verbal n. of voyage, r.] The act or process of taking a voyage; a journey by water.

It is, in fact, a diary of the voyagings and residences of the ambassadors of Henry the Third. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 184.

royalt, n. Same as viol1, 2.

V. P. An abbreviation of rice-president.
V-point (ve'point), n. The vertex of two or more diverging lines: as, the V-point of circus

vraisemblance (vrā-son-blons'), n. [F., < vrai. tine. + simblance, appearance: see very and simblance, and ef. rerisimilitude.] The appear-

ance of truth; verisimilitude.

V. S. In music, an abbreviation of rolti subito.

V. S. An abbreviation of reterinary surgeon. An abbreviation of reterinary surgeon.
An abbreviation of rersus.

VS. An abbreviation of rersus.

V-shaped (ve'shapt), a. Shaped like the letter V: like the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle; lambdoid.—V-shaped barometric depression, a region of low barometer inclosed by one or more V-shaped isolares, the point of the V, in the northern hemisphere, being usually directed toward the south. V-shaped depressions are often accompanied by characteristic squalts, technically called line-squalts.

The abbreviation, used in this work, of v. t. The abb

V-threaded screw. See screw.
V-tool (ve'tel), n. In joinery and carring, a cutting-tool baving the cutting edge in two

cutting-tool having the cutting edge in two branches, making an impression like a letter V. a sort of angular gouge.

Vue (vū), n. [OF., sight, view: see riew.] The sight-opening of a helmet: same as willing. Vug (vuc), n. [Al-orugh, rough, rooga; < Corn. rug, rugh, rugga, rooga, etc., a cave, cavern; ef. Corn. fogo. fogou, fou, a cave (= W. ffau, a cave, den). Corn. hugo, googoo, ogoo, ogo (Jago), a cave. W. ogof, gogof, a cave.] In mining, a cavity: a hollow in a rock or in a lode. I'ng is the miners' name for that which geologists more generally call a geode. See gode. Also called generally call a goode. See goode. Also called tick-hole, vooga-hole.

Quartz is very generally found lining the hollow spaces (cvahs) in lodes. R. Hunt, British Mining, p. 486.

Quartz is very generally found lining the hollow spaces (wahs) in lodes.

R. Hunt, Entish Mining, p. 486.

Vuggy (vug'i), a. [\(\cert vug + -y^1 \)] Of the nature of a vug; containing vugs.

vuider, n. Same as voider.

Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [= F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [= F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [= F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [= F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [= F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [= F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [= F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [- F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [- F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [- F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [- F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [- F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan (vul'kan), n. [- F. Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan [Vulcan | Sp. Vulcan [Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan | Sp. Vulcan [Vulcan = Sp. Pg. Vulcan | Sp. Vulcan [Vulcan | Sp. Vulcan | Sp. Vulcan [Vulcan | Sp. Vulcan |

Also in that He is the Mount Ethna, that Men elepen Mount Gybelle; and the Wicanes, that ben everemore brennynge.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

Of those [remarkable things] which are in the *Vulcaus* and months of fire at the Indies, worthy doubtlesse to be observed, I will speake in their order.

Acosta, Hist. Indies (tr. by E. Grimston, 1691), Ill. 2
[(Hakluyt Soc., I. 105).

Vulcan powder, an explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, sedium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal.

Vulcanalia (vul-ka-nū'li-ii), n. pl. [L.: see Vulcanalia (vul-ka-nū'li-ii), n. pl. [L.: see Vulcan.] An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23d with games in the Flaminian circus near the temple of the god sold with searifices of fisher. As part of god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of

the observance on this day, work was begun by lamplight, in honor of the fire-god.
Vulcanian (vul-kā'ni-an), a. [\lambda L. Volcanius, \(\Gamma \) ulcanus, \(\Vartheta \) vulcanus, \(\Vartheta \) vulcan, \(\Vartheta \) -an.]
1. Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, etc., and occasionally (but not so used by geologists) to volcanoes or volcanic action.

A region of vulcanian activity.

R. A. Proctor, Poetry of Astronomy, p. 228.

2. In geol., pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the Vulcanists, or opponents of Werner.

Sp. rolcanico = Pg. volcanico = It. vulcanique = Sp. rolcanico = Pg. volcanico = It. vulcanico; as Vulcan + -ic. Cf. rolcano.] Pertaining or relating to Vulcan or to volcanoes.

Even the burning of ameeting house, in itself a vulcanic vulcanizer (vul'kan-ī-zer), n. [\(\chi vulcanize + \text{tickle his outworn palate.}\) Lovell, Study Windows, p. 120. vulcanicity (vul-ka-nis'i-ti), n. [< vulcanic +

-itu.] Same as volcanicitu.

The term volcanic action (vulcanism or vulcanicity) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface.

Eneye. Brit., X. 240.

vulcanisable, vulcanisation, etc. See vulcan-

vulcanism (vul'kan-izm), n. [< Fulcan + vincalism (val. kini-tzin), n. [Vincalism time or ism.] In qcal., same as volcanism. The words roleano and volcanie are firmly fixed in English, and the former is in universal and exclusive use among those who speak that language. Hence all the derivatives should be spelled correspondingly: thus, volcanism, volcanicity, volcanology, and not valcanism, etc.

In the lapse of ages . . the very roots of former vol-canoes have been laid bare, displaying subterranean phases of rulcanism which could not be studied in any modern volcano. Eneye. Brit., X. 240.

Vulcanist (vul'kan-ist), n. [< Vulcan + -ist.] In the early history of geological science, one who supported the Huttonian theory, or who was in opposition to the views of Werner. See Huttonian.

It is sufficient to remaik that these systems are usually reduced to two classes, according as they refer the origin of terrestrial budies to fite or water; and that, conformably to this division, their followers have of late been distinguished by the fanciful names of Valcanists and Neptunists. To the former of these Dr. Hutton belongs much more than to the latter; though, as he employs the agency both of fire and water in his system, he cannot, in strict propriety, be arranged with either.

Playfair, Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory ((Coll. Works, I. 21).

vulcanite (vul'kan-īt), n. [< Vulcan + -itc².]
1. The harder of the two forms of vulcanized india-rubber, the other form being known as india-mibber, the other form being known as soft rubber. Vulcanite differs from soft rubber in that it contains more sulphur, and is cured or vulcanized at a higher temperature. It is of a brownish-black color, is hard and tough, cuts easily, and takes a good polish; it is largely used for making into combs, brooches, bracelets, and many other ornaments. It is not affected by water or by any of the other caoutchour solvents. As it is especially distinguished by the large quantity of electricity which it evolves when rubbed, it is much used in the construction of electric machines. Also called rbonite.

2. A pame sometimes given to prove the property of the prope

2. A name sometimes given to pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—Vulcanite flask, an iron lox closed by screw-bolts, for holding an artificial denture while being vulcanized, to fix the artificial teeth in the vulcanite plate. The flask is heated in a wile-stripe furness.

vulcanizable (vul'kan-ī-za-bl), a. [(vulcanize + -able.] Capable of being vulcanized; admitting of vulcanization. Also spelled vulcan-

vulcanization (vul*kan-i-zā'shon), n. [< vulcanize + -ation.] A method of treating caout-choue or india-rubber with some form of sul-phur, to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a hard (vulcanite) product. This was originally effected by dippling the rubber in melted sulphur and heating it to hearly 30°. Several other methods have been employed, probably the 'est of which for general purposes consists in mechanically miving the rubber at a moderate heat with flowers of sulphur, and subsequently "curing" it is superheated steam at from 25° to 300° Fahr. The process was invented by Charles Goody car, who obtained his first patent for it in 1811. Other ingredients, as litharge, white lead, zine-white, whiting etc., are added to the sulphur to give color, softness, etc., to the rubber. The substance thus formed possesses the following properties: it remains clastic at all temperatures; it cannot be disvolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and clasticity. Yulcanized india-rubber is employed with great success for very many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, etc. Hard vulcanized rubber is known as and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a

ebonite or vulcanite. See vulcanite. Also snelled vulcan-

vulcanize (vul'kan-īz), v.; pret. and pp. vulcanized, ppr. vulcanizing. [= F. vulcaniser; as Vulcan (with allusion to the melted sulphur as Vulcan (with allusion to the melted sulphur of volcanoes) + -ize.] I, trans. To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchoue.— yulcanized fiber. See fiber!— Vulcanized glass, glass cooled by plunging into a bath having a comparatively high temperature. The nature of the bath depends upon the effect desired to be produced.—Vulcanized rubber, caoutchoue incorporated with sulphur and subjected to heat, whereby it combines chemically with the sulphur, and assumes, when cold, a hard consistency resembling that of horn.

II intrans. To admit of vulcanization.

II. intrans. To admit of vulcanization. Rubber vulcanises at 276° Fah.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 140.

rubber. Also spelled vulcaniser.
vulcanof, n. An old form of volcano.

This sheat-producing power, inadequate though it may et o explain the phenomena of *culcanicity*.

J. Prestwich, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 425.

The term valencies the content of the con

vulg. An abbreviation of rulgar or rulgarly.

vulg. An abbreviation of rulgar or rulgarly.

vulgar (vul'gir), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also

vulgarc; < F. rulgairc = Sp. Pg. vulgar = It, rolgare, < L. vulgaris, volgaris, of or pertaining to the multitude or common people, common, vulgar, \(\sigma\) vulgus, volgus, a multitude, throng, crowd, the mass of people, the common people, the the mass of people, the common people, the multitude; cf. Skt. vraja, a flock, herd, multimultitude; cr. Skt. waga, a nock, herd, multi-tude, varya, a group, troop, \(\sqrt{var}\), turn, twist, set aside, = L. vergere, bend, turn: see verge². From L. vulgus are also E. vulgate, etc., divulge, etc.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the com-mon people; suited to or practised among the multitude; plebeian: as, vulgar life; vulgar sports sports.

A fewe of them went a lande for fresshe water, and found a greate and high howse after the maner of their buylding, havinge xii. other of their vulgare cotages placed aboute

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 70).

An habitation giddy and unsure [Arber, p. 70].

In the that buildeth on the wilgar heart.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 90. "Follow my white plume," said the chivalrous monarch of France, as he plunged into the thickest of the vulgar fight.

Sumner, Orations, I. 188.

2. Common; in general use; customary; usual; ordinary.

Our intent is to make this Art [Poesie] vulgar for all English mens vse. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19. As naked as the vulgar air. Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 387. They have applied the sense of the parables to certain general and vulgar matters, without reaching to their real purport.

Bacon, Physical Fables, p. 8.

I shall much rejoice to see and serve you, whom I honour with no vulyar Affection. Howell, Letters, I. il. 24. Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often de-livered in a vulgar and illustrative way. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 45.

Sir T. Browne, Aungio alcule, 1. To If Wordsworth sometimes puts the trumpet to his lips, yet he lays it aside soon and willingly for his appropriate instrument, the pastoral reed. And it is not one that grew by any vulgar stream, but that which Apollo breathed through, tending the flocks of Admetus.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 211.

3. Hence, national; vernacular: as, the rulgar tongue; the vulgar version of the Scriptures; in zoöl. and bot., specifically, vernacular or trivial, as opposed to scientific or technical, in the names or naming of plants and animals. See pseudonym, 2.

If againe Art be but a certaine order of rules prescribed by reason, and gathered by experience, why should not Poesie be a rulgar Art with vs as well as with the Greeks and Latines? Puttenham, Arto of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

We will in this present chapter & by our own idle observations show how one may easily and commodiously lead all those feet of the anneints into our widger langage.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

Of the Egyptian letters, or manner of writing, one was vulgar, which all people learnt; others were call'd sacred, which the priests only knew among the Egyptians.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 227.

4. Pertaining or belonging to the lower or less refined class of people; unrefined; hence, coarse; offensive to good taste; rude; boorish; low; mean; base: as, vulgar men, language, minds, or manners.

Stale and cheap to vulgar company.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 41.

I staid to hear the trumpets and kettle-drums, and then the other drums, which are much cried up, though I think it dull, vulyar musick. Pepys, Diary, I. 160.

, vulyar musick.

Gold;

Before whose image bow the vulgar great.

Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

We can easily overpraise the *vulgar* hero.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

I go a good deal to places of amusement. I find no difficulty whatever in going to such places alone. . . . But, at the theatre, every one talks so fast that I can scarcely make out what they say; and besides, there are a great many vulyar expressions.

II. James, Jr., A Bundle of Letters, ii.

Therefore, you clown, abandon — which is in the valgar leave — the society — which in the bootish is company — of this female — which in the common is woman.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 1. 53.

The vulgar, the common people collectively; the un-educated, uncultured class.

Therefore the vulyar did about him flocke, . . . Like foolish flies about an hony crocke.

Spenser, P. Q., V. il. 33.

A mere invention to keep the vulgar in obedience.

Burke, Rev. in France.

vulgarian (vul-gā'ri-an), a, and n. [ζ L. vul-garus, vulgar, + -an.] I. a. Vulgar. [Rare.]

With a fat vulgarian sloven, Little Admiral John To Boulogne is gone, Sir J. Denham, to Sir J. Mennis. (Davies.)

II. n. A vulgar person; especially, a rich person with low or vulgar ideas.

There's Dipley, in the tallow trade — . . . Curse the whole pack of money-grubbing eulgarians!

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xx.

Even the heir of a hundred sovereigns may be born a brute and a culyarian.

R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag , III. 6.5.

vulgarisation, vulgarise. See vulgarization,

vulgarism (vul'gär-izm), n. [< vulgar + -ism.]
1. ('oarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners; vulgarity; commonness.

Degraded by the tulgarism of ordinary life. Bp. Reynolds.

Shall I gulp wine? No, that is rulgarism. Keats, To

2. A phrase or expression used only in common colloquial, especially in coarse, speech.

All violations of grammar, and all vidgarisms, solecisms, and barbarisms in the conversations of boys, and also in their most familiar letters, must be noticed and corrected.

V. Kner, Liberal Education, § 14.

Such rulgarisms are common [as]—the Greeks fell to their old trade of one tribe expelling another—the scene is always at Athens, and all the pother is some little fill-ing story—the haughty Roman sunfid at the suppleness. I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 380.

Vulgarisms and low words Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

Loued, Among my Books, 24 Fer., p. 246.

Vulgarity (vul-gar'i-ti), n.; pl. vulgarities (-tiz).

[\langle F. vulgarite = Sp. vulgaridad = Fg. vulgaridade = It. volgarita, \langle LL. vulgarida(t-)s, volgarida(t-)s, the multitude, lit. the quality of being common or of the multitude, \langle L. vulgaris, common, vulgar: see vulgar.]

1. The state or character of being vulgar; mean condition in life; meanness; commonness.

The necessities of public business, its vast extent, complexity. fulness of details, and consequent rulgarity, as compared with that of the ancients.

*De Quincey**, Rhetoric.

2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; also, that which is vulgar; a vulgar act or expression: as, vulgarity of behavior; vulgarity of expression or language.

Making believe be what you are not is the essence of vulgarity.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

To learn his negative medits, let us begin with the enumeration of the ignoble endgarities, fateigal business, and other cvils happily sifted out and throw a way as not comporting with the high seriousness of this grand style, this new gospel of comedy, of which Aristophanes is the evangelist.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 274.

3t. The commonalty; the mob; the vulgar.

The meere valgarity (like swine) are prone to ery out more for a little bite by the eare than for all the soldid-nesse of sin.

B. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 3. (Davies.)

Vulgar prejudices of every kind, and particularly vulgar superstitions, he treats with a cold and sober dislain peculiar to himself.

Macaulay, History, We can easily overpraise the vulgar hero.

The inclusion of anthropology in the general exhibition of liberal arts is of great value in respect of that vulgarization which is the aim of the French anthropologists.

Atheneum, No. 3225, p. 229.

The care of Augustus Cresar, ne nomen suum obsole-fieret, that the majesty of his name should not be vulgar-ized by bad poets, is more seriously needed in our days on behalf of great poets, to protect them from trivial or too parrot-like a citation.

De Quincey, Style, iii.

Ilis marriage to that woman has hopelessly vulgarized im.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

The image is, therefore, out of all imaginative keeping, and vulgarizes the chief personage in a grand historical tragedy, who, if not a great, was at least a deconous actor.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 262.

II. intrans. 1. To produce vulgarity.

Nothing refines like affection. Family jarring rulgarizes; family union elevates. Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, vi. 21. To act in a vulgar manner.

Nor ever may descend to rulgarise, Or be below the sphere of her abode.

Daniel, To Lady Anne Clifford.

Also spelled vulgarisc.

vulgarly (vul'gär-li), adv. 1. In a vulgar manner; commonly; popularly; in the manner usual among the common people.

The cleere gaines of those metals, the Kings part defrated, to the Aducaturers is but small, and nothing neere so much as radgardy is imagined.

Quoted in Capt, John Smith's True Travels, II. 74.

It is rulgarly believed that this boat represents a magnificent vessel. E. W. Lanc, Modern Egyptians, 11, 262. 21. By or before the people; publicly.

To justify this worthy nobleman, So valgarly and personally accused. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 160.

Shak, M. for M., v. 1. 169.

3. Coarsely; rudely; clownishly.
vulgarness (vul'gär-nes), n. The state or character of being vulgar; vulgarity.
vulgate (vul'gāt), a. and n. [I. a. = Sp. rulgado = Olt, rulgato, \(\) L. rulgato, \(\) common, general, ordinary, pp. of vulgare, make common, spread abrond, \(\) rulgato, \(\) the common people: see vulgar. II. n. = F. rulgate = It. rulgata, \(\) ML, rulgata, \(\) common: see I.l. I. a. 1. Common: vulgatus, common: see I.] I. a. 1. Common; general; popular.

In this, the rulgate text [of "Persa" of Aschylus], the word ἐκσφζοιατο might not itself arouse suspicion.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 321.

[cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or old Latin version of the Scriptures.

II. n. [cap.] 1. The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the fourth century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. The Vulgate gradually came into general use between the sixth and the ninth century. The Anglo-Savon translations were made from it and Wyellf's English version, while other English versions from Tyndale's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition," approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions," Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. In 1500 and Clement VIII. In 1502-3. The latter, or Clementine edition, is the present accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Donay Bible. The religions terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

2. The vulgare or popular tongue; the vernactive of the language of the vernaction of the language of the vernaction of the language of the vernactions of the language of the vernactions of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

2. The vulgar or popular tongue; the vernacular. [Rare.]

"Here's a pretty mess," returned the pompous gentleman, descending to the rednate; "you threaten me, for sooth!"

J. E. Cooke, Vlighia Comedians, I. xiii.

vulgus (vul'gus), n. [L. vulgus, the common people: see vulgar.] See the quotation.

Now he it known unto all you boys who are at schools which do not rejoice in the time-honoured institution of the Vulgus (commonly supposed to have been established by William of Wykehann at Winehester, and imported to

Vulnecula cum Ansere

Rugby by Arnold, more for the sake of the lines which were learnt by heart with it than for its own intrinsic value, as I've always understood), that it is a short exercise, in Greek or Latin verse, on a given subject, the minimum number of lines being fixed for each form.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

vuln (vuln), v. t. [< OF. *vulnerer, < L. vulnerare, wound: see vulnerate.] To wound: in heraldry, especially said of the pelican, which is blazoned as vulning herself when represented as tearing her breast to feed her young. Compared the property of the point of t pare pelican in her piety, under pelican.

When in the profile she [the pelican in heraldry] is usually vulning herself.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 701.

vulned (vulnd), a. [$\langle vuln + -ed^2 \rangle$] In her.. wounded: noting any animal used as a bearing, the weapon which inflicts the wound being gencrally mentioned. Frequently, however, vulned refers to the bleeding of the wound: thus, the blazon may be pierced by an arrow and vulned.

A Pelican with wings expanded argent, Vulned Proper. Guillim, Heraldry (1724), p. 224.

vulnera, n. Plural of vulnus.
vulnerability (vul*no-na-bil'i-ti), n. [(vulnerable + -ity (see -bility).] The state or property of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.
vulnerable (vul'no-ra-bl), a. [(F. vulnerable = Sp. vulnerable = Fg. vulneravel = It. vulnerabile, wounding, injurious, (J. vulneravera wound hurt: see vulnerate.] 1; L. vulnerare, wound, hurt: see vulnerate.] 1;. Capable of wounding; dangerous. [Rare.]

The male children practise to ride great horses, to throw the vulnerable and inevitable dark.

Ambassy of Sir R. Sherley (1600). (Davies.)

2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injuries, literally or figuratively.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 11.

It is the middle compound character which alone is rulnerable: the man who, without firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has feeling enough to eashamed of it. Junius, to Sir W. Draper, March 3, 1769.

The lat is the vulnerable part of the artificial integu-nent. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, viii.

vulnerableness (vul'ne-ra-bl-nes), n. Vulner-

wulnerary (vul'ne-rā-ri), a. and n. [= F. vul-neraire=Sp. Pg. it. vulnerario, \(L. vulnerarius, \) of or pertaining to wounds, \(\sqrt{vulnus} \) (vulner-), a wound: see vulnerate.] I. a. 1†. Causing wounds. [Rare.]

The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only rulnerary, but mortal. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 56.

2. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: as, vulnerary plants or potions.

Her nunt sought in their baggage for some vulnerary emedy. Scott, Quentin Durward, xv.

The plant [henna] is further credited with the possession of rulnerary and astringent properties.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 654.

II. n.; pl. vulneraries (-riz). A remedy applied to wounds to favor their healing. Like a balsamic rulnerary.
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 38.

vulneratet (vul'ne-rat), v. t. [< L. vulneratus, pp. of vulnerare (> It. vulnerare = Sp. Pg. vulnerar = OF. *vulnerer), wound, injure, < vulnus (vulner-), a wound; ef. Skt. vrana, a wound, fracture; prob. from the root of vellere, perf. rulsi, pluck, tenr: see rulture.] hurt; injure. To wound;

Rather murder me than vulnerate still your creature, unless you mean to medicine where you have hurt.

Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

vulneration (vulne-rū'shon), n. [= F. vulneration = Sp. rulneracion = Pg. vulneração, < L. vulneratio(n-), a wounding, an injury, < vulnerare, wound: see rulnerate.] The act of wounding, or the state of being wounded.

He speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of Man, and by our nature liable to vulneration.

Bp. Pearson, On the Creed, iv.

wulnerose (vul'ne-rōs), a. [= It. vulnerose, \(\) L. vulnus (vulner-), a wound, + -ose.] Full of wounds; baving wounds; wounded.
vulnific (vul-nif'ik), a. [\(\) L. vulnificus, woundmaking, \(\) vulnus, a wound, + facere, make (see-fie).] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds. Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]
vulnifical (vul-nif'i-kal), a. [\(\) vulnific + -al.] Same as vulnific.

Same as vilnific. vulnus (vul'nus), n.; pl. vulnera (-ne-rij). [L.] A

wound.— Vitis vulnus, the wound-gall of the grape. See vine-gall.— Vulnus selopeticum, a gunshot-wound: technical in military and naval surgery.

Vulpecula cum Ansere (vul-pek'ū-li kum an'se-rē). [L.: vulpecula, dim. of vulpes, a fox;

Vulpecula cum Ansere

cum, with; ansere, abl. of anser, goose.] A constellation, the Fox with the Goose, first appearing in the "Prodromus Astronomie" of Hevelius, 1690. It lies between the Lagleand the Swan, and iscenerally called Vulpecula. It has one start of the fourth macultude.

vulpecular (vul-pek'ū-liūt), a. [L. vulpecula, a forceps; specifically, a forceps; usually with toothed or claw-like blades, used for grasping and holding any of the tissues, and also for removing foreign bodies of the nature of a fox; vulpine; of or pertaining to a fox's whelp.

Vulpes (vul'pēz), n. [NL. (Brisson, 1756), \ L. vulpes, volpes, also vulpis, a fox; ef. Gr. āzās=75, a fox.] A genus of foxes, giving name to the l'ulpina, whose type species is the common red fox, Canis vulgers of earlier naturalists, now l'ulpes vulgaris or \(\tau\), figures of earlier naturalists, now l'ulpes vulgaris or \(\tau\), figures process is the common red fox, Canis vulgers of earlier naturalists, now restricted by the evclusion of such forms as Urogen (the gray force of America), Oteogno or Begalotic of Africa, and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nuctercutes of south America, decole reflect to the cumpung for; as well as the more vulgariant and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nuctercutes of Japan. Even with the subscillar, vulsillar, vulsillar, vulsillar, vulsilla stellation, the Fox with the Goose, first appearing in the "Prodromus Astronomie" of Hevelius, 1690. It les between the Eagleand the Swan, and is generally called Yulpecula. It has one star of the fourth manitude.

Vulpecular (vul-pek'ū-lūr), a. [< L. vulpecula, a little fox, dim. of rulpes, a fox: see Yulpecula, a little fox, dim. of rulpes, a fox: see Yulpecula, a little fox, dim. of rulpes, a fox: see Yulpecula, a little fox, dim. of rulpes, a fox: see Yulpecula, a little fox, of swhelp.

Vulpes (vul'pez), n. [NL. (Brisson, 1756), < L. rulpes, rolpes, also rulpis, a fox; cf. Gr. āλώπηξ, a fox.] A genus of foxes, giving name to the Yulpinar, whose type species is the common red fox, Canis rulpes of earlier naturalists, now Yulpes rulgaris or V. fulcus. All the rulpine quadrupeds have been placed in this genus, which, however, is now restricted by the exclusion of such forms as Urocyon (the gray foxes of America), Otogon or Megalotis of Africa, and Syetercules of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asla, Africa, and North America (none in South America, closely related to the common fox; as well as the more different types represented by the African fenue (Valpe, Cleary, and kit fox.

Vulpicide! (vul'pi-sid), n. [< L. rulpes, a fox, + -cidn, < cedere, kill.] A fox-killer.

Vulpicide (vul'pi-sid), n. [< L. rulpes, a fox, + -cidnim, < cedere, kill.] The killing of a fox or of foxes.

Vulpicide, committed in defence of property, and condamed neither by religion, ner by equity, ner by any law

10X or of 10ACS.

*Vulpicide, committed in defence of property, and condumed neither by religion, nor by equity, nor by any law axve that of sportsiden, excites an anger that cries about for positive penalties.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 245.

for positive penalties.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 245.

Vulpinæ (vul-pi'nō), n. pl. [NL, \langle Fulpes +
-inac.] A subfamily of Canida, represented by
the genus Fulpes in a broad sense, containing
the foxes as distinguished from the dogs,
wolves, and jackals; the alopecoid canines.
The frontal region of the skull is comparatively low from
lack of frontal sinuses, and the pupil of the eye usually
contracts to a vertical elliptical lagure. But the group is
not sharply delimited from Canina, as the South American fox-wolves (see Petudaleyex) and some Arican forms
(see Thoms) connect the two. See Urayon (with cut),
Fulps (with cuts there cited), and compar Megalolina.
Vulpinatet, v. i. "To play the fox"; deceive
with craffy wiles or deceits. Blount, 1670.
Vulpine (vul'pin), a. [= F. culpin = Sp. vulpino = It. colpino, volpigno, \langle L. vulpinus, of
or pertaining to a fox, \langle vulpes, a fox; technically, resembling the fox as a member of the
Fulpina; related to the foxes; alopecoid: distinguished from lupinc or thoöid.

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the
spow crust. In monolight uights... Sometimes on

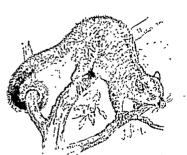
inguished from tuping or thould.

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust, in moonlight nights... Sometimes one came near to my window, attracted by my light, barked a radpine curse at me, and then retreated.

Thorau, Walden, p. 293.

2. Resembling a fox in traits or disposition; also, characteristic of the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty.

The elyness of a vulpine craft. Feltham, Resolves, i. 12. Smooth rulpine determination. Kingdey, Hypatia, xiv. Vulpine opossum, phalanger, or phalangist, Phalangista (now Trichosurus) rulpinus, also called brush-tailed



opossum, somewhat resembling a fox, native of Australia, about 2 feet long, with long, hairy, and prehensile tail, and of arboreal habits like other phalangers.—Vulpine series, the alopecoid series of candies.

vulpinism (vul'pi-nizm), n. [< vulpine + -ism.]

The property of being vulpine; craft; artfulness; cunning. Carlyle.

vulpinite (vul'pi-nit), n. [< Vulpino (see def.) + -ite².] A scaly granular variety of the mineral anhydrite. It occurs at Vulpino in Italy, and is sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work under the name of marino bardiglio.

vulternt, n. An old spelling of culture.
Vultur (vul'ter), n. [NL.: see culture.] A Linnean genus of Iulconidae, variously defined.
(at) Including all the vultures of both hemispheres. (b) Restricted to certain Old World vultures, as V. monachus.

vulture (vul'tūr), n. [{ME. vultur, voltur, voutur, et vultur, voutur = Pr. voltor, voutor = Sp. buitre = Pg. abutre = Olt. voltor, lt. avoltore, avoltojo = W. fieltur, {L. vultur, voltur, Ol. niso vulturus, volturus, also vulturius, volturius, a vulture, a bird of prey, lit. 'plucker,' < vellere (perf. vulsi), pluck: seo vellicate, and ef. vulnerate.] 1. One of sundry large birds, of the order Raptores, which have the head and neck more or less bare of fea-



Brown Vulture (Vultur menachus).

thers, the beak and claws less powerful than in most birds of prey, and which feed largely or wholly upon carrion. They for the most part inhabit warm countries. Birds of this description are found both in the Old World and in the New; and, misled by superlicial appearances and general habits, naturalists have applied the name to members of different suborders. (a) The Old World valluter, which, in spile of their pendiar out ward aspect, are so little different for mordinary hawks and earles that they can at most be considered as a subfamily Vulturine of the family Vulturine, which in spile of their pendiar out rearts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where they act as efficient scavengers to clear the earth of offial and carcasses, which would otherwise become offensive. The cincrous or brown vulture, Vultur monachwor V. cincrens, is a typical example; it inhabits all countries bordering the old-dierranean, and extends thence to India and China. The griffin-vultures are species of Gyns. The Bengal vulture, inhabiting India, is Preudogny-bengalensis. Related species nee the Augola vulture, Gypobierax ampoiensis (see out under Gypobierax), the immense Ologyns autricularis, of Africa (see Ologyns), and Lophogyns occipitalis. The Exprisan vulture, quick unlike any of the foregoing, is Neophron percopierus, often called Pharaohis hen (see out under Neophron). The bearded vulture of the Alps, etc., or the lammergier, Gypatitus barbatus, has the head feathered, and does not hesitate to attack living animals; this is the connecting-link between vultures and hawks or eagles, being sometimes placed in Vulturinar, sometimes in Falconiar. (See out under Gypatus berbatus, (b) The American vultures of the suborder Catharitaes. The Species of this group with which the name rulture is specifically connected are the urubu, or black vulture, Catharita atrata; the turkey-buzzard, and urubu.

Whos stomak fowles tyren evereno.

That hyghten reducts, as bookes telled.

Whos stomak fowles tyren everemo, That hyghten rolluris, as bookes telle. Chaucer, Trollus, 1. 788.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which resembles a vulture, especially in rapacity or in the thirst for prey.

Ye dreas of baseness, vultures amongst men, That tire upon the hearts of generous spirits! Beau, and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, H. 1.

Here am I, bound upon this pillared rock,
Prey to the culture of a vast desire
That feeds upon my life. O. W. Holmes, Regrets,
Let Austria's culture have food for her beak.
Whitter, From Perugla.

That feeds upon my life. O. W. Holmes, Regrets,
Let Austria's vulture have food for her beak.

Whitter, From Perugia.

Abyssinian vulture, the Lophcopys occipitalis, in which the head is not hare, the bill is 1ed, with black the and hue hase, the feet are flesh-color, the eyes brown, and the length is nearly 3 feet. It inhabits much of Africa, and was first described by Latham in 1821.—Arabian vulture, the brown or chereous vulture, Wultur monachus.

Latham, 1781.—Ash-colored vulture, the Expitian vulture.

Latham, 1781.—Bearded vulture. See def. 1 (a).—Bengal vulture.

See def. 1 (a). Latham, 1781.—Benarded vulture.

Balck vulture. (a) See def. 1 (b). (b) The Yultur monachus.

Latham, 1781.—Bearded vulture, the Bengal vulture: see called by Latham, 1801.—Bengal vulture, see def. 1 (a).—Cilifornian vulture, the Bengal vulture: see called by Latham, 1801. after the changoun of Levailiant, 1701.—Cilinerous vulture, See def. 1 (a).—Callfornian vulture. See exerctary-bird.—Crested or coped black vulture, the province of the court under Cupohlerax.—Earled vulture, the West African experiences vulture, See exerctary-bird.—Crested or coped black vulture, the province of the grain vulture, See exerctary-bird.—Crested or coped black vulture, the province of the grain vulture, See exerctary-bird.—Crested or coped black vulture, see contacted or coped black vulture, see coped black vulture, see coped black vulture, see coped black vulture, see coped black vultu



dibles whitish; the flead of Vulture raven (cornitur albefect are brownish-black, the fitles hazel brown. This species is South African. C. crassirostris, of northeastern Africa, 15 larger, being 2 feet long, with the beak nearly 4 inches. The former species was originally described by Latham as the South Sca raven, and later by Levaillant as the corbicat (whence the generic name Corvultur imposed by Lesson in 1831); another synonym is Corrus rulturinus.

w Levamant as the conticat (whence the generic name for rotter imposed by Lesson in 1831); another synonym is Coreur rulturinus.

Vulturidæ (vul-tū'ri-dō), n. pl. [NL., < L. rultur, a vulture (see rulture), + -idæ.] A family of birds, artificially composed of the birds popularly called rultures in both hemispheres. There are no good characters to distinguish the Old World vultures from the family Folconide, of which they may at most form a sulfamily 'rulturinar, while, on the other hand, there are strong characters separating the American vultures from all others. The family has in consequence been nearly abandoned by ornithologists, or at least restricted to the Old World vultures. See vulture.

Vulturinæ (vul-tū-ri'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Vultur + -inæ.] A subfamily of Valconidæ, confined to the Old World, and consisting of the vultures of Europe, Asia, and Africa, characterized chiefly by their naked heads and carrion-feeding habits. See vulture.

vulturine (vul'tū-in), a. [< L. vulturinus, of or pertaining to a vulture, < vulture, a vulture, see vulture.] 1. Resembling a vulture; of or pertaining to the Vulturinæ.—2. Characteristic of a vulture, as in seenting carrion. Also vulturish.

The rulturine nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to the presence.

The rulturine nose, which smells nothing but corrup-tion, is no credit to its possessor.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

Vulturine eagle, Aquila rerraint, of Lesson, described also the same year (1830) as Aquila rulturina by Sir A. Smith. This is an African eagle, 3 feet long, with the feet feathered to the toes, and otherwise congeneric with the golden eagle. When adult it is black, more or less extensively white on the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts;

the cere and toes are yellow, the cycs are umber-bro and the beak is horn-color.—Vulturine guinea-fowl, naked-necked guinea-fowl, Acryllium vulturinum. I is a remarkable foum, with the head and upper part of neck nearly bare, like a vulture's, the lower neck,



Vulturine Gume i foul (Acry llium vulturinum

breast, and fore back plumaged with very long discrete lance-linear feathers of black, white, and blue color; the narrow acuminate middle tail-feathers long-exected, the general plumage black, spotted with white, the lower breast light blue; and the fianks purple, occliated with black and white. This guinea fowl inhabits Madagascar as well as various puts of continental Africa. Vulturine rayen, the vulturensen.—Vulturine sea-engle, an occasional erroneous name of the Angola vulture of West Africa. See cut under Gypoherux.

Vulturish (vul'fūr-ish), a. [{ tulture + -ish1.}]
Same as vulturine, 2.

Carigic, Sarter Resartus, II. 4.

Vulva (vul'vii), n. [= F. rulre = Sp. Pg. rulra = It. ralra, \(\) L. rulra, rolra, a covering, integument, womb, \(\) rolrere, roll around or about: see ralre, rolute.]

1. In anat., the external organs of generation of the female; especially, the orifice of these parts, the external termination of the vagina—of an elliptical contour in the human female.—2. In entom., the orifice of the oviduet.—3. In canch., the oval or vulviform conformation presented by certain bivalve shells when the right and left valves are in apposition. See Veneridae.—Velamen vulvas, See relamen.—Vez-

when the right and left valves are in apposition. See Veneridae.—Velamen vulvæ, See relamen.—Vestibule of the vulva. See relamel.—Vestibule of the vulva. See relamel.—Vestibule of the vulva; vulviform.—Vulvar canal. Same as rulca. 2.—Vulvar enterocole. (e) A vaginal hernia protruding through the vulva. (b) A hernia which has descended between the ramus of the feditum and the vagina into one of the labla majora; pudendal enterocele or hernia.—Vulvar hernia. Same as rulcar caterocie.

vulvate (vul'vat), a. [(rulra + -atc1.] Shaped Vulvate (vul'vāt), a. [Crutra + -atc.] Snaped like or formed into a vulva; vulvar; vulviform. vulviform (vul'vi-fòrm), a. [Cl., rulra, womb, + forma, form: see form.] 1. In zoöl., shaped like the vulva of the human female; oval, with vynet, u. An obsolete spelling of rine. raised lips and a median eleft.—2. In bot., like vynet, u. An obsolete spelling of riner, riner.

HOFISH (VIII THE ISBN), a. [Notative Testals] raised the annual electrical projecting edges.

Hawkish, aquiline, not to say raitarish.

Carigle, Misc., IV 245 (Daries) vulva.] Same as rayinismus.

Vygart, n. An obsolete spelling of rirel.

Vygart, n. An obsolete spelling of rirel.

Vygart, n. An obsolete spelling of rirel.

vulturism (vul'tēr-izm), n. [(vulture + -ism.] vulvitis (vul-vi'tis), n. [NL., < L. vulva + vulturine character or quality; rapacity. Cur-itis.] Inflammation of the vulva. vulvo-uterine (vul-vō-ū'te-rin), a. Of or per-vulturn (vul'tern), n. [Arbitrary var. of rulture, appar. through vulturine.] The brush-turkey of Australia, Tulegallus lathami: so named from the nakedness of the head suggesting a vulture. See cut under Tulegallus. vulturous (vul'tūr-us), a. [(vulture + -ons.] Like or characteristic of a vulture.

Such gawks (Gecken) are they, and foolish peacocks, and yet with such a vulturous hunger for self-indulgence.

Carigie, Sarter Re-artus, it. 4. vultura and the vagina. Vulvovaginitis (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), n. [NL., < vulva + vagina + -itis.] Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina. Vulvovaginitis (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), n. [NL., < vulva + vagina + -itis.] Inflammation of vulva and the vagina. Vulvovaginitis (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), n. [NL., < vulva + vagina + -itis.] Inflammation of vulva and the vagina. Vulvovaginitis (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), n. [NL., < vulva + vagina + -itis.] Inflammation of sartholiu et vulva and the vagina. Vulvovaginal canal. Same as vagina. Vulvovaginal (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), n. [NL., < vulva + vagina + -itis.] Inflammation of sartholiu et vulva and the vagina. Vulvovaginal canal. Same as vagina. Vulvovaginal et vulvovaginal canal. Same as vagina. Vulvovaginal canal. Same as va

vum (vum), v.t. A corruption or equivalent of row, used in the expression "I vum," a mild expletive or eath. Compare swan?. [New Eng.]

The Deacon swore (as Deacons do, With an "I dew vum," or an "I tell yeou").

O. B'. Holmes, Deacon's Masterpiece.

With an "I dew vum," or an "I tell yeou".).

O.W. Holmes, Deacon's Masterpiece.

Vunnmera, n. Same as wummerah.

V-vat (vö'vat), n. In mining, a pointed or Vshaped box in which crushed or pulverized ores
are sized or classified by the aid of water. The
cartly particles mingled with the ore entering above fall
against a current of water rising from beneath, the velocity of which is regulated so that a more or less complete
separation of the ore from the gaugue is effected. These
boxes are generally arranged in a series of four or more,
and there are many varieties of the apparatus, of which
the general principle was the invention of Yon Rittinger,
an Austrian metallurgist. This method has proved to be
of great value in ore-dressing. Also called pointed box,
pyramidal box, and spitzicaten.

V. J. An abbreviation in book-catalogues of
carious years.

Vyest, n. An obsolete spelling of rise1.

vying (vi'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of ric1, v.] Competing; emulating.

Vyingly (vi'ing-li), adr. Emulously. Eneyc.

